THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,420. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

COIL. WANTED, INFORMATION OF CHARLES Coil, born in county Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool for California in the year 1850, and supposed to have located near Sacramento, Cal. Any information of his address or whereabouts is earnestly solicited by his sister Mary. Address JAMES LINDSAY, Greenville, Conn. California papers please copy.

FANNIE SHIRLEY, BROOKLYN POST OFFICE—IF you wish to hear from your old friend and correspondent direct as before to Omaha, Neb.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT SLEAVEN, A boat hand on the Mississippi; family lived in New Orleans; will be thankfully received by his nephew, Robert Sleaven, at the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York. Southern papers please copy.

MARY LYNCH, WHO LEFT GREENWICH, CONN., last September, will be benefited by sending her address to P., Herald office.

PATRICK OR JAMES McGINNIS, OF ADDERNY, FERmanagh county, Ireland, will please let their cousin, KATE KEENAN, know where they are. Direct in care of Thomas T. Mather, Jenkentown, Montgomery county, Pa.

PATRICK SMITH, A NATIVE OF MOILLET, PARISH of Killenkare, county Cavan, Ireland.—Information will be gladly received of the above by his brother John, just arrived in San Francisco from South Australia. Address ANN FOX, care of Pooley & Tibbitts, New Clinton Hotel, Pacific street, San Francisco, California.

R. T. HILLIARD, WHO LEFT WOOD STREET, Barnsley, for America—If still living E. Jones wishes to hear from him. Address 349 East Twenty-third street, New York, care Mrs. McDonnald.

WILL MRS. S. M. HALL, WHOM GENTLEMAN MET corner Beekman street, July 31, at 9 P. M., send her address to ALEXANDER, Herald office?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING WATER.—VISITORS AT Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa, on their return to the city, also the public generally, will find the above mineral waters for sale by M. S. BROWN, wine and fruit store, 6-8 Broadway.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF IRISHMEN WILL BE HELD at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Tuesday evening, August 23, for the purpose of organizing a demonstration to express sympathy with France in the present struggle. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

A.—STORAGE $1 50 A LOAD, AND CASH ADVANCES on Pianos, Furniture, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Merchandise generally, or received at owners' prices for private sale; also Stocks of Merchandise bought for any amount, by A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, 598 Broadway, near Houston street

A.—

LING WAU, CHINESE PHYSICIAN,

40 East Fourteenth street,

has 200 new Medicines. Cures cases declared hopeless by other physicians.

FOR SALE—A FULL SIZED BURIAL LOT, ON BATtle Hill, at Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars inquire of L. B. HALSEY, 151 Broadway, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL Beautifier. 48 Bond street. Verb. Sap.

JAMES WILLIS, SURVEYOR, &c., No 137 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is prepared to execute Surveys and Topographical Maps and Plans of any fractional sections or tracts of land, mineral districts, farms, &c.; preparatory to the construction of railways, water courses, sewers, buildings, &c., in accordance with the laws and customs of the United States. Small farms carefully laid out in plots or lots. Terms and reference on application.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given: Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,234 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

OLD SILK HATS, CASSIMERE AND BEAVER HATS made over into the new style, and Panama Hats cleaned and trimmed, at JOHNSON'S, 1,256 Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 519—AUGUST 22, 1870.
25, 13, 52, 56, 51, 8, 73, 70, 20, 12, 37, 60, 55, 29.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 520—AUGUST 22, 1870.
25, 44, 25, 43, 23, 44, 21, 61, 24, 12, 63, 4.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 495—AUGUST 23, 1870.
7, 45, 39, 49, 42, 9, 51, 2, 57, 41, 74, 64, 50, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 496—AUGUST 22, 1870.
57, 46, 67, 70, 6, 53, 75, 22, 13, 24, 53, 41.
Information furnished and circulars sent in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

$34.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
A. L. MARCY & CO., Brokers,
10 Wall street, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT SLOOP OF 80 TONS; will be sold cheap. Apply to J. WEAVER, 613 Ninth avenue.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—NEW, CHEAP; 40 FEET long, ten horse power; or would exchange for small keel yacht. Apply to J. M., 265 Broadway, fifth floor.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO TO FOUR HUNDRED pounds second hand Nonpareil or Agate, about half worn and well assorted. Address HAGAR & CO., 38 Gold street.

WANTED—TWO TEN TON CRANES FOR FOUNDRY use. KEYSER Stove Works, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO BUY, THE FIXTURES AND LEASE of a sample room or liquor store, in a good location, or to lease a store for that purpose. Address, with particulars, W. D. GIBSON, 226 East Thirty-second street,

WANTED TO BUY—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND Showcases, about eight feet long, plate glass and silver frames. Address W. O. COMPTON, Herald office.

MUSICAL.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF GOOD PIANO and vocal teachers, and churches in want of competent organists and singers, will save time and expense if they will apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music, 54 Union square.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE YEAR OLD STALLION SCYthian Golddust, by Dorsey's Goldust out of a thoroughbred mare; kind in all harness and under saddle; also Wagon, Harness and two suits Clothing. Inquire at 35 William street, room No. 7.

THE TURF.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR
will be held at
THE PROSPECT FAIR GROUNDS,
Long Island,
in the early part of October next.
Animals and articles for exhibition and competition are invited from all quarters.

Full particulars about September 5.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FLEETWOOD PARK,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1870.
PREMIUMS $9,500.
SEPTEMBER 20, 21, 22 and 23.
TUESDAY, September 20.
Purse No. 1.—$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:40; $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to the third.
WEDNESDAY, September 21.
Purse No. 2.—$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third.
THURSDAY, September 22.
Purse No. 3.—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
FRIDAY, September 23.
Purse No. 4.—$1,500, for horses that never beat 2:34; two miles and repeat, in harness; $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
Purse No. 5.—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness.
Entrance ten per cent, three to enter and two to start, to close at George W. Jenkins' Fleetwood Park Club House, 1,434 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, New York, at 9 o'clock P. M. Sept. 6. All entries by mail to be addressed to box 123 Morrisania Post office. By order.
HENRY DATER, President.

MATCH RACE FOR $2,000, TO TAKE PLACE OVER Paterson Track, on Thursday, August 25, 1870.
John P. Ackerman names br. s. Hamperion, sired by Rysdyck's Hambletonian. Dam by One Eyed Hunter. Six years old.
Jacob I. Hopper, names b. s. Doctor Parmly, sired by Rysdyck's Hambletonian. Dam the celebrated trotting mare Rody. Six years old.
The above race is made "play or pay," and will certainly come off. The race is mile heats, best three in five to harness. To be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association.
There is a great deal of feeling in regard to this contest. Both stallions are fast, and very equally matched in speed, and the people can expect to see a close and well contested race. Race will start at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission to all parts of the track, $1. Ladies free.
A. A. HOPPER, President.

MONMOUTH PARK,
LONG BRANCH.
Trotting Meeting, August 27, 30 and 31.
SATURDAY, August 27.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:33; $1,500 to first, $750 to second and $250 to third.
Second Race—Purse $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to first, $500 to second and $300 to third.
TUESDAY, August 30.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
Second Race—Narragansett Steamboat Company's purse ($2,500), for horses that never beat 2:23; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
WEDNESDAY, August 31.
First Race—Purse $5,000, for all horses; $3,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.
Second Race—Silver Punchbowl, donated by W. M. Fliess, Esq., (valued at $500) for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.
Entrance ten per cent, three or more to enter.
Purses close at Continental Hotel on Tuesday, the 23d of August.
The steamers Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt will run extra trips to the races.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK.
TEAM BAY MARES—15½ hands, 7 years, stylish and pleasant drivers; warranted sound, kind and true; excellent for family use; together with a Stoler shifting top Wagon, extra light, in good order. Also, a set of fine double Harness.
SORREL TROTTING HORSE, HALF BROTHER TO BUTLER. Sired by same horse; 16½ hands, 8 years old, very stylish, warranted sound; he can trot in THREE MINUTES and has great endurance; can trot 12 miles an hour with ease; together with a top Wagon by Mix, in good order; Harness, &c.
BROWN HORSE, 15½ hands, 6 years, stylish and good driver; warranted sound, kind and true in all harness; superior for business purposes.
DARK GRAY HORSE, 15 hands, 6 years, warranted sound and true.
FINE BLACK MARE, 15 hands, 6 years; prompt and free driver; warranted sound, kind and true; is an excellent road or family animal.
LARGE BAY MARE, 16 hands, 8 years, very stylish, warranted sound and true in all harness; trots in about three minutes; for coupe or carriage use is unsurpassed; together with Business Wagon and Harness, in first rate order.
DARK BAY FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands, eight years, very stylish, good stepper, kind and true, together with top Wagon, Harness, &c.
DAPPLE GRAY SADDLE HORSE, Kentucky stock, 15¾ hands, seven years, very handsome, warranted sound and true; has gaits known to saddle horse and can be used in harness; a very superior animal.
DARK BAY COUPE HORSE, 15½ hands, eight years old, kind and true, very stylish and pleasant driver, excellent for family use.
ROAN MARE, 15½ hands, 9 years, stylish, steady driver, in 3:30; warranted sound and true, afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady; together with top Wagon, by Wood Bros.; as good as new; also Harness, &c., &c.
SHIFTING TOP DUSENBURY & VAN DUZER WAGON, in good order.
TOP WAGON, BY MIX, in first rate order.
TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.
TWO SEAT DEPOT WAGONS.
SEVEN TOP AND ROAD WAGONS.
Harness, Whips, Sheets, Nets, &c.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

A PERFECT SADDLE HORSE,
One of the finest in the country,
15¾ hands high, 8 years old; kind in double harness; has neither vice, trick nor fault; raised by Ward Macy, of Versailles, Ky., and has a pedigree that will satisfy the most fastidious; has every gait known to a saddle horse. Only parties in search of a first class saddle horse are invited to apply at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
HORSE AUCTION BRANCH,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S.
This day, at 12 o'clock.
One fine Family Team.
Five Family Horses, warranted.
Several business and Road Horses.
Ten Top Buggies, new and second hand.
Top and no top Pony Phaetons.
One second hand light Express Wagon.
We never postpone a sale for weather.
See catalogue above.

A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE, or will exchange for a country business doing a first class business. Address C. E. D., box 217 Herald office.

A CRIMSON-LINED, FINE VICTORIA, POLE AND shafts, complete, but little used, for sale for want of use, for $300. Inquire for terms at 103 West Thirtieth street.

A BLACK MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; fine driver and can trot close to three minutes; price $300; also two sets double Harness and an English Side Saddle. Apply at 135 East Thirteenth street.

A.—LANDAULETS.— A. Lady's Pride, own make; not equalled; in proof call and examine; seasonable Carriages; 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—THE LARGEST AND best assortment of seasonable Carriages and lowest prices; examine before purchasing elsewhere; lot second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, cheap.

A SUPERIOR PAIR OF FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSES for sale—Black; 15½ hands; eight years old; sound, kind and true; sold only for want of use. Inquire of L. B. WARNER, 46, 48 and 50 White street.

ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES AND Harness on hand and to order. Purchasers invited to examine stock, save money and get goods as represented.
HICKS, 82 Barclay street.

ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND PARK PHAetons, Pony Phaetons, Dog Carts, Road Wagons, Depot Wagons, Rockaways, Victorias, Harness, &c.; reliable work; unusually low prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE TEAM OF BLACK HORSES FOR SALE at a bargain; pony built; eight and nine years old; 15 hands high; sound and kind, single or double; will sell separate. Apply to F. BONNEARD, 176 Centre street.

A HANDSOME BAROUCHE, WOOD BROTHERS' make, $350; double set Harness, silver plated, $75; also two Horses. Sold cheap. Apply at 140 West Twenty-eighth street.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES.—ALL OPEN WAGONS $50 up; top Wagons by best city makers $100 up; one Gray Wagon, little used, perfect order, $325; six seat Rockaway, built by Brewster & Co., $600; a fine assortment of Rockaways, Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, &c., which will be sold low. W. H. GRAY, 23 and 24 Wooster street.

COUPE, POLE AND SHAFTS.—GOOD ORDER AND very low price. Moger's Stable, Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, sound and kind, very stylish, 7 years old. 839 Second avenue, corner Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP WAGON, BREWSTER'S build; also, a single set of Harness, Dunscomb's make, very little used. Inquire at Clark's stable, 21 Third street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, an extra handsome and fast gray Gelding, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam, a fast Messenger mare; is about 16 high, 8 years old, a very elegant, handy and superior driver; trotted without preparation at Lockport, N. Y., to wagon, in 2:45 this spring; is afraid of nothing and can be driven by any one; has great endurance and style; is as fine and promising a roadster as goes the road.
Also, extra stylish, fine, superior and fast chestnut Gelding, 15¾ high, 8 years old; was sired by Ethan Allen and raised by Mr. Orvin S. Roe; is a very free and pleasant driver; has trotted in 2:40, and can trot in 2:50 now; is perfectly gentle for any one to drive; and for style and fine appearance cannot be beat.
The above horses can be seen at the mart any time previous to sale.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—FOR POSITIVE AND peremptory sale, a gentleman's complete Turnout, consisting of handsome, superior, highly bred and fast crossmatched pair of TROTTING MARES, about 15½ high, 6 and 8 years old; the bay mare sired by LEXINGTON, dam a MESSENGER MARE; the gray mare sired by TRUSTEE, dam an ABDALLAH MARE; are extra fine, stylish, game and handy drivers; the gray mare has trotted this season in 2:33, the bay mare in 2:41, and they are warranted to trot
IN 2:50 TOGETHER, OR NO SALE.
THEY FEAR NO LOCOMOTIVE, and can be driven by a lady at full speed; do not lug or fret, and are without vice or tricks; are positively the most promising pair of trotting mares in the State, and are warranted sound and kind. Also fine light top ROAD WAGON, made by BEARDSLEY, in first class order. Set of fine DOUBLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, Robe, Whip, &c. If not sold at private sale they will then be offered at public auction ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where they can now be seen and examined and a trial given.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, at 12 O'CLOCK,
THE FINE
LARGE, HIGH BRED chestnut Trotting Horse
HILLSDALE.
WAS RAISED AT HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN,
where he trotted last season in 2:44 to country wagon, under the name of HILLSDALE HORSE; is 15½ high, 7 years old, and without exception as fine, genteel, pure-gaited, honest, reliable and well behaved a GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTER as can be produced; has no vice nor tricks, fears nothing, trots in fine style, without fretting or pulling, and has fine endurance; he has improved in speed since last season, and with a few days' preparation can beat 2:40 and can pull a road wagon in 2:45; is warranted sound and kind; he was bought this spring by Mr. JAMES DEYO and sold to present owner, who retires from the road and is compelled to sell. HILLSDALE can be seen and examined at the Mart any day previous to sale.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, BLACK POINTS, 6 YEARS old, 15 hands high; sound and kind; make a splendid family mare; well adapted to the saddle. 279 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE CART HORSES: ALSO one Team and five Dirt Carts; one pony built Horse, $85. Apply at the contractor's stable, 84 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, sound and kind, suitable for grocery or express wagon; price $125. 547 West Fifty-first street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID DARK GRAY CANAdian Pony, 14½ hands high, four years old, very stylish and trots close on three minutes, warranted sound, gentle in all harness; suitable for a lady or boy; is well broken to saddle. Must be sold for want of use. Inquire at 89 King street.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, young and promising; warranted every way, and of superior style and action. Inquire at stable 128 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—TWO CANADIAN PONIES, 14 HANDS high; will suit light work; sound and kind, and will be sold cheap; are good drivers. 246 West Houston street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH COAL BLACK HORSE, FIT for coupe or express; 6 years old, 16 hands, perfectly sound and gentle; also a first class grocer's Wagon, Concord build, with harness. To be seen from 10 to 1 at McNAMARA'S stables, Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD HORSES, TWO Coaches, two sets of double Harness. Apply to F. VOGT, No. 320 West Thirty-seventh street, for three days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COVERED TOP WAGON, SUITable for grocery, express or soda water business. No. 449 West Fifty-fourth street.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TOP BUGGY, $125; ROAD WAgon, $150; Rockaway, $140; Pony Phaeton, $130; Victoria, $300; Carriages, all styles, new and second hand, at reduced prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HORSE WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS, to use before grocery wagon; good care will be taken of him. Address J. G. W., 939 Eighth avenue.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—SORREL; 15 HANDS; 5 years old; long tail and mane; warranted sound and kind. 455 West Sixteenth street.

THE COMING CARRIAGE.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.
Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, Laudaulets, Coupe Rockaways and all seasonable Vehicles at reduced prices.

WANTED—A MARE THAT CAN TROT, AND SHOW between 2:45 and 2:40. Address, with full particulars, viz., height, speed, color, price and where to be seen, SPEED, Herald office.

$140.—ROAD WAGON, PIANO BOX, COST $275, good as new; or will exchange for Top Wagon. Can be seen at 74 Columbia street, corner of Rivington.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—LOST, NEAR THE CORNER OF SIXTH avenue and Thirty-first street, a Scotch terrier Dog; answers to the name of Jack. Any one returning him to 19 West Thirty-first street will receive $10 reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, IN MADISON AVEnue car, a lady's medallion lace Handkerchief. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 213 East Twelfth street.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, Nos. 43,776 and 53,843. The finder will please return same to the bank, corner of Broadway and Bleecker street.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 77,268 OF THE Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the bank, No. 51 Chambers street. If not found application will be made for a new book on the 17th of October.
EDWARD VARLEY, Depositor.

LOST—AT THE POST OFFICE, THREE CHECKS, TO the order of George Degan, No. 225 William street. The owner of them will pay a liberal reward if they are delivered at his office.

LOST—ON MONDAY, AUGUST 22, A GOLD WATCH Key, between the corner of Beekman and South streets and pier 4. $25 reward will be paid on leaving the above key at 220 Second avenue. JOE McCANLESS.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, from 143 Duane street, a white Spitz Dog, lion shaved. The above reward will be paid for his return.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, an old black Horse, 16¾ hands high, a little stiff behind, had his forelock cut short, one white hind foot, half moon white mark on fore foot, a triangle white mark under his belly, cut with britchen on both legs behind and rubbed with traces. Any person furnishing information of the whereabouts of said horse will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner. JAMES M. WATSON, 622 West Fifty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

$100 REWARD.—SMALL BLACK LEATHER BAG left in rear car 5 P. M. train Hudson River Railroad Saturday, 1th inst. $100 reward will be paid if left at cashier's desk, WELLS, FARGO & CO., 84 Broadway, and no questions asked.

$10,000 REWARD.—THE NEW YORK STOCK Exchange offers a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Benjamin Nathan, late a member of said Exchange, who was killed on the night of July 28, 1870, at his house in Twenty-third street, New York City.
J. L. BROWNELL, Vice Chairman, Gov. Com.
D. C. HAYS, Treasurer.
O. O. WHITE, Secretary.

EUROPE.

IN CHANCERY,
IRELAND.
Denis Donovan, Petitioner: John Donovan, and by amendment Margaret Donovan, as Executrix of James Donovan, Respondents.
"Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."
Pursuant to an order made in these matters, and bearing date the 5d day of February, 1863, the persons claiming to be next of kin of Michael Tobin, late of Mount Verdon terrace, St. Luke's in the city of Cork, in Ireland, gentleman, deceased, who died in the month of May, 1866, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of January, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Right Honorable the Vice Chancellor of Ireland, at the Four Courts, Inns quay, in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order. And notice is hereby given that Monday, the 15th day of January, 1871, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon said claims.
The following are the persons through whom, it appears from the statement lodged in the said Chambers, kinship may be claimed:—Ellen Quinlan, the mother of the intestate, and who, previous to her marriage with William Tobin, the father of the intestate, resided at Egmont, near Kanturk, in the county of Cork; the two brothers of said Ellen, Patrick and John Quinlan, and her three sisters, stated to have been married to persons named Enright, Drinan and Galway, respectively; Margaret Donovan, otherwise Tobin, alleged to have been an aunt of intestate, and whose children were Denis and James Donovan, who are stated to have gone to Wales in the years 1824 and 1832 respectively, and to have subsequently gone to America, and Margaret, stated to have married Callaghan MacCarthy, formerly of Bandon, in the county of Cork, in the year 1824; James Tobin and Joseph Tobin, who were sons of James Tobin, paternal uncle of said intestate, and who are stated to have gone to India about fifty years since.
Dated this 6th day of July, 1870.
A. T. CHATTERTON, Chief Clerk.
MACCARTHY & HANRAHAN,
Solicitors for Petitioners, 24 Dame street, Dublin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ JENNIE RICH'S GREAT STORY IN THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, out to-day. Sold by all news companies.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, No. 84 John street.

THE TECHNOLOGIST FOR SEPTEMBER NOW ready; an illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the interests of engineering, manufacturing and building. The leading illustrated article—"Steam Navigation for Canals." For sale by news dealers. Issued by the INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION COMPANY, 176 Broadway, New York.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, CONTAINS THE latest Masonic and Military News.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE, $15,000, $11,000, $10,000, $4,500 and $2,500 at five per cent discount; seconds, $17, 00, $7,000, $6,800, three of $5,000, $2,500 and $600 at ten per cent discount; $235,000 to loan on first and second mortgages. Apply to JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 7 Pine street.

MONEY WANTED ON TIME ON RAILROAD BONDS, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, 18 Exchange place.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE, DRY GOODS and all kinds of Merchandise. Storage taken. At 11 and 17 Abingdon square, real estate office. JACOBS.

OUR CLIENTS HAVE SEVERAL AMOUNTS THAT they desire to loan at once, if applied for immediately, on bond and mortgage, on improved city property.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

PARTIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF CAPITAL AND doing a legitimate business are invited to an interview at 569 Broadway, rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

WANTED—$15,000, ON A PURCHASE MONEY FIRST mortgage; first class property.
FEETER & BAKER, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.

$10,000 TO $20,000, PRIVATE FUNDS, TO LOAN on first class city property to a party who will take a life policy. PLINY F. SMITH, 26 Nassau st.

$35,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages. Principals only dealt with. Call on L. MENDELSON, 317 Broadway.

$275,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; first, second and leasehold Mortgages bought; also builders' loan of $100,000.
HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROperty in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; $10,000 for unimproved. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought for cash. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 668 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

FOR SALE.

ALE PUMPS.—A SIX-PULL PUMP FOR SALE; price $150. D. M. FOLEY, 271 Water street.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE DISTILLERY STORE for sale, with or without Stock, now doing a fine business. Inquire on the premises, 51 Cherry street.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH TWO YEARS' lease of whole house, will be sold cheap in consequence of the illness of the owner. Apply in the store 502 Canal street.

A GREAT BARGAIN, IF SOLD TO-DAY.—FOR SALE, Stationery and Printing Establishment; excellent location; doing fine cash business; unquestionably rare chance. Apply to GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., 23 Chambers street.

A CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND ICE Cream Saloon for sale, on a great thoroughfare, unsurpassed for business; A No. 1 stand; unquestionably a very rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP, DESIRABLE CONFECtionery and Ice Cream Saloon and Variety Store for sale; Glass Jars, superior marble Soda Fountain, fine Counters, Shelving, good Stock, Lease, &c., on best part of Sixth avenue. Price this day $250.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE LOW, A SPLENDID FRUIT AND Poultry Store; also Bakeries, Corner Liquor Stores, Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Oyster Saloons Restaurants, Hotels, Shoe Stores, Drug Stores, Half Interest in Wholesale Drug Business, Kindling Wood Yards, Market Stands, Groceries, Country Taverns, down town Cooper Shop, Silver Plating Business, &c. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—CASH PRICE $650; RETAIL receipts $60 weekly; good chance for a physician or any competent drug clerk. Address R. D., Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HALF AN HOUR FROM New York, doing $15 to $25 a day; long lease, low rent; good reasons for selling; very low for cash. Address DRUGS for three days, Herald office.

DRUG STORE, IN A LEADING THOROUGHFARE, Brooklyn; five years' lease. Rent low. Rare chance for party speaking German. Cash price $2,500. Address DRUGGIST, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE LEASE AND BUSINESS FOR SALE—An old established first class Restaurant, in the most central location, one door west of Broadway; in complete running order, with best class of customers. Apply on the premises, 60 East Tenth street.

FOR SALE—PRIVATELY, THE LARGEST AND BEST fitted up Billiard Hall and Saloon on the Bowery, on the ground floor, doing the best business on the Bowery, next door to and in the same building as Tony Pastor's Opera House; the proprietor obliged to dispose of the same on account of travelling. Apply at 199 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER SALOON, SITUated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, convenient to Irving Hall, Academy of Music, the New York Circus, and the new Tammany; sold in consequence of the death of the proprietor. Inquire of E. COOK, 130 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—BAR AND FIXTURES, WITH A FOURpull Pump. Inquire in the barber shop, 639 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, EIGHT miles from New York, by reason of dissolving copartnership; a first rate chance to make money. Inquire at 56 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. A. MUELLER.

FOR SALE—A TIN, STOVE AND HOUSEFURNISHING Store; Hardware, &c.; rent cheap. Inquire at 421 Ninth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts.

FOR SALE—FOR THE SUM OF $250, IN A GOOD LOcation, the good will and fixtures of a Candy Store, with small Stock; reason for selling, the owner in poor health. Apply to J. HEYMANN, 49 Fair street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A Fruit, Poultry, Game and Fancy Grocery, doing splendid business; a rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEO. W. SIMERS & CO.

FOR SALE—ALL THE COMPLETE FIXTURES OF A Barroom; very cheap. 60 East Fourteenth street, Segard's store.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM on Broadway. Inquire of A. B. CRANDALL, 16 Dutch street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLEry; established 25 years; owner retiring. Apply on premises. Mrs. L. A. HICKS, 158 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR AND Tobacco Business, on one of the best avenues; rent low; terms easy. For particulars apply to J. T. WEYMAN, Whitney House, Broadway and Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT and Oyster House, doing a good business; having two places the cause of selling; will be sold low. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store cheap for cash. Reason for selling given if wanted. For all particulars inquire at 13 First avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND Good Will of a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. Inquire at 32 Bowery or 23 Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEWSPAPER AND CIGAR Store, with a Route. Inquire in the store, 180 avenue B.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Store, convenient to Desbrosses street ferry and Norwich line of steamers. Apply on the premises, corner of Washington and Watts streets.

HOTEL, LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—FIFteen minutes' drive from Stamford, on New Haven road; the bar will pay the whole expense of the house; will sell for one half the value; $2,000. Address LANDLORD, box 174 Post office, Stamford, Conn.

JERSEY CITY EXPRESS, WITH THREE HORSES and Wagons, will be sold cheap. Apply at 229 Greenwich street, in hat store, to CHARLES GATES, until sold.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—INQUIRE 325 WEST Thirty-sixth street after twelve o'clock.

MILK ROUTE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED Milk Route, with Dairy. Apply at 857 Second avenue.

THE KINDLING WOOD YARD 307 ELEVENTH avenue for sale cheap, as the owner wants to go West. Apply on the premises.

TO SELL—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE; GOOD business place; reason for selling given at the store. Call at the store Fulton avenue, old No. 1,003, and 447 new No., Brooklyn.

$200 WILL BUY NEAT LIQUOR STORE 533 WEST Twenty-ninth street. Must be sold this week, owner going to Europe.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE STATIONARY and Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills, Burr Mills, Woodworth & Farrar Planers, machinists' Tools, Shives' Governor, Utica Steam Gauges, Disston's Saws, Belting; all first class goods and at lowest prices. Before purchasing call on or address EDWD. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

A PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINE, DOUBLE, INDEpendent, 5x12 cylinders, upright boiler, on wheels, with house, for sale, at Pierrepont Stores, Wall street ferry, Brooklyn.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines and Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills and Wood Working Machinery. Call or send for reduced price list. C. EDWD. COPELAND,
Salesrooms 42 Cortlandt street, New York.

BILLIARDS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR PERSONS IN WANT OF new and second hand Billiard Tables, at great bargains, to buy at SHARP'S factory, No. 418 Broome street, New York.

ONE SECOND HAND AND ONE NEW ROSEWOOD Billiard Table, standard size, for sale cheap for cash or on instalments. Call at 219 East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne.........Saturday, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE, Roussau.........Saturday, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.........Saturday, October 1
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.........Saturday, October 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris, including railway ticket—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Wednesday and Saturday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded at reduced rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
CAMBRIA, Sat.	Aug. 27	CALEDONIA, Wed.	Aug. 24
ANGLIA	Sept. 3	BRITANNIA	Sept. 14
INDIA	Sept. 10	IOWA	Sept. 21
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 17	CALEDONIA	Oct. 5
COLUMBIA	Sept. 24	BRITANNIA	Oct. 26
EUROPA	Oct. 1	IOWA	Nov. 2

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75 according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $38; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYing the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green.........August 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman.........August 31, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passages booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Palmyra, Thursday,	August 18	Batavia, Thursday,	Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday,	August 20	Java, Wednesday,	Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wednesday,	Aug. 24	Calabria, Thursday,	Sept. 8
Samaria, Thursday,	August 25	Russia, Wednesday,	Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednesday,	August 31	Nemesis, Thursday,	Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $130, gold. Second cabin.........$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris.........145, gold
Return tickets.........250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $80, gold. Steerage.........$30, currency
Return tickets.........150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA.........Wednesday, August 24
HELVETIA.........Saturday, August 27
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 3 North river
PARAGUAY, Williams, August 27
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage $25.
Passengers booked for Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Grigs.........Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas.........September 3, 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON,
every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK.........Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, August 25.
BALDWIN sails Thursday, September 1.
Cabin passage $80, gold; steerage $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre or Paris at reduced rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore (via Halifax). Tuesday, August 23, 1 P. M.
City of Washington.........Saturday, August 27, 2 P. M.
City of Paris.........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 noon.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax). Saturday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin, single berth	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.
HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocketbook form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK; or, Handbook of Travel Talk for Travellers and Schools. Being a guide to conversation in English, French, German and Italian. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
For sale by all booksellers.

FOR HAVRE.
The first class side wheel American steamship GUIDING STAR, 2,595 tons, will be despatched from pier 46 North river, on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, $75, currency.
Second cabin, $60, currency.
Steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in 24 hours by A. H. NONES, Notary and Commissioner for all the States, 484 Broadway, room No. 4.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon,
on 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Sept. 5, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Caverly.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco October 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river. For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Greene, August 25.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, September 1.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau), September 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5, Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers, touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer GULF STREAM, Captain McCreary, at pier 20 East river, will sail as soon as full.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
The steamer ARIADNE will follow and sail when full direct to Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, the Seaboard Inland Air-line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line,
sailing every twenty days, from pier 17 East river.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Friday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer VICTOR, Captain Gurdon Gates, is now receiving freight at pier 20 East river, and will sail Saturday, August 27, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river, and sail Saturday, September 3.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble.........August 27
CORTES, Nelson.........September 3
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, August 27.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—The New York and South Carolina Steamship Company's first class steamship CLYDE, Captain Alexander Hunter, on Wednesday, August 24, sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The steamer MANHATTAN will follow and sail Saturday, August 27.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents 30 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY—EVENING LINE—NO COMBInation.—Great reduction of fare and staterooms, commencing September 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50c., deck; first class, including stateroom accommodations, $1 50; also with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, west or north. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 staterooms, splendidly furnished), leave their new depot, pier 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton streets, daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Passengers by Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue horse cars will get out at Charlton street. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion ticket to Saratoga $5.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—FULTON, Wall, South and Hamilton ferry cars to Greenwood Cemetery connect with steam cars to the island every forty minutes.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Wednesday, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Milbrook, Bangall and Pine Plains at 10:03 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New York via Hudson River Railroad at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Returning,
leaves Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New York at 11 A. M. and 9:50 P. M.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A RAILROAD TICKET FOR SAN FRANcisco. Address box 5,037 Post office.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad; fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

FOR CATSKILL AND HUDSON, LANDING AT NEW Hamburg, Rhinebeck, &c.—The new, fast steamboat NEVERSINK, Captain W. H. Mellen, leaves foot Warren street every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND PECK SLIP.
Summer arrangement.
Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GLEN,
on and after Monday, July 11,
leave Harlem for Astoria and Peck slip at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30 P. M.
Leave Peck slip for Astoria and Harlem at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Landing at Eleventh and 120th streets each way.
Fare, 10c., or 12 tickets for $1. On Sunday fare 15c.
First boat leaves Harlem 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Peck slip 7 P. M., not landing at Astoria or 120th street.
Steamer SYLVAN GROVE can be chartered for excursions. Apply at the office, foot of 130th street, Harlem.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown (by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 15, for Sharon Springs (fare $4 from New York) and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy. Tickets on sale and baggage checked by Dodds' Express, office 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the fast and safe steamer POPE CATLIN, Captain H. G. Farrie, makes regular daily trips during the entire season, leaving Peck slip, 7:45; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:15; Warren street, New York, 9; Pier 8, North river, 9:15. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 5:45; New York at 6. Connecting with sail boats for Far Rockaway. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents the round trip.

A GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH and Rockaway Beach, on Friday, August 26, on board the fast sailing steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW. Boat leaves as follows:—Harlem Bridge, 8; 120th street, 8:10; Eleventh street, 8:45; Peck slip, 9, and Warren street, 9:30. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach, 4:30 P. M. Music by Wallace. Fare for the excursion, $1; children half price. Refreshments on board. C. H. LONGSTREET.

A.—NEW, FIRST CLASS STEAMER PLEASANT VALLEY for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, from Spring street, at 10, 2, 5:15 and 7 P. M., Sunday included, landing at Thirty-fourth street both ways.

A.—A.—THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURDAYS excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:30 A. M., Christopher street at 8 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 8:45 A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

CHOLERA BANKS.—THE WELL KNOWN SEAGOING steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain R. P. Tremain, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks, on Friday, August 26, leaving Peck slip, 7:15 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, 7:45 A. M., and pier 4, North river, at 8:30 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. Lutz's Band will furnish music. Anderson Colwell, pilot. Gents, $2; ladies, $1.

CHOLERA BANKS.—ANDERSON COLWELL, PILOT.—The RIP VAN WINKLE will make her fifth excursion to the Cholera Banks on Friday, August 26.

CONEY ISLAND. EXCURSIONS TO THE SEAshore.—North and East River Lines.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West Tenth street at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren street at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONISTS, NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, with accommodations for 800 passengers, has forty state rooms, will be chartered to Sunday schools, societies, clubs, &c., for Excursions, on reasonable terms. Apply to CORNELL, HORTON & CO., Catskill, N. Y., or to ROBERT CHISHOLM, 234 West street, corner North Moore, New York.

FOR CATSKILL, DAILY.—STEAMBOATS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street, at 5 P. M., and Saturday, at 2 P. M., making their usual landings, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3:30 P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison street, daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE AND OTHER FIRST CLASS Steamers to charter for Sunday school picnics and other private parties, with groves. Apply to CHARY HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane, up stairs.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE LEAVES CHRISTOpher street 10, 2 and 5, landing at Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee; leaves Fort Lee 7, 12, 3½ and 6, landing at Thirty-fourth street each way; music on board. Sundays included.

THE LARGE, COMFORTABLE SALOON STEAMER NEW CHAMPION; also other Steamers and Barges to charter for excursions, with all the most popular Groves.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

WANTED—TO CHARTER, A FIRST CLASS SCHOONer Yacht, about 100 tons, for a three weeks' excursion, for which a good price will be paid. Apply to B. J. WENBERG, 31 Old slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
M. K. Jessup et al. vs. the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company et als.
Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, N. C., made in the above entitled cause at the Spring Term, 1870, on presentation at the office of
CRONLY & MORRIS,
in this city, I will pay to the holders of the first preferred bonds, secured by the mortgage made by the defendant, the said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, to the plaintiff, M. K. Jesup, who have not already received the same, a per centage of $30 72 on said bonds and accrued interest on the same, being dividend for distribution, as aforesaid, from net sales of that portion of the railroad and other property covered by said mortgage, which was in the State of North Carolina.
In further obedience to the order made as aforesaid, I hereby notify all holders of the bonds above referred to that unless the same are presented to me as above for payment of the dividend above stated on or before the
First day of September, 1870,
they will be forever debarred of any participation in the said fund in my hands for distribution as aforesaid.
M. CRONLY,
Commissioner and Referee.
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY AND COUNTRY SURVEYING, DRAUGHTING, ores analyzed, mining property prospected, and other branches of mining engineering promptly attended to. Apply at 12 Pine street, room No. 5.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—150 clean beds and Rooms at 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week; at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms. A Room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM SIXTH AVENUE.—VERY DESIRABLE Rooms, on second floor; plenty closets, with hot and cold water and bathroom; first class Board. No. 203 West Twenty-first street.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK.—THE Second and Third Floors of a splendid large house to let, with Board, from the 1st of September next.

2 OR THREE FINE LARGE ROOMS, IN A SMALL, PRIVATE family; good table and every home comfort. 44 West Twenty-sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A PRIVATE FAMILY of two, owning and occupying a first class house in an unsurpassed location, having more room than they require, would let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board, only. 215 East Twelfth street.

3 VERY PROMISING GENERAL KNOX COLTS, RECENTLY from Maine, raised by their present owner. Can be seen at 18 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER 13TH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Parlor; also Rooms on third and fourth floors, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 208), OPPOSITE MADISON square.—A Second Floor, with private bath, newly and elegantly furnished, can now be secured; also other desirable Rooms.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY.—FAMILIES OR single persons can find large, airy Rooms, with excellent Board; terms moderate. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$7 PER WEEK.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good Country Board at a farm house situated in Greene county, near the mountains. For particulars see proprietor, L. MINOR, at Craft & Ferry's photographic gallery, 182 Bowery, on Tuesday, from 9 to 12. Post office address, Acra, N. Y.

8TH STREET, 129 EAST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—An elegantly furnished Floor, with private table; house entirely first class; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 217, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—TWO large, elegant Rooms, front and rear; also large Room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 808 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor Floor to let, with Board; also Rooms on upper floors; terms $7 to $10 per week.

18TH AND NINETEENTH STREETS.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, Second Floor, well furnished, four rooms; private bath room; every convenience; references. 70 Irving place.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsome Rooms, with Board, singly or en suite; references given and required.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suits of Rooms, with Board, for families; also single Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PARLORS and Bedrooms, second and third floors, front, to let, with or without private table.

22 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, elegant Suits of Rooms for families or parties of single gentlemen; hot and cold water throughout; home made pastry and bread; terms reasonable.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Apartments, with or without private table; house delightfully located; everything first class and for first class persons only. References required.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—To let, handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF four Rooms on first floor and three on second, with or without Board or private table; also single Rooms; near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—A nicely furnished Suit of Rooms, with private table, to a family of four or six persons.

26 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Madison avenue.—Either of two Floors, three rooms deep, side windows, will be let, entire or in suits, to first class parties, where elegance, refinement and a superior table will be found.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUIT OF FURNISHED front Rooms of several floors, with Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms; permanent or transient.

26 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Madison avenue.—Two beautifully furnished Suits, with first class table. The comforts of a refined home assured to the two or three families taken. Very highest references required.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board. References exchanged.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily has an entire Second Floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only; highest reference required.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT OF pleasant Rooms on second floor, with an open view; also a Room, suitable for a gentleman, with Board.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with or without Board; private table if desired; terms moderate.

41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues.—Furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with Board, in a small family, to gentlemen. References.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ENTIRE SECond Floor to let, furnished, with Board, consisting of five rooms, splendid closets, washrooms and bathrooms.

42 SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board. References exchanged.

46 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ENTIRE SECond Floor, consisting of four rooms, also Rooms on third and fourth floors, to let, with first class Board; references exchanged. Mrs. NOBLE.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board, on second floor, with alcoves; hot and cold water, bathroom adjoining. Call for two days.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, from $9 to $10 per week; house all modern improvements.

48 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, three large and one small Room, with extension on first floor, will be let, with or without private table, either together or separately.

49 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT furnished Room to let, to one or two responsible ladies or gentlemen; family small. Terms reasonable.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—EXCELlent accommodations for families or a party of gentlemen; front Rooms, on second and third floors, with first class Board; terms moderate.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—VERY SPACIOUS Suits of four rooms; entire second floor; strictly first class house and table. Can be engaged now or from September 1.

53 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Elegant Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, without board; private family; terms reasonable.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FORMERLY known as the "Southern House," having changed hands, handsomely refurnished, is open for first class families, with Board; also pleasant single Rooms for gentlemen.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, handsomely furnished Parlors and Bedrooms, to families; also hall Rooms to gentlemen; house and location first class.

58 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A furnished front Room to let to a dressmaker, with meals on Sunday, or to a gentleman.

60 IRVING PLACE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON PARlor floor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with private table, $40 per week; references required.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, to families and single gentlemen, with first class Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

68 PRINCE STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADway.—To let, a well furnished front Room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; private family.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Moderate rates for the summer.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS CAN now be had for families or single gentlemen, with unexceptionable Board. Best references given and required.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished front or rear Rooms to let, with good Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

94 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE). A well furnished front Room, on third floor, to let, with Board; terms reasonable. References.

103 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO young ladies or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with Board for ladies.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family has a handsomely furnished Suit of rooms to let, together or separate, with Board; also two single Rooms; references required.

116 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives, at moderate prices. A good table and a first rate cook.

123 BANK ST. (REAR).—A WIDOW, WITH GOOD references, as housekeeper, or to do light housework in a small family of adults. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER.

123 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A LADY HAVing a cosy little house would let a Room to a gentleman and wife or gentlemen; no boarders or children; house first class.

126 HUDSON STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURnished front Rooms, water, gas and everything convenient for housekeeping; also a room for two gentlemen.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—To let, with first class Board, for the winter, two large and two hall Rooms; references exchanged.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—EXCELLENT Board for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; second floor, front, $20; also back, $18 per week for two (connecting).

136 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, in a comfortable and pleasantly situated house, for a gentleman and wife; Board for lady; bath, hot and cold water.

144 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without Board, at reduced rent.

151 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—Large, nicely furnished Room; closet, bath, hot and cold water; first class; no boarders, no children. Rent reasonable.

153 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FOUR STORY brown stone, 20x50x100; price moderate; terms easy. Apply on premises, or owner, 842 Sixth avenue.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with first class Board, two or three very pretty Rooms, singly or en suite, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

160 SECOND AVENUE.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom, on second floor, to let, with Board, to a responsible party of adults; also other desirable Rooms; references exchanged.

161 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, CORNER Third avenue.—A pleasant furnished front Room, on second floor to one or two single gentlemen; also a back room.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished small Room to a gentleman; $2 50 per week. Also a large Room for one or two; gas and bath.

199 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET. To let, location desirable, a handsomely furnished front Parlor.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A HANDSOME back Parlor, for gentleman and wife, with good Board; also a pleasant Room on second floor. Family small and terms very low.

214 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—To let, a finely furnished Room, in a first class private house. References exchanged.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room on second floor, well furnished; hot and cold water; good location. Those in pursuit of a home call.

230 AND 234 SECOND AVENUE.—TO RENT—CORner of Fourteenth street, beautiful location, four story Brown Stone Front, painted and frescoed; rent low to good tenant. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 454 Third av.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Floors and Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; fine office for a physician; reasonable terms.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen.

238 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, in a first class private house.

278 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR CALVARY CHURCH.—A light, cheerful suite of rooms, with first class private table and home comforts; private family. One single room for gentleman.

316 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—To let, with Board, second story front Room, in private family, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

316 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—THE WHOLE OR part of the Second Floor and other Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with Board.

321 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can find pleasant Rooms, with Board, together or separate; house first class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

346 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—A private family will let handsomely furnished large and small Rooms, with or without Board; modern improvements; terms very low.

408 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—A gentleman and wife may obtain a desirable front Room, with Board; also a small Room suitable for one or two. References exchanged; terms moderate.

A.—SUITS AND SINGLE ROOMS, WITH UNEXCELLED Board, in the very first class house 227 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady; no other boarders; location, Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street. Address KEY, Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT 308 WEST Twenty-second street, will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, with furnished Rooms and Board; references required.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner of Twenty-fifth street.—New Rooms, well lighted and well ventilated, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Meals; gentlemen preferred.

HANDSOME LARGE ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, in a private family; references unexceptionable. 216 West Fifteenth street.

SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY WILL find newly and handsomely furnished Rooms, convenient to cars and stages and restaurants, at 27 East Ninth street, corner of University place.

SWIFT'S HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—Room and Board, per day, $2 50; per week, $8 to $14; Rooms per day, 75 cents to $1 50; per week, $4 to $8.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WANT PERMANENT Board, at a moderate rate, near Fourth avenue, below Twentieth street. Address LEGAL, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD OF NINE YEARS desire to obtain permanent Board within a quarter of a mile of Eighth street and Second avenue; terms must be moderate. Address D. S. W., box 822 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER, 18 YEARS old, want Rooms, with Board, in a private family; pleasant location and good table. Address S. W., box 210 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING A PLEASANT, quiet home for the winter, with a small Eastern family, in one of the most desirable locations in the city, three doors from Fifth avenue, price $25 per week, please address G. MOORE, box 4,876 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, near Harlem Bridge, between Third and Fifth avenues preferred. Address C. A., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A QUIET YOUNG LADY, with a widow, without other boarders; would require two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; will pay liberally and be permanent if suited. Address M. R., box 184 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND DAUGHTER, IN a strictly private family; location near Sixth avenue; moderate price; would require two Rooms; one large, unfurnished preferred. Address, stating price (none other need answer), NEATNESS, box 214 Herald office.

CITY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, three small children and nurse; private family preferred; references given and required. Address, with particulars, W., station E, New York.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAmily, by a young man, between Madison and Tenth streets, east side. Address, stating terms, &c., JOHN A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, between Ninth and Twenty-fifth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues, with or without Board. Address C. C., box 1,888 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, in the vicinity of Fifth avenue, between Eighteenth and Thirty-seventh streets. Please address, stating terms and locality, box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, FIRST CLASS BOARD, WITH a large Room or Parlor or Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; fire, gas and water; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address, with particulars and terms, box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, BY A family of three adults; location between Twentieth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address M. A. C., No. 8 West Forty-ninth street.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, AN UNfurnished Room, with Hall Bedroom attached, for a gentleman and two daughters; Board for ladies; location Forty-second to Fifty-second street, Broadway and Ninth avenue; where there are few or no boarders preferred. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. H., station E, Eighth avenue.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, PERMAnent Board in a private family; one large and two small Rooms required; neighborhood must be good and price moderate. Address, with particulars, C. J., Herald office.

WANTED.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH BOARD and Room in a private family; location between First and Third avenues, Ninth and Sixteenth streets. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE, with or without Board, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and between Lexington and Seventh avenues; references exchanged. Address A. P. SMITH & BROTHER, 1,804 Broadway.

WANTED—A ROOM AND BOARD BY A YOUNG gentleman, in a private family, above Twelfth street and between Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address H. C. B., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—BY 1ST SEPTEMBER, TWO ROOMS, WITH Board, for a gentleman and lady, in a French or German house, with good table; one room must have sunshine; terms must be moderate; pay will be prompt. Address SOUTHERNERS, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

290 GATES AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A SMALL private family will let three Rooms, with Board, to those who are looking for neatness and good table; house commodious; has all modern improvements. References required.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ON THE AMERICAN and European plans; Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Rooms, $1 per day; with Board, $. Liberal arrangements made with permanent parties.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

CLINTON HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, On the European plan.—Rooms from $3 to $6 per week. 13 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

COLEMAN HOUSE.—PARTIES WISHING FIRST CLASS Board can be accommodated at the Coleman House, Far Rockaway, L. I.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street—(European plan)—200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 60 cents to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

HOTELS.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house, on the European plan.—Rooms by the week or month. All beds with spring mattresses.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

SWIFT'S HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—Room and Board per day, $2 50; per week, $8 to $14; Rooms per day, 75 cents to $1 50; per week, $4 to $8.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above A. T. Stewart's store.—On the European plan; single Rooms, front, $5 to $9 per week; Rooms en suite $15 to $25.

WORTH HOUSE, 202 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING Fifth avenue, Broadway and Madison square.—Suits of Apartments, with private table and attendance; reasonable terms to permanent parties. French table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, Staten Island; open during the fall; fronts the bay; salt water bathing; 30 minutes from Cortlandt street, three from landing. Moderate rates.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE—TWO MILES FROM Peekskill, for the fall and winter. Apply to Mr. STONEY, 86 Franklin street.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND.—A PRIVATE family residing at Brighton, five minutes' walk from first landing, South ferry, offer two double and two single Rooms, with Board, for fall months; house fronting bay; terms moderate. Inquire at ferry house for Mr. GIFFKINS, Old place, near United States Ground.

HARRISON'S HOMESTEAD, PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, four minutes' walk from landing.—Superior Board, at very low terms, in this delightful locality; rooms large, with gas; beautiful grounds; stabling, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, ST. RONAN'S WELL, NEAR Flushing, L. I.—Safe sea bathing, boating and delightful sea view; fine stabling for horses; only six miles from Hunter's Point, over one of the best roads in the State. House newly renovated and furnished; large, airy rooms; five minutes' walk from depot; 36 trains and two steamers daily; terms $10 upwards. Fine grove for picnics.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day; gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.—25 miles from New York by boat, foot of Barclay street, 4 P. M. Fine sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, groves, romantic walks, Chalybeate Springs, first class house, $10 to $12 per week. Fancy dress hop, August 31. Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker st.

CROFT HOUSE, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, DIRECTLY in the Highlands, 1,200 feet above the Hudson.—Several Rooms vacated; terms moderate; twenty minutes from station.
S. D. WRIGHT & BRO., Proprietors,
Garrison's Station.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Three nice Rooms to let, with Board, after August 20.
C. H. KING.

MARKOE HOUSE, 919 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILAdelphia.—Permanent or transient guests accommodated on the hotel or European plan; price reduced to $2 50 per day.
H. M. BEIDLER, Proprietor.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Choice family and single Rooms, at reduced prices. Board $17 50—seventeen dollars and a half per week.
JEROME LELAND, Proprietor.

NORWOOD HOTEL—ONE HOUR FROM FOOT OF Chambers street, via Northern New Jersey Railroad; Board for families for fall months reduced to $12 50 per week.
E. R. HOUGHTON.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE—WILL REmain open late into October, to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the city; distance 17½ miles by New Haven Railroad; trains running almost every hour.
W. L. FISH.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Fine Rooms, en suite, and single Rooms for fall boarders at reasonable prices.
S. F. PAULL, Manager.

SEVEN SPRING MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, Orange county, N. Y.—Weekly Board, corresponding with times; business men compensated. Trips, Saturday until Monday, excursion tickets, Erie Railway. Balls Saturday evening.
DAVISON & CO.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—ROOMS FOR the month of September at reduced rates.
NICKERSON & YOUNG.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—REDUCtion in Board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.
APRIL 11, 1870. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A DESIRABLE SMALL FOUR STORY MODERN French basement brown stone Dwelling for sale, low, with or without furniture; location unobjectionable; Second avenue, near Nineteenth street; terms easy; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A COMMODIOUS AND CONVENIENT DWELLING, 46 East Forty-ninth street, opposite College Park; four story brown stone; lot in fee; 21x55x100; painted, frescoed, perfect order; mirrors, cornices, fixtures; $38,000; easy terms; possession immediately. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FOUR STORY, Mansard roof, high stoop brown stone House and Lot, 115 East Fifty-fourth street, in perfect repair; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

5TH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BELOW FORTY-SIXTH street.—For sale, an elegant four story House, 25x65, in fine order. Furniture if required. Address W. R., Herald office.

West Side.

A FOUR STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE NEAR Forty-fourth street, in splendid order; size 25x60x100; good location; rent $2,500. Also three story brown stone on Twenty-fourth street; rent $2,300. Also some well located Houses; rent from $1,400 to $2,000. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,302 Broadway and 595 Sixth avenue.

A DESIRABLE MODERN DWELLING AND STABLE and nine well located Lots for sale low; Ninety-fourth street, near Eighth avenue cars, between Central Park and Grand Boulevard. Possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN WAVERLEY PLACE, near West Tenth street, a three story and basement House, 20x40; 16 rooms, modern improvements complete. Price $13,000; terms very easy.
S. J. GOODENOUGH, 81 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 414 WEST TWENTY-eighth street; first class; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, WM. H. REAGAN, No. 5 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A BEAUTIFUL THREE story high stoop brown stone House; built and finished in a superior manner; on a 100 foot street, having an entrance to the Park; convenient to Madison avenue cars; this house is very desirable as a private residence, and will be sold below the cost of building. Address E. R. J., owner, Herald office.

$16,750.—SNUG FOUR STORY DWELLING AND Lot; brown stone basement and trimmings; on Thirty-fourth street, north side, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; Broadway widened at Thirty-fourth street makes a great business centre; Eighth avenue also good business street; delightful residence; possession next fall. Apply to J. E. WILLIAMS, 270 West Thirty-fourth street.

Miscellaneous.

AT NO. 7 PINE STREET—BY JOSEPH A. LEVY.

55th st., n. Broadway, 4 s. h. s. b. s., 21x55	$33,000
53d st., n. 5th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 22x53	3,000
49th st., n. 6th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 20.10x 6	30,00
51st st., n. 8th av., 3 s. brick, E. b., 16.8x45, fully furn.	16,500

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PRINTED LISTS CAN BE HAD on application. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1 Pine street. Owners wishing to sell please send description and price. No commission unless a sale is made.

M. S. FRIEND HAS ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN the real estate business, at the office of Wm. Elliott & Co., 1,491 Broadway, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and offers a great variety of Houses and Lots for sale or exchange; his long experience and thorough knowledge of real estate enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction to his friends and the public who may favor him with their patronage. Parties having property for sale or to rent will have it satisfactorily attended to.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ADVERTISER OWNS A BROWN STONE HOUSE IN a fine locality, near the grand entrance to Prospect Park, which he will sell low or exchange for a smaller House or Suburban Property, or let at a fair rent. For particulars inquire at room No. 4, No. 9 Spruce street, between 12 and 1 P. M. An opportunity seldom offered.

A DESIRABLE STONE FRONT ENGLISH BASEMENT House, well rented, in Brooklyn, valued $,000, to exchange for building material or brick. Apply at office of the South Brooklyn and Park Railroad Company, 8 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILT AND LOCATED three story brown stone House in Brooklyn, 20x40; lot 100; two water closets, two heaters; gas and water in every room; one block from seven lines of cars to all the ferries; five minutes to Prospect Park; Nicolson pavement in street to park and ferry; 30 Hansom place. Owner, 87 Beekman street, up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW, FIRST CLASS two story, basement, Philadelphia front, heavy brown stone trimmings, plate glass, 10 rooms, with all improvements, on Lafayette avenue, 60 feet east of Bedford; price $7,500. Apply on the premises. FRANK H. PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick and brown stone Houses; all modern improvements; just painted throughout in good style; on Lefferts street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn. Terms to suit; rent low. Inquire of owner, JOHN B. COTTE, 133 Bowery.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A nice three story brown stone 20 by 50 feet, 13 rooms, beautifully situated in Brooklyn; newly and nicely furnished in May last; the furniture will be sold cheap, and rent of house very low, as the party is obliged to leave the city. Inquire of JOHN N. WYCKOFF, in rear of 76 Cedar street, New York; or to S. HOUDLOW, Montague street, Mechanics' Bank building, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN THE MOST IMproving part, a Corner Plot of nine Lots. Will be sold at a great bargain if sold within ten days. Address J. C. X., box 108 Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AN ELEGANT, MEDIUM PRICED MODERN HOUSE for sale, low, with or without Furniture; dwelling and stable complete; 20 city lots; river and road front; Passaic; 35 minutes from city; terms easy; immediate possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A HOME—EASILY PAID FOR.—HANDSOME NEW Cottage, six rooms, one or more full lots five minutes from depot, at Elizabethport, N. J.; a small cash payment; balance monthly instead of rent. Other new Houses, seven, eight, nine and ten rooms, on similar terms; and Building Lots, at $200 and upwards, on small monthly or quarterly payments. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York; or Second street, Elizabethport.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSARD ROOF COTTAGE, JUST completed, nine rooms, three-fourths of an acre; three minutes from Closter station on Northern Railroad of New Jersey. J. H. STEPHENS, at station.

APPLE WHISKEY DISTILLERY FOR RENT—FOR one or a term of years; possession immediately; apples abundant in immediate vicinity; property of an estate.
J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM NEW Brunswick, a splendid Farm of 100 acres; capital land, fine stream of water; large apple and peach orchards; good house, 11 rooms; abundant outbuildings; superior location. Price $15,000; will take $11,000; a sacrifice.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

AT KINGSTON, N. J.—A GOOD FARM OF 70 ACRES; adjoins depot; two sets of buildings, apple and peach orchards; 50 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture; a bargain; only $4,000. J. S. FERGUSON,
39 Nassau street, room 24.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN MANSION ON STATEN Island; high ground and healthy; fine view of ocean; twenty acres handsomely laid out; one hour from city; baths, gas and large rooms; board for a family; fall and winter months; terms reasonable; no other boarders. Address WASHINGTON, Herald office.

COTTAGES, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL, FOR SALE OR to let—At Rutherfurd Park, New Jersey. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, grocer and tea dealer, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

ELEGANT TWO STORY NEW FRENCH ROOF COTtage, ten rooms, cellar, piazzas; quarter acre garden; four minutes from North Shore Staten Island ferry; $5,500; easy terms; surroundings first class.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—20 LOTS, AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one of the finest locations in the vicinity of New York, containing many elegant residences, churches and schools; the lots are the choicest, surrounded with handsome residences; five minutes' walk from railroad depot 38 trains daily; only 15 minutes from Hunter's Point. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or speculators. Apply to J. G. HUSZAK, 189 Broadway, room 16.

FOR SALE—45 MINUTES FROM CITY, FINE RESIdence, 15 rooms; all improvements; 38x34; extension 18 x20; handsome grounds, 75x145; fruit, &c.; price low; terms to suit. E. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STORE AND COUNTRY TAVERN, WITH 20 acres of land, fine orchard, good buildings, &c. Post office at this store; no other store in the neighborhood. $6,500; cash $2,500, balance easy. Address HERMAN T. WALTER, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa. Also a good Grocery Store for sale near Stroudsburg.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—COTTAGES OF ALL SIZES and prices, at Hackensack, on Erie and Midland Railroads; 50 minutes by rail. E. M. MASON,
No. 1 Centre street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXchange, the best Farm and Country Seat combined in Westchester county; large, commodious buildings, in perfect order. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT YONKERS, WITH all improvements within eight minutes' walk of the depot. Apply to V. W. MACFARLANE, 17 Front street.

HOTEL ON LONG ISLAND—A GROWING VILLAGE; fortune for the purchaser; only $4,000 cash, rest on mortgage. Also, Farms and Country Seat cheap.
D. LEWIS, 206 Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 70 acres, large and modern House, &c., for sale or exchange for a well located Dwelling in this city. For particulars address box 2,672 Post office.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED TO OWN AS FINE A Farm as there is on the American Continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 432 Broome street, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW ROCHELLE, FIFTY minutes from New York, a neat and capacious Dwelling; ten minutes from the depot; rent to April 1, $300.
A. H. LOCKWOOD, 21 Mercer street.

TO LET—AT RYE, ON MILTON ROAD, A LARGE AND comfortable Dwelling House, containing 13 rooms; ground high, and healthy location; excellent garden, pasture for cow, &c.; rent $300 per annum. Inquire of ticket agent at Harrison station, on New Haven railroad, or at WM. MATHEWS', No. 54 Catharine street, office second floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BEN. PURDY HOUSE, AT Harrison station, on New Haven Railroad, between Mamaroneck and Rye; convenient to depot and good location for a public house. Inquire of ticket agent at Harrison, or at WM. MATHEWS', No. 54 Catharine street, office second floor.

TO RENT—COTTAGE (SEVEN ROOMS) BEAUTIFULLY situated at Passaic Bridge, N. J.; fruit and shade trees and garden; rent $350. Apply to A. DENHAM & CO., 49 Barclay street.

$1,800—NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEMENT Cottage, five rooms; desirably located; high and healthy; near third landing, Staten Island; lot 25x125 feet. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

$10,500 FOR A FINE DAIRY FARM, 20 MILES from here, on the north side of Long Island; 60 acres in a high state of cultivation, balance fine lawns, hickory and chestnut; good buildings and orchards; 3 horses, 18 fine milch cows, 4 pigs, $400 worth poultry, 2 farm wagons, 1 carriage, and all the machinery, farming utensils and large crops. Terms easy. BAUER & OBERLANDER,
58 Bowery, entrance 150 Canal street.

$18,000 FOR A VERY FINE FARM NEAR Roslyn, L. I., of 100 acres all in good cultivation; good two story House, 16 rooms; large stock and crops, 6 Horses, 12 Cows, 14 Pigs, 100 Poultry, 50 tons Hay, 15 acres Corn, 14 Grain, 9 Wagons, 2 Carriages, and all machinery and Farming Utensils complete; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for city Property, by BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, and entrance 150 Canal street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—I HAVE THE NEATEST LITTLE HOUSE in the city, no encumbrance, that I will exchange for a good Jersey Farm. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—360 ACRES SELECTED LAND IN Webster county, Iowa; two first class Pianos, with cash, for small House. Farms, Timber Lands, Saw Mills, Merchandise, Stock. Mr. WELLS, 151 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN NEW Jersey; Stock, Crops, Farming Utensils, 2,500 Peach Trees, plenty all kinds of Fruit, full bearing; owners only. Address FROST, Herald office.

EXCHANGE—FOR BROOKLYN HOUSE, VALUE $20,000 to $30,000, some small Houses and balance cash; positively no agents answered. Owners, address C. H., box 120 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MAGNIFICENT BROWN stone Residence on Brooklyn Heights (144 Willow street); house entirely new and open for inspection. Apply to A. P. CARLIN, owner, Boerum street, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN LOTS, a frame Dwelling House, 8 rooms, at Hudson, N. Y.; seven minutes from depot.
E. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN Property, a fine Farm of 72 acres; dwelling, 11 rooms; outbuildings, &c.; in complete order; one hour and a quarter distant from the city. E. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES, RENTED, BRINGING SPLENDID INcome over interest and taxes, to exchange for Merchandise, Farm or Lots; $1,000 cash required; equity $6,500. Address SPLENDID INCOME, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL OR MODERATE sized House in a first class location. Address ED. ALLEN, box 2,292 Post office.

WANTED TO BUY—A HANDSOME MEDIUM SIZED three story House, between Seventeenth and Thirty-third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with terms and particulars, BYAM, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions. Teeth built up on stumps to original shape and color with oreplastic.
Dr. SEGISMUND, 42 East Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; 13 YEARS; BEnumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for thin faces. Gold sets purchased. J. JAY VILLERS,
155 Grand street, near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines safe and certain; $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury; Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine; his powerful, safe monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITHout mercury, no detention from business. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant Rooms for nursing.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female Restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MRS. F. E. DUMONT, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 29 VESTRY street; 25 years' practice, with unparalleled success. Rooms for nursing.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SMALL FURNISHED RESTAURANT TO LET—203 William street, Frankfort House; has the furnishing of food to all guests of the house.

A THREE STORY BUILDING, 50X85, WITH TWO Lots, to lease for coal or marble yard or other business. Apply at 17 Nassau street, room No. 2.

A SPLENDID OPENING.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL health the Store 516 Third avenue, corner Thirty-eighth street, to let; rent moderate; best stand for dry goods or any respectable business on the avenue.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR ASTOR PLACE, 25x100, with cellar; location good for any business; immediate possession; rent $5,000. Particulars with A. SARGEANT, 21 Wall street.

FOR RENT—LIQUOR STORE AND DWELLING, CORner Forty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, with Fixtures complete, to a good tenant; good advantages will be given.
J. M. O'DONNELL, 62 Pearl street.

STORE TO LET.—THE LARGE FIRST CLASS GROcery Store corner of Third avenue and Eighty-ninth street, and small Stores on Second avenue, at 114th street. Apply on premises, or to J. B. JOHNSON, Thirty sixth street, corner of First avenue.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET A GOOD LOFT ON WEST STREET, NEAR Franklin. Inquire at 217 West street.

TO LET—THE STORE, WITH THREE REAR ROOMS, 330 East Thirty-fourth street, fitted up; a good stand for any business; rent reasonable to a good tenant; immediate possession. R. H. HINE, 574 Second avenue.

THOSE FOUR LOTS ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of Forty-eighth street and First avenue to lease, at a low rate; a chance. POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine st.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A FIVE STORY brick Building, 50 feet front, 65 feet deep and 85 feet extension; a strong building, suitable for manufacturing purposes; rent low to a responsible party.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LEASE FOR A WINE AND BILLIARD ROOM—The house 113 West Twenty-third street, adjoining Bryant's new theatre. Basement can be altered to suit.
GOODALE, agent, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third st.

TO LEASE—THE CORN EXCHANGE MILLS, 13 RUN of French burr stone, new 100 horse power steam engine, &c., all in working order; easily converted into flour mill. Inquire on premises, East Twenty-third street, or at 112 East Fourteenth street.

1,261 BROADWAY.—TO LET, A STORE AND BASEment; also the First and Second Floors, for business.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE AND OTHER RESPECTABLE localities. Our printed lists of furnished and unfurnished houses to let, for private or boarding purposes, are ready. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—FOR FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let, in good locations, always apply to
S. B. GOODALE.
Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue Hotel.

A THREE OR FOUR STORY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished House, with possession, wanted, on the west side, between Twentieth and Fifty-ninth streets. Address MARTIN, box 209 Herald office.

A DESIRABLE FULL SIZE MODERN HIGH STOOP brown stone Dwelling to let, completely furnished, with extra size lot and stable attached. Price exceedingly reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 34 West Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from September 1. Apply at 312 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, and Furniture for sale; also an Office, in a first rate location, near Broadway. Apply at 116 West Thirty-second st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR STORY, HANDsomely and thoroughly furnished; Thirty-third street, near Madison avenue; $350 per month; private family only. Apply to owner, 634 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 407 WEST Twenty-first street, opposite College grounds. Consult Owner, on premises.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT half House, or will board with parties, or will board families; terms moderate. No. 275 West Thirty-second st.

TO LET—239 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Broadway; four story English basement House, completely furnished and in splendid order; also 213 East Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue, and others desirably located. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A PLEASANT Cottage, with six rooms; gas and water in the house; 12 miles from the city; three minutes' walk from depot. Address P., box 168 Herald office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, THE LARGE four story high stoop House 53 West Twenty-seventh street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; 20 rooms, in perfect order; or would sell Furniture. Apply on premises.

111TH STREET.—TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, with all modern improvements; new and fully furnished, including rosewood Piano. Address or inquire at 143 East 111th street, Harlem.

Unfurnished.

AT NO. 7 PINE STREET—BY JOSEPH A. LEVY.

50th st., n. 6th av., 3 s. h. s. b. s., 20x50	$2,000
49th st., n. 6th av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 21x5	2,600
49th st., n. 3d av., 3 s. h. s. b. s., 19x50, partly furnished	1,800

A HOUSE TO LET—110 EAST TWENTY-SECOND street $2,400; also 128 same street, $2,000; both near Fourth avenue and in good order.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 46 East Twenty-third st.

STATEN ISLAND HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, FURnished; healthiest location, having fine view; within ten minutes from first landing; plenty of water; rent $100 per month. Address box 1,196 Post office, New York.

TO LET—TWO NEW, FINE THREE STORY HIGH stoop basement and sub-cellar Houses, 222 East Eighty-sixth street; rent $400 each, till May; fine location for two friends or a first class boarding house; all improvements.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A THREE story brick high stoop House; rent $2,500; location first class, between Fifth avenue and University place. 12 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, FORty-fifth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; in good order; immediate possession; rent $1,500.
WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT THREE STORY AND BASEment brown stone House, with all modern improvements, at the rent of $1,400 a year; to be seen at 239 Thirty-third street, between Second and Third avenues.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 814 GREENWICH street, corner of Jane, a large and comfortable House; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY BRICK basements, 432 East Seventy-ninth street; all improvements; newly papered throughout. Rent $600; price $6,000 each. Inquire of J. GILSEY, on premises, or at 643 Broadway, in cigar store.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED—ON WEST THIRTY SECond street, four story English basement House, 14 rooms, all improvements and in excellent order; rent $1,500.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 355 BOWERY—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS (GAS water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed; a good and central location.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, $3 PER WEEK; large and small Room, $6; one large and two small Rooms $10, first floor; unexceptionable location. No. 469½ Sixth avenue.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, FOR housekeeping, at $4 50 per week; also a Second Floor, four rooms. Apply at 208 West Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

A THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF PARLOR AND three Bedrooms; also Rooms on fourth floor, for gentlemen; house and location strictly first class; reference given and required. 13 West Forty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FURNISHED Room to a single gentleman, without board; the comforts of a home guaranteed; terms moderate. N. B.—Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at 179 Bowery.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—For housekeeping, with every modern improvement; rent moderate to a responsible party; house private. 228 West Thirty-sixth street.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—Without board; winter arrangements; house first class; location unsurpassable; references exchanged. 51 Eleventh street, fourth house east of Fifth avenue.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, WITH HALL BEDroom and front basement, in house 228 West Eleventh street, to rent, from September 1 till May 1, at the rate of $800 per annum.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE—HANDSOMELY FURnished; basement floor, parlor floor, with first class Piano; modern improvements; $65 per month. Apply at 215 East Fifty-first street.

NEW, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND Sleeping Rooms to let, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. 14 West Twenty-eighth street, corner of Broadway; convenient to restaurants.

SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS AND Rooms in the newly renovated house 148 East Fourteenth street; bedding all new. References required.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD; house down town, containing all modern improvements. Address C., box 2,112 Post office.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN 33 WEST Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of eleven, or, if desired, fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of Mrs. DURESS, second floor.

TO LET—A SUIT OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, nicely furnished, at 309 West Thirty-fifth street. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS, WITH CROTON, gas, stationary tubs, &c., corner Third avenue and Eighty-ninth street, and also Floors of four Rooms, corner Second avenue and 114th street. Apply on premises or to J. B. JOHNSON, Thirty-sixth street, corner First avenue.

TO LET—BY THE OWNER, FIRST, SECOND AND Third Floors; all modern improvements; house 160 West Twenty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avs.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HANDSOMELY furnished House, to a small family, for housekeeping; convenient to all west side cars; rent moderate. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; WATER and gas. Apply at 318 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FINE FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply at KILDUFF'S, Forty-fourth street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; hot and cold water, bath and gas on floor. No. 1 Cottage place, between Bleecker and Houston streets.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRIVATE house 228 West Eleventh street, a handsomely furnished front Room, modern, improved and in finest order, with or without breakfast; terms moderate.

TO LET FURNISHED, IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE and genteel neighborhood, two Parlors and two large Rooms on next floor, together or singly, with or without basements; gas, hot and cold water and furnace heat in every room; rent low. 418 West Nineteenth street.

TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE, A SECOND Floor, five rooms; all improvements; rent $30. Also a top Floor, five rooms. Apply on the premises, 210 East Fortieth street.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE LOWER PART OF A handsome first class private house; suitable for small family or physician; rent $50. 212 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS IN A NEW house, on Twentieth street, to a small family; water, gas; rent $30. Inquire at 171 Seventh avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

TO LET—319 WEST ELEVENTH STREET; LOWER Part of House; five rooms; every convenience; rent $50 per month. Inquire on premises of the owner.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS OF HOUSE 50 BARROW street; contains all the modern improvements; will accommodate a family of from nine to twelve persons; reference required. Inquire on the premises from 11 to 2 P. M.

TO LET CHEAP—FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS; SECOND floor two large rooms and two on fourth floor; house and neighborhood strictly first class. 414 East Fiftieth street.

TO LET CHEAP—A BASEMENT; BEST STAND ON Eighth avenue for fish market; under butcher shop, 610 Eighth avenue.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET FAMILY, A COSEY PARLOR Floor, three rooms; also front and rear Basement, completely furnished for housekeeping; all conveniences; good locality; convenient to cars; terms reasonable. Apply at 345 West Twelfth street.

$3 50 FOR FIRST FLOOR SITTING AND BEDroom, connecting; entire Floor, $7 50; furnished for housekeeping; genteel house, near cars, Brooklyn, 23 minutes from ferry. 194 Broadway, room No. 9.

$6 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, for housekeeping; abundant pantries, closet on floor, stationary tubs; everything comfortable; more rooms; genteel location. 133 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$12 PER WEEK.—SUIT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, suitable for housekeeping; gas and bath; cars convenient to all parts. 11 and 17 Abingdon square (commencement of Eighth avenue).

14TH STREET 108.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly; location unsurpassed, being within a few steps of Steinway Hall, the Academy, Union square and the principal hotels.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF M'ILWAINE & HAYDOCK IS DISsolved by mutual consent. T. R. McILWAINE.
NEW YORK, August 20, 1870. J. HAYDOCK.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. BAKER & J. POTTER IN the manufacture and sale of "The Bolster Spring Bed," is this day dissolved. H. Baker having bought out said Potter, will carry on the business hereafter at 580 and 582 Hudson street, New York.
HENRY BAKER,
JAMES POTTER.
AUGUST 22, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ANY GENTLEMAN FOND OF TRAVELLING, AND having $1,000 capital, can meet with one of the most extraordinary opportunities for making money ever offered by inquiring at 48 Broad street, room 26.

A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best paying Printing Establishments in this city will dispose of his interest in the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for full particulars, W. X. A., box 138 Herald office.

AN EQUAL PARTNER WANTED—IN A STAPLE manufacturing business, paying large profits; orders on hand; business increasing; a fine opportunity for an energetic man. Apply at 569 Broadway, rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

A HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE MANUFACturing business. Monopoly in a staple article, $3,000.—HOPKINS & BENNETT, dealers in patents and introducers of patented articles, 258 Broadway.

A VALUABLE AND IMPROVING PIECE OF REAL Estate will be exchanged for a good business, or staple merchandise; property free of encumbrance. VANDYKE & CO., 176 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO INVEST $1,000, WITH services, in some honest business that will pay. Highest references given. Address, with particulars, J. H. G., box 115 Herald office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT by an energetic party; business partly established, with large profits; money can be doubled in six months; satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars with ROBERTS & CO., 1 Wall street.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE IN business wishes to join his capital ($7,500) and services to those of some party engaged in a respectable and legitimate mercantile business in New York. Address R. B., Herald office.

CAPITAL WANTED—(WITH PERSONAL SERVICES preferred) for a legitimate and remunerative mercantile and manufacturing commission business, offering every reasonable guarantee of safety and success; required machinery can be bought at present for half its value in Europe. Address WOOL, box 181 Herald office.

IMPROVED WOODEN PAVEMENT—JUST PATENTED, far better and cheaper than Nicholson or any other. An energetic and reliable party can become interested. Address G. A. BEIDLER, 919 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

I HAVE $3,000 TO INVEST IN SOME ESTABLISHED business where services are required; have had ten years' experience. No agents or humbugs need apply. Address W. R. J., Herald office.

I WILL SELL, TO A PROPER PARTY, MY INTEREST in a well established and safe cash business; it can be seen at any time; ill health the only reason for selling. Address D. B., box 218 Herald office.

I WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO HOWELL'S Patent Tire Shrinker, a machine of great merit and in great demand, with which one could realize abundantly. To be seen in all the carriage manufactories in the city. A few State Rights for sale. Inquire at office, 885 Sixth avenue.
JOHN B. POLHAMUS.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST OF A FIRST CLASS Sewing Machine Company is offered to an acceptable party at a merely nominal sum; rare chance. Address H. T., box 137 Herald office.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—PARTIES DESIRing a specialty in the manufacture of agricultural machinery are solicited to call on (from 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock M.) or address H. GOTTFRIED (patentee), care of T. Peter, No. 241 Bowery, New York, where full size machines may be seen.

WILL SELL HALF INTEREST OR WHOLE OF A GOOD paying Livery Stable. Address Q., Herald office.

WANTED—AS PARTNER IN A LARGE MANUfactory, an American gentleman, honest and industrious. Apply to E. DAVID, 22 Lispenard street.

WOOD'S NONPAREIL HYDROGEN GAS—THE cheapest and safest light known; produced without heat or machinery. Process to be seen. Apparatus and Rights for sale by McKNIGHT & WALLACE, 557 Broadway.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH A CASH CAPItal of from $6,000 to $8,000 to take one third interest in a new and popular Toy, now manufacturing and secured by letters patent. Call on or address W. G. S. & Co., at Tremont House, Broadway, from 8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M., for two days. None but those meaning business need make application.

$300.—A RELIABLE MAN WANTED, TO TAKE half interest and charge of a branch office, paying $30 weekly, without risk. Call at 697 Broadway, room No. 8.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A VERY FINE paying business. This is a very fine opening for a man to commence business. No humbug. Call at 102 West Forty-ninth street.

$10,000.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS man with the above capital, to extend a business already established, with but few competitors. Address M., Herald office.

$12,000.—THE BEST PAYING MANUFACTURING Company in the New England States will make a permanent arrangement with a first rate business man as agent in Chicago for the Western States; must invest the above amount in the stock of the company at once; salary $4,000 and six per cent on all sales, amounting in the aggregate, with salary, to nearly $10,000; a rare chance; worth investigating.
P. W. ULMER, Agent, 77 Chambers street.

$25,000.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANted in a profitable manufacturing monopoly. Full particulars on interview. References exchanged. Principals address MONOPOLY, Herald office.

$30,000 PER ANNUM.—PATENT MEDICINE Business, established several years; can be largely increased. Owner wants to sell on liberal terms, or make arrangement with a party having means competent to manage it. Address FORTUNE, Herald office.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO INVEST this amount in an old established and good paying manufacturing establishment. A safe and profitable investment. Address, for full particulars, G., box 199 Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT REDUCED PRICES—SLATE MANTELS AND every description of Slate Work, plain and ornamental. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION OF Marble Mantels, including some choice specimens of statuary, Lisbon and Tennessee Marbles, at greatly reduced prices. Also Counter Tops, Plumber Slabs, Tiling, &c., at the lowest possible prices. J. McCRAYNE,
103 Flatbush avenue, corner Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, GRAVEstones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers' Slabs. New show room, with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones of superior workmanship; cheapest in the city.

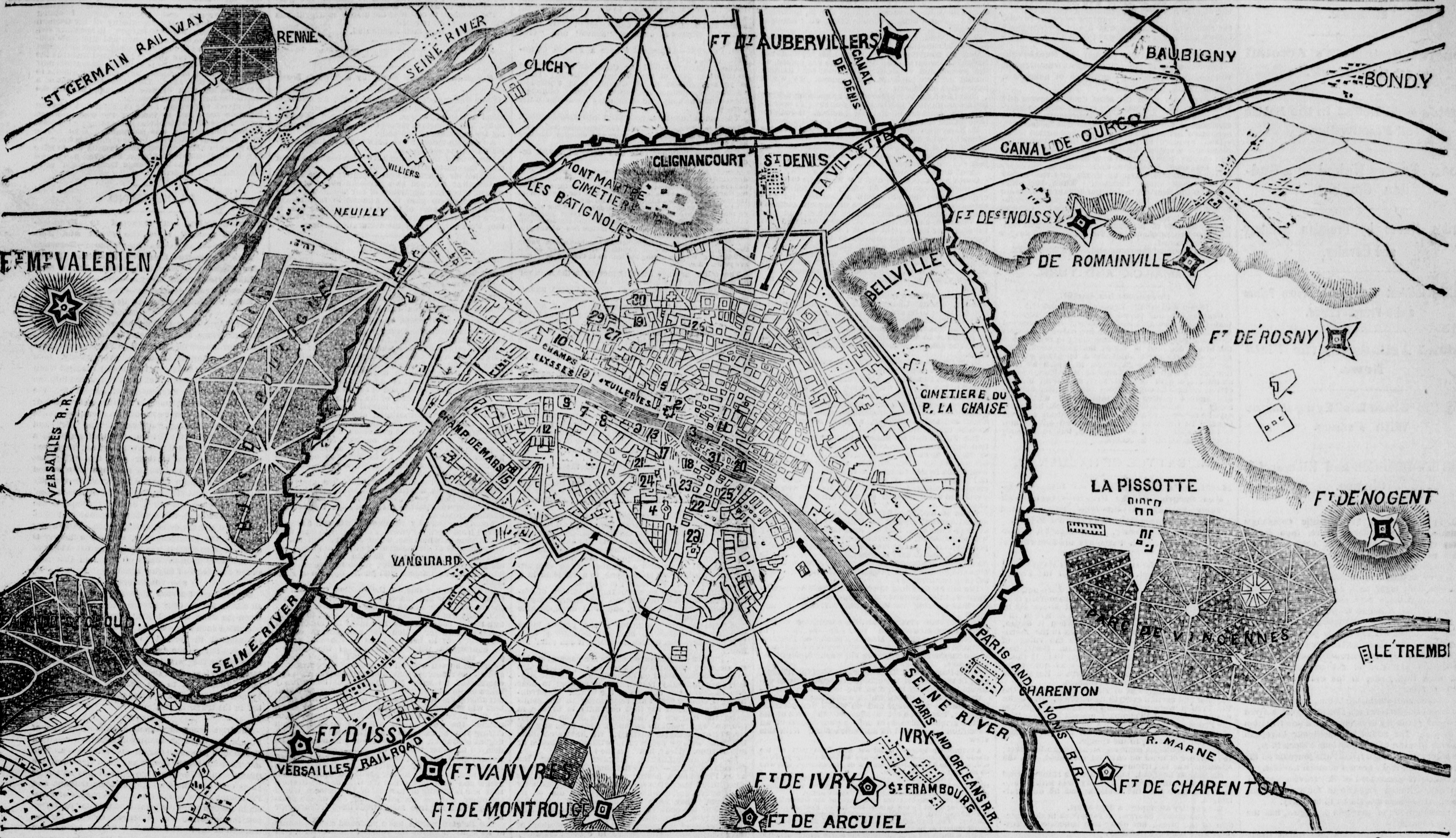
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE OU UNE SUISSE, qui sache coudre avec la machine Wheeler & Wilson's, et coiffer et qui puisse prendre soin d'un petit garcon de sept ans. S'adresser au 795 Broadway, mardi et mercredi prochains, de 2 a 3 heures de l'apres midi.

UNE DAME IRLANDAISE, TRES RESPETABLE ET bien elevee, desire trouver un emploi dans une famille francaise pour soigner et instruire les enfants ou coudre et vendre dans un etablissement; des excellents renseignements. S'adresser a Mrs. M. N., 50 Carroll st., South Brooklyn, L. I.

THE FORTRESSES AND BASTIONS ENCIRCLING PARIS.

Defensive Condition of the French Capital---Probably the Best Fortified City in the World---Fifteen Fortresses and Ninety-Four Bastion Fronts—Thirty-Three Hundred Pieces of Artillery in Position--What the Prussians Have to Overcome.



1—Tuileries.
2—Louvre.
3—Palais de Justice.
4—Luxembourg.
5—Palais Royal.
6—Institut.
7—Legion d'Honneur.
8—Palais du quai d'Orsay.
9—Corps Legislatif.
10—Elysee.
11—Hotel de Ville.
12—Hotel des Invalides.
13—Monnaie.
14—Bourse.
15—Ecole Militaire.
16—Palais de l'Industrie.
17—Thermes.
18—Hotel Cluny.
19—Nouvel Opera.
20—Notre Dame.
21—St. Germain des Pres.
22—Pantheon.
23—Sarbonne.
24—St. Sulpice.
25—St. Etienne du Mont.
26—Val de Grace.
27—Madeleine.
28—St. Vincent de Paul.
29—St. Augustin.
30—La Trinite.
31—Nouvel Hotel Dieu.

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

Sketch of Their Origin and History.

Description of the Outer and Inner Works.

Number of Guns Mounted and Strength of the Garrison.

Probability of the City Being Injured by Shells.

The downfall of Napoleon and the treaties of 1815 left France utterly defenceless. Fully aware that they were barely tolerated on the throne, the Bourbons did not trouble themselves about repairing the ruined strongholds of the country. True enough, in 1818 a commission of defence was formed by Marshal St. Cyr, then Minister of War, which in 1821 reported a plan for the strengthening of the defensive places of France, and this report was followed in 1825 by another from the Committee on Fortifications. Nothing was done, however, and for eleven years this important matter was allowed to rest. But in 1836, after the Bourbons had been expelled and their cousins of the Orleans family had ascended the throne, Marshal Maison, the then Minister of War, organized a new commission and charged it with the duty of examining the reports of 1821 and 1825 and of submitting a definite opinion, by means of which the government could act intelligently. This commission, after carefully considering the reports, drew up a project of law, which was accepted by the government and submitted to the Chambers.

A LAW TO FORTIFY PARIS.

One of the most important clauses in the law ordering the construction and repair of fortresses was that granting a sum of 140,000,000f. for constructing a double line of defence around the capital. Although M. Thiers had raised a great war alarm in 1840, there was then no prospect or probability of an enemy marching on Paris. The fact was his anxiety to have the fortifications constructed arose from the attitude of the Parisians towards the government. Republicans and Bonapartists had coalesced against the ruling dynasty. In August of the same year (1840) Louis Napoleon had made the attempt at Boulogne, and, though he failed and was captured, it was seen that he had the sympathy of the mass of the peodle. To fortify Paris against the Parisians was the real object of M. Thiers, and he pressed the law with such vigor that on the 25th of June, 1841, it was passed by the Chambers. Singular as it may seem Paris had never before been regularly fortified. The Revolutionary Directory had entertained some idea of having works constructed, and subsequently Napoleon himself gave the subject serious consideration. The victory at Valmy saved the Directory the necessity of defending the capital, and the wars of Napoleon were all aggressive excepting in 1814 and 1815. In both these years, on the approach of the allied armies, defensive works were hurriedly thrown up, but though they enabled the defenders to resist the progress of the enemy for a brief while they were entirely inadequate to the wants of the city.

PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The plan agreed upon by the commission is what was adopted by the government and carried out. It provided for a double line of defences, the interior to consist of a continuous enslosure (*enceinte continuee*) and the outer line of a series of detached forts, each complete of itself and independent of the other, and yet all so arranged as to afford each other the amplest assistance in the event of an attack. Their fires sweeping each other, it is necessary for an enemy to pass between them before he can attack the inner walls, whose guns also sweep the open space between the forts.

THE INNER LINE.

As will be seen by the map, the inner line of works consists of a series of bastions which present ninety-four angular fronts. The line is irregular, but surrounds the entire city, going through the Bois de Boulogne on the west and touching the Bois de Vincennes on the southwest. It is twenty-two miles in circumference and is probably the longest continuous line of bastions in the world. The wall, which forms a part of the bastions, is also terraced and has an escarpment of thirty-four feet, faced with masonry. Each of the angular faces (*i. e.*, bastions) has a medium length of 1,100 feet. In front of the whole and entirely surrounding the city is a continued fosse, or line of wet ditches, lined with masonry and of a depth of eighteen feet by a width of twenty feet. From the bottom of these ditches to the top of the embankments crowning the walls is a height of about forty-five feet. The bastions will have mounted in them an average of about ten guns each, which will make a total of 940 for the ninety-four angular faces. This agrees with the despatches from Paris, which report 1,000 guns mounted on the ramparts since the battle of Woerth. About 100 gates pierce the ramparts, the ditches being covered by drawbridges, which can be removed at a moment's notice or destroyed in two minutes by the cannon in the bastions.

At different points in the rear of the line are placed extensive magazines, well supplied with ammunition for the artillery, and amply protected rom the shot of the enemy. Since the accession of Louis Napoleon these magazines have been entirely remodelled, and are now absolutely impregnable to shot and shell. The old military roads of communication (*routes strategiques*), constructed during the reign of Louis Philippe, no longer exist, the city limits having been extended to these inner fortifications, and, in fact, all the ground from the old wall, which can be seen traced on the map, and at which the octroi duty was collected, to the bastions, having been laid out in streets and boulevards, which are for the most part built up. In place of these routes there is a line of railroad directly in the rear of the fortifications and entirely around them, by means of which troaps can be thrown from one part of the line to the other with great rapidity. There is no high ground in front of the works excepting that on which stand the outer fortresses. The entire zone from the detached forts to the ditches is a clear, level and almost open country. We have already been informed by telegraph of the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes and the tearing down of buildings and clearing away of gardens to give the guns a clear and unobsrtucted sweep. Much as is to be regretted the destruction of so much that is valuable and interesting in nature and art, it is undoubtedly necessary to a proper defence of the city.

At no point along this line of inner works, with but two exceptions, are the bastions beyond cannon shot of the outer walls. The exceptions are, first, on the north, the fortress of La Double Couronne du Nord, covering St. Denis and about three miles distant; and next, Fort de Nogent, on the east. Communication between the two lines is always perfect; but to make it more assured we find it stated that they will be connected by lines of ditches perpendicular to the ditches surrounding the ramparts. This will involve a gigantic amount of work and will hardly be finished before the Prussians arrived before the city—that is, if they do get before it. Nevertheless it is undeniable that such a connection will be of immense advantage to the garrison as enabling troops to reinforce the forts rapidly and with little risk to life in the midst of an engagement. It is as well to say here that only the artillerists are in the bastions at any time before an actual attempt to storm the line. It is not probable that such an assault will ever be attempted by the Prussians, should they besiege the capital, as it does not offer the slightest chance of success.

Until the present war broke out there was not a gun mounted upon the ramparts, nor was the *enciente* complete. To-day every bastion is bristling with cannon, and the entire inner works are in a complete state of preparation for an enemy. We have no knowledge what size guns have been mounted, but they are doubtless of heavy calibre, ranging from thirty-six to sixty-four pounders. These will have before them a clean sweep of from one and a half to three miles, so that even if the Prussians succeed in forcing a passage between the outer works they will be met at the onset by a concentric fire from two of the forts and from the ramparts.

THE DETACHED FORTRESSES.

Having described at some length, and we trust clearly, the line of inner works which surround Paris, we now direct the attention of the reader to the outer works (*les forts detaches*). These are fifteen in number and are of various sizes. As will be seen by the map they cover a considerable length of the Seine river, which on the west makes a deep bend forming a broad peninsula. On the southeast the junction of the Seine with the Marne is covered by a fort of which we shall speak hereafter.

Beginning on the west we have Fort Mont Valerien, situated on the mount of that name. This is the most powerful of all the fortresses, and is regarded as absolutely impregnable to assault. It stands on the left bank of the Seine, high above the surrounding country, which it sweeps with its guns in all directions. Five miles southeast of Mont Valerien is Fort d'Issy, situated near the bend of the river. One mile and a quarter east of the last named place is Fort de Vanvres, and one mile and three-quarters distant to the east stands Fort de Montrouge.

Continuing on in an easterly direction, one mile and a half off is Fort d'Arcueil, or Bicetre, as it is more generally called. The next, a mile and a quarter to the east-northeast, is Fort d'Ivry. These six forts are all situated on the left bank of the Seine and cover a front of ten and a half miles. They embrace within them the suburbs Ivry, Gentilly, Montrouge, Vanvres, Issy, Sevres, Saresnes, and St. Cloud. In front, the nearest high ground is at Chatillon, distant three-quarters of a mile southeast of Fort de Vanvres and one mile and a half southwest of Fort de Montrouge, which last named fort is also one mile distant from the high ground at Bagnex and three-quarters of a mile from the hills near the aqueduct. Both the forts named, aided by Fort d'Arcueil, command these elevations, their guns sweeping them at easy range.

Two miles and a quarter east of Fort d'Ivry, on the right bank of the Seine, near its junction with the Marne, and consequently near the apex of the angle formed by the two rivers, stands Fort de Charenton or d'Alfort. Three miles and a half northeast of this, and near the Marne, is Fort de Nogent, another fortress of great strength, standing on a high hill which commands the country for miles around. North-northwest, at a distance of two miles from de Nogent is Fort de Rosny, situated on the extreme right of a tier of hills which extend in a west-northwest direction to Pantin, which is not given on the map, but which we shall locate for the reader further on. In the centre of this tier, a mile and three-quarters from Fort de Rosny, is Fort de Romainville; while on the extreme left of the tier, one mile and a quarter distant, is Fort de Noissy, to the east of which, near by, stands Pantin, the place referred to in the foregoing sentence. From this fort to Fort Aubervilliers, two miles and a half to the northwest, the country is an open plain, through which runs the Canal de Ourcq. These six forts are all on the right bank of the Seine and cover a front of some thirteen miles. In front of Fort de Rosny there is some high ground near by, but it is commanded by Fort de Nogent, as well as by the fort it confronts.

Besides these forts, which are all that are given upon the map, there are three important fortresses. One mile and a quarter northwest of Aubervilliers is the strong redoubt La Faisanderie, and one mile and a half northwest of that is the double Couronne du Nord, situated in front of St. Denis, and being one of the most important fortresses around the city. One mile west of this fortress is Fort de la Briche, situated directly on the bank of the Seine. From this point to Mont Valerien, on the southwest, there is a gap of seven and a half miles unprotected by any forts. But it will be perceived that along here is the great bend of the river. In the event of an enemy crossing between forts de la Birche and Mont Valerien, he would run a very great risk of being cut off from retreat by a movement of the garrison from the north, and hemmed up in a narrow tract of ground. From our statement of distances it will be ascertained that the circle of fortresses covers a front of thirty-five miles, or rather that that number of miles is their circumference. Such a front would compel the enemy, if they sit down to a regular siege, to cover a circumference of at least fifty-five miles with lines of circumvallation and contravallation should the object be to cut off the besieged from all chance of relief. It will thus be seen that the Prussian army has a rather formidable job to accomplish before it can shut up the French in Paris.

Having minutely located and named the different fortresses, with the distances between them, a general sketch of their capacity will be found interesting. The fifteen forts combined present ninety-three fronts. Each fort is a separate and distinct work, intended to rely upon itself in case of necessity, though receiving support from the works that flank it. All are casemates, and, combined, mount twenty-three hundred guns of all kinds and calibres. Their armaments have been in them for a long while, so that but little work has been required for them since there was a prospect of Paris being besieged. Each has its own magazine, barracks, storehouse and supply of water, so that should one be captured the two on each side would not be inconvenienced in the slightest degree, while the captors certainly would be from the flank fire of the two forts referred to.

THE GARRISON.

As announced from Paris, the garrison, in the event of a siege, will consist of 130,000 men. Of this number 30,000 will hold the outer or detached works. These will be, we should say, veteran troops, and not of the Garde Nationale. The ramparts will be manned by 20,000 artillerists—principally sailors and marines from the seaports—while the remaining 80,000 will be stationed at different points in the rear of the line, ready to be thrown to any locality at a moment's notice. These latter troops are composed entirely of the Garde Nationale of Paris. They are, doubtless, very raw at the present moment, but one month of steady drilling will suffice to make them good soldiers.

OTHER DEFENCES.

We should not omit to state that in addition to the forts named, Vincennes is a formidable fortification, which has been greatly enlarged and strengthened during the past twenty years. It stands almost in the rear of Fort de Nogent, but has an open sweep of the country between that work and Fort de Charenton. Furthermore, there are two redoubts between Fort de la Birche and Fort Mont Valerien, which are able to keep an advancing enemy in check for a considerable length of time, if not repulse him. At but two points—one south, the other east—is there any high ground in close proximity to the outer fortresses, and these are overlooked and swept by the guns of five forts. For at least thirty out of the thirty-five miles the country is in part open and almost level, so that a hostile army will find it difficult to erect batteries and mount siege guns close enough to the walls to do any material damage to them.

CONCLUSION.

A great deal of unnecessary sorrow is being expressed at the prospect of Prussian shells battering down the splendid edifices of Paris. It is exceedingly doubtful if any of their shells will fall much beyond the inner line of works and for the reason that they will not be able to construct batteries near enough to the outer fortresses to throw shells into the Tuileries, unless they bring six hundred pounder guns with them, and we doubt much if their siege artillery contains guns of any such calibre. Furthermore, to surround the walls of Paris would require a much larger army than the Prussians now have. Five hundred thousand men may do it, but half that number cannot. They may occupy all the avenues of approach, but each force of occupation would be so far from the others that by rapid massing the French would stand a fair chance of thrashing the besiegers in detail.

CITY POLITICS.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last evening at the wigwam in Forty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, for the purpose of giving a last chance to the republicans of the district to enrol themselves previous to the primary election. The president, S. N. Simonson, occupied the chair; T. B. Millish, secretary. A large number of persons were present, and about one hundred and fifty new names were enrolled. A series of resolutions were passed condemning the false accounts of the European war published by the democratic papers, showing the sympathy of the party with the Emperor, who for twenty years has oppressed the people and menaced the peace of Europe. They also condemned the employment by the French of the savage Turcos, contrary to the usages of modern warfare, and the employment of political Turcos by Tammany for the purpose of repeating and stuffing ballot boxes, and rejoiced in the prospect that at the coming election guilty parties will be arraigned, convicted and punished by tribunals and officers independent of the evil influences that have fostered the growth of such practices. Other resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

LONG BRANCH.

President Grant Going to New York for a Few Days--The Ninth Regiment at Drill--The Lively Season Still Continues--A Night of Excitement.

LONG BRANCH, August 22, 1870.

It has been very quiet to-day at the Presidential cottage, with a less number than usual of calls on the President, and consequently less infringements on his time and patience by that large class whose visits are the sole promptings of idle curiosity. Of course the President availed himself of the present magnificent weather for driving, and indulged to-day his usual taste for this outdoor recreation with his family, which he always does in the afternoon and sometimes in the morning. A slight interruption to the monotony of his present quiet life, however, will be a visit to New York, for which place he leaves here to-morrow. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant and his private secretary, General Porter, and will be absent only four days.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

After their yesterday's holiday and grand show of strength, and splendor of uniforms and equipments at evening dress parade, the members of the Ninth regiment set to work to-day in earnest to perfect themselves in the mysteries of regimental military manœuvring. They take hold of drilling with hearty zeal, and if the enthusiasm keeps up to its present high point will soon, in discipline and efficiency, be second to none in the ranks of our National Guard.

GENERAL LIVELY TIMES.

Though there is an unusual dearth in the news market, there is most lively times here. It is the liveliness however, of every day life, the bathing, the drives and the hops—a ceaseless round of merriment—but of which nothing possibly more can be written. The season has never been gayer or the hotels more thronged.

GENIAL JOHN BROUGHAM,

who has been suffering for some time past from severe indisposition, is so far convalescent as to be out. He made his appearance to-day at the West End Hotel and was warmly greeted on every side by his host of admirers.

AN EVENING OF EXCITEMENT.

It has been a night of unusual excitement. First of all was the turnout of the Ninth regiment, with Colonel Fisk at its head. It marched to the West End Hotel and then returned to camp and was heartily cheered by the guests at all the hotels.

Next were three runaways, but fortunately nobody was hurt, though in one case there would have been had not Mr. Langdon, clerk at the West End Hotel, at the imminent risk of his own life, stopped one of the runaway teams.

The last excitement was one of the guests at the West End Hotel practising pistol firing on the porch. He was speedily compelled to desist from the amusement and two revolvers were taken from him.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BAY BRIDGE.

Why Mr. Frelinghuysen Declined the English Mission.

A few days ago another schooner, one from Maine, laden with lumber consigned to Ripley & Son, of Newark, collided with the abutment of the New Jersey Central Railroad bridge across Newark bay and sunk in a few fathoms of water. It is alleged that this structure, as now built, becomes more and more a nuisance to navigation and is rapidly destroying the commercial interests of Newark, besides being dangerous for traffic, through its shakiness. Large quantities of stone continue to be dumped overboard with a view to strengthen the foundation; but the greatest result attained is declared to be the diversion of the bay channel, and there is consequently great danger to navigation. Since its erection in 1864, no less than twenty vessels have sustained more or less serious damage through unavoidably running foul of this bridge. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, besides being a director and large stockholder in the company, is also its counsel, and it is said that the demands on his time in this quarter looking after the company's interest formed one of the principal reasons for his declining the English mission.

EUROPE.

Special War Despatches by Mail to August 13.

Prussian Report of a Sharp Action at Bitche.

General Steinmetz's Account of Saarbruck.

MacMahon's Defeat in the Battle of Feschwiller.

French Turcos Naked in a Sudden Combat.

Terrible Havoc by Prussian Artillery and Cavalry.

Affecting Incident Between the Crown Prince and a French Friend.

Ireland Agitated by the Field News.

Why the "Green Isle" Sympathizes With France.

Austria's Disunion and Bismarck's Chance.

The French General Transatlantic Company's steamship Pereire. Captain Daure, from Havre by way of Brest on the 13th of August, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The Pereire left Brest at four o'clock P. M. of her day of sailing, thus making the voyage in a little less than eight days and a half—the most rapid western passage ever made. The steamship Colorado, of the Williams & Guion line, Captain Freeman, from Liverpool the 10th and Queenstown the 13th of August, arrived at this port also yesterday morning. By these arrivals we have a continuation of our special European correspondence in continued narrative of the important events which were transpiring in the Old World at the latest mail date.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, from Liverpool the 13th and Queenstown the 14th of August, arrived at this port yesterday evening, after a fine trip from port to port. The Scotia delivered our European files at the HERALD building at nine o'clock P. M.

The observations of the latest Paris journals on the new Ministry in France are not of much interest.

The failure is announced of B. Paraviso, foreign merchant and Italian Vice-Consul for Birmingham, England. The losses are stated to be heavy.

The London *Globe*, of the 10th of August, has the following remarks:—

The provisional engagements into which Great Britain is about to enter for the preservation of Belgian neutrality will be remembered hereafter, if remembered at all, among the curiosities of diplomacy. One-half of the proposed treaty it was unnecessary to make; the other it is impossible to fulfil. If Belgian soil is violated by either of the two belligerents in the present war we bind ourselves to co-operate with his adversary in expelling him from the kingdom. Surely it would have been much better to say simply that England abided by the treaty of 1839, it being quite certain that neither France nor Prussia would reject our co-operation in any contingency.

A letter in *La France*, of Paris, speaks of a detail in the construction of mitrailleuses, according to which the removal of a single piece suffices to spike them and render them useless to the enemy if captured. The secret has not yet been made known.

The *Volontaire* makes the following calculation:—At the last census France counted, men between twenty and thirty, 3,760,000; from thirty to forty, 3,128,000. "And are we to be uneasy," adds M. Clément Duvernois, "on account of three or four battles lost? We should become the laughing stock of Europe."

Three theatres, the Vaudeville, Palais Royal and Variétes, in Paris, were obliged to close their doors from the want of firemen, employed elsewhere in place of the regular troops.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Reconnoissance at Bitche—Advance Towards the French Line—Seen by the Enemy—Sharp Action—Retreat in Good Order.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* of August 10 furnishes the following account of the recent reconnoissance of the French position at Bitche:—

On the 1st of August Major Baron von Egloffstein, of the Bavarian Fifth light horse regiment, named Prince Otto, assembled a small corps under his command, consisting of a party of the Twelfth regiment of Prussian hussars, a number of light horse and a number of jagers, and early in the morning proceeded from Pirmacens to the extreme advanced posts at Eppenbrunn. Here he learned that a strong party of infantry was at Sturzebrunn. A reconnoissance of their position being quickly resolved upon the jagers were directed to Erlenkopf by the shortest way to bar the road. The cavalry took another road over the Studenbacher farm. The woodman there gave information of a nearer road by which the enemy could be reached with better cover. In the depth of the wood a long halt was made in the hope of the jagers joining, but this was in vain, as they had lost their way.

After a delay of an hour and a half, it was resolved to make the reconnoissance without them, and to advance in the thick wood through an almost impassable ravine. As the French boundary was crossed, they advanced in quick time to the Bitche road. Here the valley opened a little, and on the other side of a water meadow a sterile, rocky height showed itself.

At the head of the troops were the two majors, accompanied by the Lieutenant von Gersdorf. Scarcely had they arrived in the open when two French infantry vedettes were seen at the foot of the mountain, and in the immediate neighborhood a sutler's wagon, surrounded by soldiers. As soon as the three officers saw this they drew their swords, and with a loud hurrah, advanced on the enemy, their men following them. The enemy quickly climbed the rocky height, and from this position, being under cover, fired a smart volley at the troops advancing through the meadow. The hussars and light horse, knowing that they could not get at the enemy, seized their firearms quickly, and replied to this volley.

One of the first shots from the hussars hit a French officer, who, with drawn sword, jumped clean out of the wagon. He fell into the ditch by the roadside, jumped up again, and with three or four other wounded men sought refuge in the wood. The French infantry now opened a very smart and lively fire, and it appeared that the wooded height on that side was occupied by a division of the enemy, which fired upon the cavalry then in close order. These advanced without ceasing till the major ordered a change in the direction, causing the men to proceed against the height on the left of the road.

The strength and position of the enemy was discovered and some considerable loss was inflicted on them.

The German cavalry, united for the first time, saw the French troops retire before them and were convinced that the much-bepraised Chassepot was not very formidable to troops possessed of a good nerve. The sutler's wagon, which was filled with provisions, was carried off, but could not be got up into the mountain. The horse was shot and the wagon overturned into the meadow.

Now the order was to disappear as quickly as they had come; the meadow was to be ridden through again, and an insecure bridge passed within range of both the hostile infantry divisions. Major von Egloffstein ordered the retreat, and sent an officer in advance in order to give the right direction. Major von Parry himself undertook the covering of the retreat, and remained in the most dangerous spot till the last man had passed it. The troops had thrown themselves in an impassable mountainous ravine, which consisted of naked rock and a steep upward path. The cavalry could only travel such a road with difficulty, and the powers of the poor horses were tried to the utmost. Saddle and rider slid from many of the horses. Major von Parry, whose horse had become very restive, was knocked out of the saddle in the ravine by being carried against a tree. Lieutenant von Gersdorf, perceiving this, rode back with a hussar and thus saved the life of his major. The hostile enemy were so surprised at this bold conduct that they did not venture to return, though if they had climbed the rock they would have gained the richest booty.

Arrived on the other side of the valley, it was then ascertained that the next Bavarian village was Ludwegswinkel. A French toll house situated near was searched, and there the troop was drawn up. It was found that nobody was wounded or missing. One of the light horse had broken his collar bone in a fall, and only the hussar was absent, who had lent his horse to the major.

A pretty picture of German comradeship was seen as one of the light horsemen came galloping in on his naked horse, whose saddle had been lost, and behind the man was a hussar who had me with the same misfortune, and whose horse had bolted. The men heartily shook hands with one another, and the officers inwardly congratulated themselves.

Covered by the high mountain and deep ravine, the return to Pirmacens was begun, and the place from whence they started was eventually reached.

General Steinmetz's Report of Saarbruck.

The following is the official report from General von Steinmetz regarding the battle of Saarbruck, communicated from Berlin:—

To-day, from noon till after dark, a severe and well contested battle has been fought between Saarbruck and Forbach. The Fourteenth division commenced the engagement, and was successively supported against the enemy, who had fortified themselves, by three battalions and the battery of the Sixteenth division, three battalions, two batteries and cavalry (the telegram does not specify which). The heights of Spicheren, to the south of the exercise ground, was taken by storm and the enemy driven back upon Forbach. While this was going on the Thirteenth division advanced opposite Volklingen, took Rossein, and by nightfall established the head of the column at Forbach. General François was killed. Very many wounded men and a large number of prisoners from the different regiments of Frossard's corps. The number has not yet been ascertained.

I have assumed the command. V. STEINMETZ.

BISMARCK AND TURR.

Dangerous but Useful.

[From Galignani's Messenger, August 11.]

General Turr has stated in the *Wiener Tagblatt* that Count Bismarck had repeatedly recommended the Emperor Napoleon before the battle of Sadowa to annex Belgium and Luxembourg to France, but the latter declined to adopt his suggestion. The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram sent by the Count to the Foreign Office, in which he says that, at the wish of the Emperor Napoleon, he had an interview with General Turr, and from him received verbal—as well as from other better accredited agents written—communications, which are ready for publication. Count Bismarck, however, says he never gave any verbal or written answer. General Turr himself had been pointed out to him by the Emperor as "untrustworthy, but in military respects as useful" as others.

THE BATTLE OF HAGUENAU.

MacMahon's Command and its Action—Prussian Surprise of the French—Caught with Their Pantaloons Off—The Distinguished Dead—Magnanimity of the Crown Prince.

A letter from Strasbourg, dated August 6, at midnight, and published in Paris, has the following reports:—

The French soldier is now, as he has always been, the best in the world. But I seek for the French general, and, alas! I cannot find him.

I have just arrived from Haguenau, worn out, exhausted and down-broken, even more so morally than physically. The battle commenced at about six in the morning, continued at noon, and at five in the evening was not over. I was there when it begun, and I saw it almost terminate. At six in the morning the cannon was heard before the village of Freschwiller, not far from Haguenau. MacMahon commanded, but had only from thirty to forty thousand men to resist forces four times as numerous, and continually reinforced. The Prince Royal lost ground, and Freschwiller was retaken.

The Second regiment of Turcos charged with the bayonet and carried everything before it. But while the French were performing prodigies of valor the enemy debouched in compact masses by the forest; the Prussian artillery took up a position on the edge of the wood and cannonaded us without ceasing. Their rockets set fire to the village.

About two o'clock some regiments began to waver; the number of dead on our side increased, but the situation was not irremediable.

MacMahon held out, but suddenly a rumor spread around that the French artillery was without ammunition and that the soldiers had no more cartridges.

The cavalry attempted a final effort.

The Cuirassiers charged at full speed in the direction of the forest, but every tree concealed a Prussian, who could fire in safety.

The retreat then commenced.

The road to Haguenau was thronged with fugitives flying in disorder before the enemy's cannon.

The regiments which have suffered the most are the Sixth and Forty-seventh of the line and Second Turcos. Colonels Krien and the Marquis de Gramont and General Raoult are killed.

Too Fond of Soup—Naked Turcos in Action.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, August 11.]

It is known that our soldiers were at their soup when they were surprised by the first attack of the Prussians. Most of the Turcos were at that moment bathing. The surprise was so sudden and the call to combat so pressing that some of them had scarcely time to slip on their pantaloons, while many others, seizing their pieces, rushed quite naked into action. An African colonel, who heard the fact related, said that he had often seen Kabyles in Algeria fight in a nude state. Under such circumstances the Turcos fought like lions. They precipitated themselves with an indescribable fury on the Prussians, and took nine guns, but as they were hauling them off they were crushed by grapeshot.

Both killed and wounded were literally hacked to pieces by the Prussians. It was owing to these horrible engines of destruction and after these savage brutalities that the enemy remained in possession of the guns, which the intrepidity of our too ardent companions in arms had captured in their ranks. Some companies of Turcos, and notably that in which M. Albert Durny, a volunteer, had taken service, had, after this heroic combat, only five men left. M. Durny, son of the late minister, was one of those miraculously preserved.

AT REICHSHOFFEN.

Among the heroes who fell at Reichshoffen are mentioned Colonel de Vassart, Count de Septeuil, the Marquis d'Espeuilles and Count Robert de Vogüé, brother of Count Melchior, chief of the ambulances of the society for succoring the wounded.

After the combat the body of Count Robert was recognized on the field of battle by some Prussian officers who had known him at Baden. The Prince Royal being informed that Count Melchior was not far off, sent for him and said in a grave, sad tone, "Monsieur, I have to announce some painful news to you. Do you comprehend?" My poor brother!" exclaimed the French gentleman. "Yes," replied the Prince, "he has fallen as a hero worthy of his name. His body is there, Count. You shall have every facility for removing his glorious remains."

A rumor, says the Paris *Figaro*, has been in circulation that Count Alfred de Gramont, colonel of the Forty-sixth, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the General Duke Lesparre, had succumbed to his wound. We believe, on the contrary, that the Colonel has survived his serious injury. His left arm was carried away by a ball. He is married to a sister of Count Horace de Choiseul, Deputy for the Seine-et-Oise, at this moment a volunteer in the Army of the Rhine.

FRANCE.

Promulgation of Bad News—City Defence.

The French Ministers issued another proclamation to the people, thus:—

FRENCHMEN—We have told you the whole truth. Now it is for you to do your duty. Let one cry burst from all breasts, from one end of France to the other! Let the entire nation rise up in arms, eager and devoted, to sustain the great struggle! Some of our regiments have given away before numbers, but our army has not been vanquished. The same burning ardor still animates it. Let us support it! To audacity, momentarily successful, let us oppose the tenacity which overcomes destiny! Let us fall back on ourselves, and let the invaders dash themselves to pieces against a rampart of human breasts! As in 1792, and as at Sebastopol, let our reverses be only the school of our victories! It would be a crime to doubt for a moment of the safety of the country, and, above all, not to contribute to it.

Arise, then, arise!

And you, inhabitants of the centre, the north and the south, on whom the burden of the war does not weigh, hasten forward like one man to the succor of your brothers in the east! Let France, united in success, be still more so in the hour of trial! And may God bless our arms!

Then follow the names of the ministers.

The subjoined decree from the Minister of the Interior was placarded in Paris:—

Whereas according to the terms of article nine, of the law of the 4th of August, 1849, upon the State of Siege, the military authorities have a right to interdict publications of a nature to excite and preserve disorder; and whereas the proposal to institute a committee of defence, such as is contained in the *Siecle* of the 8th of August, 1870, is an anarchical attempt of a nature to compromise all unity of action, to create a barren agitation, and to imperil the national safety, on the advice of the Council of Ministers we order as follows:—

The military authority will apply the prescriptions of article nine to every journal that repeats this proposal or any analogous ones.

CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME.

The Prefect of the Seine has issued the following appeal to the people:—

INHABITANTS OF PARIS:—

The news from the army imposes on you a great duty; the government invites you to accomplish it. We have to guard our honor, to preserve it intact, and to remain worthy of our past and of ourselves. Fellow citizens, the peril is not imminent, but it is necessary that our fortifications should be in a good condition and that our army should know that we are uprisen behind it. From to-morrow books will be opened at the Hotel de Ville and in the twenty mairies of Paris. Let all those men not called by the new decree to form part of the National Guard, and who are willing to aid in the earth and masonry works necessary for the common defence, come forward immediately and enter their names.

The valiant population of Paris will, I am sure, respond to my summons. HENRI CHEVREAU.

The War Question in the Legislature—Debate and Tumult—Marshal Leboeuf's Conduct—Financial Views—State of the Navy—Action Against the Invaders—Public Safety Under Universal Suffrage—Prince de Joinville's Offer of Service.

The Legislative Body of France sat in Paris August 11, the Marquis de Talhouet, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

M. RASPAIL expressed a desire to see all the students intended for the priesthood called out. He added that he regretted not to see M. Rochefort seated near him. (Loud cries of "Enough! Enough!")

M. OLLIVIER entered at the moment and placed himself by the side of Count Daru.

General DAUTHEVILLE expressed his regret at not having taken part in the division the day before, on the proposition of M. Estancelin that the Chamber should declare itself in permanence. He would have voted against it.

Count DE KERATRY presented a proposition asking for a committee of parliamentary enquiry to investigate the conduct of Marshal Leboeuf. (Loud protests on the right.)

M. HAENTJENS and M. DE CHOISEUL spoke strongly against such a course.

General LE BRETON also spoke to the same effect for the reason that the Chamber could not institute itself judge of military operations.

Great tumult ensued.

Count DE PALIKAO, Minister of War, rose to speak, but the noise continued so loudly that some time elapsed before he could obtain a hearing. He succeeded at last in stating that at the present moment Marshal Bazaine was commander-in-chief, and that the situation had changed. M. Thiers declared that the Chamber had a right to ask for explanations of every kind, but he was opposed to the present proposition; still he could not but blame those who had spoken of being ready when such was not the case; he had himself said so much in the Chamber, but was not listened to. (Approbation on the left.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and rejected.

M. DREOLLE read a report on M. Jules Favre's bill to create a National Guard in all the departments of France, those to be armed first being in the east of the territory now menaced by the enemy. A credit of fifty millions was accorded for the expense and for pensions to the families of the men that might fall. The measure was adopted unanimously by 270 votes.

M. de CHOISEUL inquired if all the soldiers in Paris had been sent to the army.

Count DE PALIKAO replied that all those not required in the capital were being sent off. A camp would be immediately formed near Paris. With the Chambers and the country united, as was now seen, no troubles need be apprehended, and, with such a leader as Marshal Bazaine, a great revenge might soon be expected.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received two bills from the government—one to raise the credit to meet the expenses of the war from 500,000,000f. to 1,000,000,000f., and the other establishing the forced currency of the notes of the Bank of France. (Marks of protest.) Urgency was declared on both measures, and the sitting was suspended to allow them to be considered in the bureaus.

When at half-past five the proceedings were resumed Admiral Rigault de Genouilly stated in answer to a question, that the state of the French navy was magnificent, and that it only attended the proper moment to attack the enemy. (Loud cheers.)

M. ESTANCELIN said that *as the Prince de Joinville had offered to take the command of the fleet he again brought forward his proposition to annul all measures of banishment.*

The bill for doubling the credit to the War Department was then adopted unanimously by 272 votes. On that relating to the forced currency of bank notes

M. ARGENCE stated that the committee was in favor of the measure, and after some discussion, in the course of which M. Magne, Minister of Finance, declared that the measure would restore confidence to the commercial world, the bill was adopted by 251 votes to 1.

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE ascended the tribune, and, in the name of the committee appointed to examine the Military bill, read the following report:—

GENTLEMEN—The bill which was presented to you in yesterday's sitting, and on which you declared urgency, has for object to augment the force of the active army by means of new arrangements of an execution at once rapid and efficacious. With this view

ARTICLE 1 proposes to call out and form part of the Garde Mobile such citizens as are at least thirty years of age, and who have satisfied the law of recruitment, and who do not figure on its registers.

ART. 2 authorizes the government to take from the effective of the Garde Mobile contingents destined to be incorporated into the various corps of the active army.

ART. 3 sets forth that the remainder of the Garde Mobile shall be regulated by the law of the 1st of February, 1868, but adding that, nevertheless, it can be employed out of the country. The men married at the date of the present bill would remain at home.

ART. 4 limits the application of the above named arrangements to the duration of the present war.

ARTS. 5, 6 and 7 have for object to render more rapid the incorporation of the contingent of the class of 1870 in the army.

The legislative body, when examining in its bureaus the bill, did not hesitate to adopt in it the principle for all unmarried citizens, or for widowers without children; and a great number of members were even of opinion that the application ought to be extended to men from thirty to thirty-five years of age. The importance and rapidity of events exact that the nation should appeal to the devotedness of former soldiers, who, having already satisfied the law of recruitment, have acquired experience in arms; it will be possible in that manner to organize in a few days a fresh army, capable of carrying on the campaign, and to oppose to the hostile forces of the enemy French troops accustomed to war, and who had gained their experience in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. (Applause.)

An amendment conceived in this spirit was presented by Count DE KERATRY, and sent by the Legislative Body, as a matter of urgency, to the committee. It is thus worded:—

The liberated soldiers, unmarried, or widowers without children, of the classes 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 are called under the colors. They are to rejoin, within the delay of four and twenty hours, the depots of the regiments stationed in their respective departments.

M. de KERATRY appeared before the committee to explain the principle of his amendment. He insisted on the necessity of constituting at once an army of reserve composed of former soldiers. According to his calculations, and in the system of his amendments, that force would attain about 300,000 men.

While accepting the spirit of this amendment, the committee decided that it would not be equitable to make the soldiers who had served bear exclusively the glorious charge of defending the soil of the country. (Fresh applause.)

The citizens of from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age who have not yet served in the army ought also to assist in the patriotic labor which our army is accomplishing. The committee, in consequence, proposes to you to call out all citizens, unmarried, or widowers without children, twenty-five to thirty-five years old, who have satisfied the law of recruitment and who are not at present down in the registers of the Garde Mobile. The former soldiers shall be immediately sent to the different corps of the active army. The citizens who have not yet served will be called successively, according to the requirement of the service, into the dépot battalions. These arrangements call under the flag a number of men sufficient to make it unnecessary to have recourse, at least immediately, to any measure having for object to authorize the government to take upon the effective of the Garde Mobile contingents destined to be incorporated in the active army. The committee has thought that there would be inconvenience in modifying the existing organization of the Garde Mobile. Besides, it does not doubt that a certain number of young men belonging to that force will ask, as they have a right to, to form part of the active army. Two new provisions have been adopted by the committee, to assure help to the families of citizens called out by article one of the law, and to augment the faculty of replacement, which extends to old soldiers of forty-five years of age. The first part of the bill asks from citizens a great effort, but it is not one above their patriotism, and all will understand that it is commanded by exceptional circumstances. The greater the exertion the shorter it will be. (Approbation.) These enactments will only have effect during the existing war.

Amendments were proposed by M. Laroche-Joubert, M. de Barante, and several others of our colleagues. The committee entered as much as possible into the spirit of them by proposing to you to extend the faculty of replacement; but it is of opinion to maintain equal rules for all and to avoid exceptions difficult to define which might give rise to questionable interpretations.

The committee also rejected an amendment proposed by M. Millet, having for object to exempt from active service in the army men of the classes of 1863 and 1864 who have contracted marriage with the authorization of the government. The last articles of the bill relate to calling out the class of 1870. The whole contingent is called out, with the exception of the young men exempted by the modified law of March 21, 1870. The term of service dates from the promulgation of the present law.

Baron de Barante, Baron de Mackau, Johnston and Viscount Monier de Suzeranne have proposed an amendment to maintain the drawing of lots to insure to young men of that class the benefit of good numbers after the war.

The committee recognizes the utility of this amendment.

Another relative to volunteer engagements has been presented by three members, authorizing all able-bodied persons to contract an engagement for service in the active army. Circumstances justify this amendment, which gives the power of opening the ranks of the army to courageous men and notably to former soldiers who still wish to serve their country; but in adopting this disposition it is necessary to leave the military authorities the power of appreciating the aptitude of those who offer their services.

Such are the dispositions of the bill which the committee asks you to vote. They will have the result of raising rapidly the military resources of France to a level with the great interests engaged in the struggle which we are carrying on for the defence of the territory. This contest has assumed proportions which do not allow either hesitation or delay. The provinces of the east must be cleared of the enemies who have invaded them. (Acclamations.) To a formidable military organization let us oppose, by a rapid but temporary effort, all the forces that centralization and the unity of the country add to the patriotism of its children. (Loud applause.) To estimate the importance of these measures let us consider the *ensemble* of the situation. A heroic army is combating on our frontier. To sustain its efforts and fill up the gaps we make an appeal to the devotedness of all old soldiers. We insure to our army a numerous and warlike reserve, which may in a very short time enter the field. Again, behind this reserve there will be organized the army of our young soldiers of the classes of 1869 and 1870, and the Garde Mobile, which will have time to complete its drill. The country is resolved *to be united in presence of the foreigner*, because it wishes to be strong. (Assent.) Let there be no divisions among us. Let us preserve the unity of sentiment, the solidarity of action which will have as great a moral effect as a victory. France demands of us this great example, as does the army, in order to insure the success of its heroic efforts. (Prolonged applause and cries of "Vive l'armée!" "Vive la France!")

Several VOICES—"Vote! vote!"

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE—The report contained a special paragraph to declare the following article:—The legislative body votes thanks to the army, and declares that it has deserved well of its country. (Renewed cries of "Bravo" and "Vive l'armée!")

M. PICCIONI—At present we are a French Chamber. (Yes, yes.)

The PRESIDENT—Will the Chamber now proceed to the discussion of the articles? (Assent.) There is an amendment of M. Girault, thus worded:—"Schools for priests and other religious establishments shall be subjected to military laws like other citizens."

This amendment was not taken into consideration.

The PRESIDENT.—ARTICLE 1. The Legislative Body votes unanimously its thanks to the armies and declares that they have deserved well of their country.

The whole Chamber rose and adopted it with acclamations.

ART. 2. All citizens, unmarried or widowers without children, above twenty-five and under thirty-five, who have satisfied the law of recruitment and do not figure in the cadres of the Garde Mobile, are called under the flag for the term of the present war. Also adopted unanimously.

ART. 3. The credit of 4,000,000 accorded by the law of July 24, 1870, to families of soldiers and of the Garde Mobile, is raised to 25,000,000, and shall be applicable to families of citizens comprised in the dispositions of article two of the present law. Also adopted.

ART. 4. Voluntary engagements and substitutions under the conditions of the law of February 4, 1868, may be admitted for all soldiers during the war up to the age of forty-five years. Adopted.

The other articles relating merely to the manner of proceeding were also agreed to.

The bill in its ensemble was then adopted unanimously by 273 votes, amid loud applause.

M. ESTANCELIN—In the name of fifty-six of my colleagues I have the honor to bring forward this motion:—"The Chamber declares that so long as the enemy shall be on the national soil the duty of the Assembly is to remain in permanence." (Applause on a certain number of benches; on others dissent.) We ask that the proposition should be discussed as a matter of urgency.

The PRESIDENT—General Palikao has to make a communication from the government.

Count PALIKAO—Gentlemen, in the name of the Empress Regent—

Several Voices—(Louder, louder.)

Count PALIKAO—I ask your permission not to force my voice, as twenty-five years ago I received a bullet in the chest, and it is there still. (Movement of sympathy.) I now inform the Chamber of the names of the new Cabinet. War, Count Palikao.

M. THIERS—(Hear, hear.)

The honorable Minister then gave the list of his colleagues, as already announced.

M. CREMIEUX presented petitions from the inhabitants of Die and Romans (Drôme), asking for the reorganization of the National Guard, and arms to every citizen.

M. BUFFET—The committee, of which I am a member, charged with presenting the report on M. Jules Favre's motion on arming the National Guard, would be prepared to communicate this day the result of its deliberations if the Chamber would suspend the sitting for two hours. (Adjourn! No, no!)

Mr. ARAGO—I am also a member of the committee, and I believe we could come to a decision in a very short time. The matter is urgent.

Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Minister of Marine—The Ministers of War and the Interior are at this moment at the Senate, and it is indispensable that they should be heard.

M. ARAGO—The committee is the proper judge whether it requires to hear the Minister of War. If it considers that course necessary it can send for him.

M. PICARD—The laws which we are passing at this moment are measures of public safety, and require to be made and acted on immediately. As the Ministers are mutually responsible, it suffices to hear one to learn the opinion of the whole. (Interruption.) I believe that I am responding to the sentiment of all when I say that our duty is to take in hand the defence of the interests of the country. (No, no! Yes, yes!) I do not speak thus from any motives of opposition or hostility. We have a common interest. Let us preserve it without discussion or loss of time. (Hear, hear! on the Left.)

M. BUSSON-BILLAULT, Minister presiding the Council of State—We do not consider the language of M. Picard as a hostile act; but the Cabinet just constituted has duties to perform. Its responsibility is collective and cannot be engaged by one of its members. They have only one idea, which is the defence of the country; but they require to assemble to deliberate. (Adjourn! No, no!)

M. PICARD—I can understand that the members of the government should require to consult together, but let them not impede the labors of the Chamber.

M. GAMBETTA—It would be singular for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promptitude to be the cause of fresh obstructions. *You have been brought to power by a predominant idea. I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not to betray the authority given to you.* (Loud interruption.) The question at issue has already been discussed by the committee, and nothing can be more simple than to hear the opinion of the government. The report may be ready in an hour; a member of the Cabinet may take the opinion of his colleagues and announce it, and the Chamber will be in a position to deliberate.

M. JULES FAVRE—The truth is that the Chamber refuses to arm the citizens. (Dissent.)

M. GAMBETTA—The arming of universal suffrage is a question of public safety. We have opposed to us the entire Prussian nation, which has been preparing since 1850, and France also must be armed. (Applause on the Left.) You ask if the country has degenerated since 1792, and the people of Paris answer by a demand for arms. On such a question the government ought already to have formed an opinion. (Applause on the Left.)

Baron JEROME DAVID, Minister of Public Works—The government can but join in the patriotic feelings of the last speaker, but a Cabinet just formed cannot decide on a question of this importance without having the material time to concert together. (Applause on many benches. Dissent on the Left.)

M. JULES FAVRE—The question is not one that requires long deliberation, and the Cabinet must already have formed an opinion. The Chamber might discuss the report this evening, for the day should not be allowed to pass over without a decision.

The PRESIDENT—A proposal is made to adjourn till five o'clock. ("No, no." "Yes, yes.")

Baron JEROME DAVID—The government does not consider the question so imperative that it cannot be postponed until the commencement of the sitting to-morrow. (Agitation.)

Baron VAST-VIMEUX—Notwithstanding our good will we could not pass yesterday the law just voted.

M. THIERS—We are all most anxious to agree. Shall we discuss the new bill to-day or to-morrow?

M. PINARD—To-morrow, at eight in the morning.

M. JULES FAVRE—In deferring it to to-morrow you take on yourself a very great responsibility. Do as you please. (Sensation.)

Baron JEROME DAVID—The government in its turn says, if the proposal to defer the affair to to-morrow suits you, adopt it—you can do so, and we will answer for the consequences.

M. JULES FAVRE—The Honorable Minister told you a little time back that in order to know the opinion of the government on the arming of the city of Paris—(interruption)—

VOICES—And of France! (Yes! Yes!)

M. JULES FAVRE—Of Paris and France, the Ministers had need to deliberate. And now we are told they will answer for everything. Thus we were informed a few days ago that we should throw ourselves into the enemy's territory and now our own has been allowed to be invaded. (Noise.) We must have acts now, and it is only we that can perform them. (Applause on the Left.)

M. PRAX-PARIS—I see no danger whatever in discussing the matter to-morrow, but much to-day.

M. GAMBETTA—The words of the minister have displaced the question (varied movements) what proves it is the change of attitude in the Chamber. You have now a different preoccupation from that which you had at the commencement.

M. VENDRE—You have no right to interpret our thoughts.

M. GAMBETTA—At the outset we spoke of this arming as a necessity of defence, but in the words of the minister there is a certain comminatory phrase which alters the nature of the debate. If he would clearly express his thoughts (noise) he would say that he believes that arms are asked for to disturb order (sensation), and therefore he said to you, you can deliberate in peace, we answer for security.

Baron JEROME DAVID—There is nothing equivocal in our words. M. Jules Favre has told us that we must take the responsibility of a delay. He of course means a responsibility to France in presence of the enemy. In that sense I replied that there was no danger. (Question.)

M. JULES FAVRE—It is important that all should know that we do not lose an hour in giving to the country the arms it claims to expel the enemy which the government has allowed to invade our territory.

The PRESIDENT—We shall take a ballot. Those who throw a white bulletin into the urn will vote for a discussion at five to-day; the blue bulletins will indicate to-morrow.

After a trial the proposition was rejected by 170 to 79, and consequently the discussion of the bill was postponed to the morrow.

M. ESTANCELIN demanded urgency on the proposition he had presented.

After some discussion that course was negatived, the numbers being exactly even—117 to 117.

After some observations from M. Schneider on the necessity for first printing and distributing the proposal, the postponement was agreed to.

M. JULES FERRY—I wish to ask the government now it intends to employ the powers conferred on it by the state of siege. The last administration exercised its authority to suppress the *Reveil*. I am informed that the present ministry, following the example, intends to do the same with the *Rappel*. (Noise.) Those measures are quite unjustifiable, and would only be legitimate in a state of insurrection. I therefore ask the government for its reasons for acting with such rigor against those journals; I also take this opportunity of saying that the regiments kept in Paris as if to suppress a revolt would be better employed at the frontier. (Some voices, "Hear, hear.")

None of the Ministers having risen to reply, the subject dropped.

M. DESSEAUX presented petitions from the Guard Mobile of Lauquins (Cher), and Rorm, praying that the young men training for the priesthood may be incorporated in the force.

M. LE CESNE—I propose, in the name of several of my colleagues, that until the end of the war the notes of the Bank of France shall be a legal currency; that discount shall be authorized for bills with two signatures for four months; that the State shall bear fifty per cent of the loss which the bank may incur by discounting such bills; that the legal rate should not exceed three per cent for thirty days, four per cent for sixty, and five for ninety or more. We ask for the declaration of urgency on this proposition.

M. CHAGOT—It is nonsense. (Noise.)

The PRESIDENT—You have no right to characterize any proposal in such terms.

M. CHAGOT—I did not refer personally to any of my colleagues, but to the idea of making the government responsible for losses on discounts.

The proposal to consider the matter as urgent was put the vote and rejected.

The proceedings then terminated.

IN THE BALTIC.

A Prussian Monitor Sunk by a French Iron-Clad.

[From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, August 11.]

The French fleet in the Baltic, commanded by Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, has commenced its operations. The important ports of Konigsberg and Dantzig are in a state of blockade.

A Prussian monitor has been sunk by the armorplated frigate Semillante.

The guns of the marine have also begun to boom along the coasts of the German Ocean.

In another quarter a French cruiser in the Straits of Gibraltar watches two Prussian ships of war, which, since the departure of our squadron, have been seeking to gain the Atlantic to take refuge after in some port of the Adriatic. These vessels were in station in the Echelles of the Levant, when they were surprised by the declaration of war.

BELGIUM.

Speech of King Leopold to the Parliament—The European Crisis and National Duty.

The following is the complete text of the speech of King Leopold II. on the opening of the Belgian Parliament, at Brussels, on Monday, August 8:—

At the moment when events abroad excite in our hearts patriotic feelings, I was anxious to see the national representatives united around me. I indulge in the hope that the scourge of war will not stain our soil with blood, and that Belgium, inoffensive and well-inclined towards all, will not witness the infringement of a neutrality imposed on her and guaranteed by each of the five great Powers of Europe. The Emperor of the French has written to me to state that his formal intention—in conformity with his international obligations—is to respect the neutrality of Belgium. His imperial Majesty at the same time expresses his desire to be confirmed in the opinion he entertains that my kingdom will cause its neutrality to be respected by all means in its power. I was happy to be able to declare in my answer that his Majesty was not mistaken as to our intentions.

The King of Prussia's government has also hastened to give me a written assurance that Belgian neutrality shall be respected by it so long as the other belligerent parties shall not have violated the existing treaties.

Among the friendly testimonies which I have received from foreign Powers, I am happy to cite, with a gratitude in which the whole country will share, the solicitude of the Queen of Great Britain's government for the interests of Belgian nationality, and the generous supports which those sentiments have found in the Parliament and public opinion of England.

Belgium, on her side, in the position in which international law has placed her, will not forget what she owes to other States nor her duties towards herself. She will know how, during the war, to maintain in her conscientious neutrality the honest and sincere character which she has always endeavored to give to her relations in times of peace. In conformity with the desire of the belligerents themselves she will hold herself ready to defend herself with all the ardor of her patriotism and all the resources that a nation derives from the energies of its will. My government has already taken on its own responsibility the measures which circumstances demand, and to which the two Chambers will not refuse their approbation. In the midst of the anxieties which so naturally occupy your minds the government will only submit to you during your extraordinary session some bills of an urgent character, the adoption of which cannot be delayed till other times. Belgium, gentlemen, has already gone through more than one perilous trial. None has been of the gravity of that through which she is now passing. By her prudence, upright sentiments and firm patriotism she will be able to show that she is worthy of herself, of the esteem which the other nations accord to her, and of the prosperity which her free institutions have procured for her.

The Belgian nation has a profound consciousness of its right; it knows the value of the wealth which during the last forty years it has so successfully acquired and so honorably employed. It is not ready to forget that what it has now to preserve is the welfare, liberty, honor and even the existence of the country. In presence of so sacred a cause let all Belgian hearts be united. In the accomplishment of such duties people and King will never have but one soul and one cry—

Vive la Belgique indépendante!

God watches over her and protects her rights.

All the phrases of the royal speech were warmly applauded, and the enthusiasm rose to its height at the passage relative to England. Prolonged cries of "*Vive l'Angleterre*" then resounded on all sides. The King and Queen were most warmly greeted both on their arrival and departure.

IN AUSTRIA.

Religious and Democratic Feeling—Shaping the Policy Towards the Combatants—Prussian and French Interests—How the Imperial Government is Held—Power of the Peoples.

VIENNA, August 6, 1870.

For the last few days the Vienna press was occupied exclusively with the war between France and Prussia and the diplomatic revelations of Count Bismarck. To-day we have an important batch of official documents relating mostly to the internal politics of Austria.

The first on the list is a note stating that the concordat with Rome has ceased to exist. The note, as will be seen, gives the world to understand that Austria breaks with Rome on account of the doctrine of infallibility. The wording of the official declaration is as follows:—

On account of the declaration of the infallibility of the Papal Chair consultations have been held in the ministries which are concerned in this event. As a result the following conclusions have been arrived at:—That the imperial patent of the 5th of November, 1855, which gave notice of the agreement (concordat) entered into by the imperial government with his Holiness Pius IX., on account of the declaration of the doctrine of infallibility, can no longer be adhered to, and is consequently to be considered as null and void. Therefore the Chancellor of the empire has taken the necessary steps to inform the Roman Chair of the formal abolition of the concordat, and has commissioned the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship to make drafts of laws necessary for presentation to the Reichsrath, in order to define the position of the Church in Austria in accordance with the fundamental laws of the country and the historical relations thereof.

With regard to the abolition of the concordat there is but one voice—that of satisfaction. If any regret is expressed it is on account of the government not having taken a similar step earlier. The *Presse* of this morning makes the following remarks on this subject:—

What the liberals of Austria have been striving after in vain for ten years—namely, the abolition of the concordat, has been obtained by the Jesuits in Rome. The Jesuits, by their policy at the Council, which was one-sided, and opposed to all the dictates of prudence and human understanding, have thrown down the glove before the governments of all Catholic countries. The governments could not do otherwise than take it up, unless they were willing to resign their position in the world. This was also the dilemma of the Austrian government, which in self-defence was obliged to abandon its former passive condition.

THE WAR.

Thus is solved one of the three great questions in Austria at the present time.

The second—namely, the summoning together of representative chambers, is met by the patent of today. Here follows the imperial and royal document, which states that in view of the serious state of affairs in Europe his Majesty considers it his duty to call together all the representatives of the monarchy. The Diets of Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria and others to the number of fourteen are to assemble on the 20th of August. The Bohemian Diet is to meet on the 27th. That of Trieste on the 2d of September and the Reichsrath or Parliament of the western part of the empire on the 5th of September.

The members for all these Diets, with the exception of that of Bohemia, are already chosen. This dissatisfied kingdom is therefore to become soon again the scene of most exciting election agitations. In May last all the Diets were dissolved with the single exception of the Bohemian. It was supposed at that time in Vienna that the government could gain nothing by new elections, and that it was more politic to hold fast to the existing state of things. The war, however, has decided the Potocki Ministry to make a change in the existing programme. It is hoped that in view of the danger now threatening Austria from without, the Czechs will abate to a degree their opposition. The Bohemian Diet is therefore dissolved, and new elections are to be held at once. If the opposition should remain as determined as hitherto the position would be exceedingly critical. If it shall be necessary for Austria to take part in the war Bohemia must be satisfied at any price.

The position of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is peculiarly weak at the present moment. The Parliament cannot meet sooner than five weeks from now. The state of affairs may change in a few days to such a degree that the government may be forced to take part in the war without the assistance and advice of the representatives of the country. Austria desires peace and dreads war, which to her can be of no benefit, and might threaten the integrity of the empire.

DIVISION.

The contrast between the two portions of the empire is very striking at the present time. In Pesth the entire machinery of government is in perfect order, and in case of necessity all proper measures for war might be taken in a day or two. In Vienna there is nothing ready, nothing in order. In Bohemia, which is the key of the political organization this side of the Leitha, an election is to be held almost within hearing distance of the French and German guns. I stated in a former letter that the sympathy of the German party is not on the side of France. In speaking yesterday with one of the best informed diplomats resident in Vienna I brought up this question and asked his opinion, and the answer I received was that the sympathy for Germany is such that as matters now stand it would be almost impossible for Austria to take the side of France. This is not on account of a reconciliation with Prussia, but simply because the war is German and not Prussian.

Bismarck has reason to be thankful that Prussian interests seem lost in those of the whole German race. After the battle of Sadowa a struggle between France and Prussia was inevitable. Most people who paid any attention to the rivalry between the two great Powers supposed that Prussia would have to fight single handed. France, however, has begun in such a manner as to estrange from herself even the Germans of Austria.

IN IRELAND.

Popular Calm, but Devoted to France—"Good News" from the Front and Jollification—Bad News and Gloom—Between Two Fires—One Hundred Thousand Ready to Fight for Napoleon—Why It is So—Liberation from France—British Hireling Troops from Germany—The "Hessians"—Religious Influences and Feeling.

DUBLIN, August 9, 1870.

Since the "demonstration" before the French Consul's residence and the noisy expression of sympathy for France on the beach of Sandymount there has been an unusual stillness all over the city. Like the calm before the storm it suddenly changed when the skirmish at Saarbruck was announced into the most enthusiastic expressions of esteem for the French. The affair has been toasted and retoasted; many of the impulsive sons of Erin spent a sixpence and florin drinking "success," "long life" and "more power" to the French. The publicans did a rousing trade, and the brewers are not displeased at the consumption of their stout and "XX;" but "the one-horse affair," as an Irishman who served with Sherman from Cairo to Savannah irreverently dubbed the great victory, had not twenty-four hours' existence when the wires flashed throughout the "gem of the sea" the stubborn encounter at Wissembourg and the defeat of the French. It was a pity to defeat the French so soon, but war in this age is different from what it was when the great soldier of France stood upon the fields of Jena and Austerlitz as the conqueror of mighty armies.

SAD VOLUNTEERS.

Expressions of sorrow were freely expressed by all classes for *la belle* France, and I believe that when the news arrived if the British government permitted such a proceeding 100,000 men would have volunteered in Ireland to uphold the honor of France. Such is the generosity of the Irish. When in adversity they will do anything to assist the unfortunate. Since then they are eagerly awaiting details. Their faith in the ultimate triumph of the French arms is as earnest and profound as their belief in the truths of religion.

DISSENT.

The Irish people are almost unanimous in favor of France, but there are many who take their cue from the London papers and are in favor of Prussia. The latter are almost the lowest and most bigoted of the Orangemen, who would go against any nation or party that had the sympathy of their Catholic and Protestant fellow countrymen. The friends of Prussia in Ireland were the "warm adherents" of Jefferson Davis during the American struggle for the triumph of law. The friends of France include the returned soldiers and sailors of the Union armies and fleets, the friends of the United States, and the great bulk of the Catholic party.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The press of this city are earnest in their sympathy for France; the few papers that are not don't give Prussia much support. They are very solemn and dull, and endeavor not to offend the old gentlemen and ladies who imagine that Prussia is fighting for the extension of Protestantism and a pure Bible, while France is going in for "Popery" and "infallibility." The two journals, the *Freeman's Journal* and *Irish Times*, are as passionately in favor of France as the *Gaulois* or *Debats* of Paris. Both of the Irish journals are owned and edited by Protestant gentlemen. The *Freeman* has ever been the organ of the Catholic party, which is ultramontane to the backbone. The *Times* is the organ of liberal Protestantism. The *Morning Express* and *Saunders' News Letter* are moderately in favor of Prussia, but they have no influence in public opinion and are mere "organs." The *Evening Mail* and Dublin *Evening Post* are venerable and slow. The former is a very small echo of the London *Times*; the latter is as ultramontane as Cardinal Cullen. The weekly papers are the pilots of Irish public opinion, and are as enthusiastic in favor of France as if they were edited by Edmund About or Emile Girardin. They are:—*The Nation* and *Weekly News*, owned and edited by A. M. Sullivan; the *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland*, owned and edited by Richard Pigott; the *Weekly Despatch*, owned and edited by Sir John Gray, the editor and proprietor of the daily *Freeman's Journal*.

The combined circulation of these newspapers is immense; they penetrate into every town in England, Ireland and Scotland, and are as eagerly looked for every Saturday as the gray-haired couple look for the letter from "the darling boy beyond the sea."

THE UNDER STRATA OF SOCIETY.

The lower classes are the friends of France, but if asked the cause they could not tell, probably. The great republic long ago divided the peasants' regard for the Gaul; still the great mass of the people have a yearning for the land under whose lilies Dillon, O'Brien, O'Mahoney, O'Farrell and MacMahon won renown. But it is a strange fact that although over forty thousand Irishmen died in the French service that gallant nation has not returned the compliment to do anything for the "old land." It is true that in 1796 a French fleet with 14,000 men appeared in Bantry Bay, but the enemy of the armada of Philip of Spain dispersed them—a gale of wind.

FRENCH INVASION OF OLD.

A thousand Frenchmen, under General Humbert, landed in a creek lying between Ress Point and Kilcummin bay, four and a half miles north from Killala, but the world knows how mysterious was the career of the invaders. Wolfe Tone, too, fought as *chef de brigade* on board of the Incorruptible off Lough Suilly, but he and his comrades were defeated. On account of this attempt to annoy England during her mighty contest with the First Consul, the common people of Ireland hope for the French to come again, a portion of them at least, and release them from the yoke of the Saxon. I suppose I need scarcely write the fact that there are few respectable persons who want the French to come as invaders; I am certain there is not a landowner in the country but would oppose them with fire and sword, Protestant and Catholic. These remarks may appear irrelevant, but the sympathy of the Irish is based upon the hope of France assisting them when they are ready to measure swords with England. As they have been waiting for the French to return since 1798, the prospects are that many moons will wane and "fill their horns" before a hostile Frenchman enters Lough Suilly or the bay of Killala or Bantry.

HESSIANS.

During the reign of terror in Ireland, when Pitt was working up his pet scheme of a "union," the hirelings of the British crown, recruited principally in the late kingdom of Hanover, known as Hessians, perpetrated the most heinous offences against the female portion of the people and mercilessly tortured and outraged the unfortunate native who fell into their hands. I have heard it stated by persons whom I believe were well informed that many of the Hessians who played the part of hangmen and pitch-cap distributors were part of Cromwell's army at Yutstorm. Even to-day the common people have a significant saying—"Kill a Hessian for yourself"—and one of the favorite songs of Patrick, when his heart is softened with a jorum of the "rale stuff" and his spirits exhilarated from the same cause, is the story of "the Caw and the Piper," thus:—

> In the year '98, when our troubles were great,
> 'Twas high high trayson to be a Milesian;
> I'll niver forget the big black-whiskered set,
> Whom history told us were Hessians, &c.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

The above are the causes—the leading ones—why the great mass of the people of this country sympathize with France and are anti-Prussians. But it would not be proper to pass over the large class who sympathize with France because she is Catholic. They are generally priests and ultramontane Catholics, who do not care a farthing about Ireland as long as Pius IX. and Rome are all right. They are the best of Queen Victoria's subjects to-day, and would do anything to assist the British government, providing the Pope and all the *monsignori* of the Pontifical States were all right.

The ultramontanes in Ireland are generally very bigotted and stupid. I told one of them the other day that the King of Prussia had as many Catholic as Protestant subjects, and that as a class the German Catholic was a better one than the Frenchman, and that the Catholic subjects of the King of Prussia were loyalists *par excellence*. The ultramontanes of Ireland have France "on the brain," and you know the prejudice of that slow and retrogressive class of mental cripples.

MORMONISM.

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?

Second Day of the Great Discussion Between Dr. Newman and Orson Pratt.

The Female Saints Becoming More and More Interested.

Text of the Argument of the Champions of Many Wives and One Wife.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 13, 1870.

The great debate between Professor Pratt and the Rev. Dr. Newman on the subject of polygamy still absorbs the attention of all classes of people here. There was a large attendance in the Tabernacle this afternoon when the respective disputants resumed their arguments concerning the Divine sanction of the system. The audience listened with marked attention during the whole of the proceedings. Dr. Newman produced a profound impression when he pronounced with powerful effect the law laid down in Leviticus, "Thou shalt not take one wife to another," which he claimed conclusively condemned polygamy. The meeting was called to order by Judge Snow. Elder Franklin D. Richards, one of the Twelve Apostles, offered the opening prayer. Judge Snow read to the audience some of the articles of agreement for the government of the debate. Professor Pratt then rose and resumed his argument.

Continued Argument of Professor Pratt.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We again come before you this afternoon, being the second day of our discussion, to examine the question "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?" I will here remark that yesterday afternoon I occupied one hour upon the subject, brought forth numerous evidences from the Bible to show that polygamy was a Divine institution, sanctioned by the Bible, sanctioned by the Almighty, who gave the laws contained in the Bible. Here let me observe that it is of the utmost importance to clearly understand the point under discussion. I perceived that in the argument that followed me yesterday the subject was dwelt upon somewhat minutely in regard to the meaning of the term "polygamy;" that it included both a plurality of wives and a plurality of husbands. Hence a new term was introduced by the reverend doctor that folowed me, namely "polygymy" (polygyny), if I recollect the term, having reference to a plurality of wives. This seems to be the question under discussion, as the former word seems to be discarded and scouted. Then, does the Bible sanction polygymy—perhaps I may not have got the term exactly right—that is, does it sanction a plurality of wives? It was said by the speaker who followed me, in relation to a plurality of wives—perhaps I had better refer to some of the remarks from print, for fear that my memory might not serve me on the occasion. The first remark to which I will call your attention is in regard to the original of the Bible. I admit in this discussion the Bible called King James translation as authority. I admit the Bible in the original Hebrew if it can be found. Of course we have Hebrew Bibles at the present day—I hold one in my hand—that is, a Bible in the Hebrew language. But I do deny that it contains the original copies of the Hebrew language. There is no such thing in existence as the original copies, neither secondary copies, neither copies that might come in as the hundredth copy, I presume. They cannot be found. We have not the original of the law of Moses written upon the tables of stone. Such tables and such original have not been in existence to our knowledge for the last 1,800 years. We cannot refer to them. We cannot refer to any copies, only those that have been multiplied in modern times—that is, comparatively modern times. And inasmuch as these copies disagree one with the other, so much so that it is said there are thirty thousand different readings in the various manuscripts and copies, who is to decide whether this present Hebrew Bible, translated from one particular manuscript, is in accordance with the original or not? Certainly it would not do for me, as an individual, to set up my judgment in relation to the matter; neither would it do for any other one learned man to set up his judgment in relation to this matter. I would far rather, therefore, take the standard of King James and the able translators that were chosen in his day—men of great learning and science; men of information; men that had studied the original languages, the Hebrew and Greek, and had become extensively acquainted with the various manuscripts in existence. I would rather take their judgment than all the opinions that might be advanced by myself or by any other learned man, however deeply he may be versed in Hebrew or in Greek. I do not, therefore, in making these remarks, disparage the Bible or set it aside: By no means. I accept it as proof as it was translated by those men who were chosen for the purpose; and scores of millions of copies of this Bible have been circulated among all nations, in various tongues, in various languages, sent forth by millions among the inhabitants of the earth for their information.

We will now pass along, after having decided upon the nature of the Bible that is to be admitted as evidence and proof in regard to polygamy. It is stated, in the course of the remarks of the reverend gentleman, in relation to polygamy, or "polygymy"—whichever term we feel disposed to choose—that the marriage of more than one woman is considered adultery. I will read one or two sentences:—"Take His exposition," that is, the Saviour's exposition, "of the ten commandments as they were given amid the thunders of Mount Sinai, and you find that He has written a commentary on that decalogue, bringing out its hidden meaning, showing to us that the man is an adulterer who not only marries more women than one, but who looks on a woman with salacial lust."

Such is commentary on the law by the Lord Jesus. In a part of this I agree most perfectly with the the gentleman who has spoken. If a man, according to this great commentary of our Saviour, looks upon a woman with a lustful heart and lustful desire he commits adultery in his heart, and is condemned as an adultery. With the other part I do most distinctly disagree. It is merely the assertion of the reverend gentlemen. No proof was adduced from the New Testament Scriptures. No proof advanced as the words of the great Commentator, Our Lord Jesus Christ, to establish that position that a man who marries more than one woman is an adulterer. If there is such a passage recorded within the lids of the New Testament it has not come under my observation. It remains to be proved, therefore. We will now pass to another item. That is the meaning of the word "sanction." "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" I am willing to admit the full force and meaning of the word "sanction." I am willing to take it in all its acceptation as set forth in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I do not feel like shrinking from this, nor withdrawing in any manner from the definition given; let it stand in all its force. "The only adequate idea of sanction," says Mr. Newman, "is the Divine and positive approbation plainly expressed either in definite statute or by such forms of confirmation as constitute a full and clear equivalent. It is in this that we take the term sanction in the question before us." Admit it that it must be expressed in definite terms. Those terms were laid before the congregation yesterday afternoon. In this Bible—King James' translation—passage after passage was brought forth to prove the Divine sanction of polygamy—a direct command in several instances, wherein they were required to be polygamists, and, in one instance especially, they were required under the heaviest curse of the law. "Cursed be he who continueth not in all things written in this book of the Lord, and we, all the people, say amen," was the expression. I say under this dreadful curse and denunciation of Almighty God the people were commanded to be polygamists on one occasion. Did this sanction it? Did this give authority and power to practice that divine institution? It certainly is sanctioned, or else I do not understand the meaning of Dr. Webster and the meaning of the argument here presented by my opponent. I waited in vain yesterday afternoon for any rebutting evidence or testimony against this divine sanction. I was ready with my pencil and paper to record anything in opposition, if possible. I heard a remarkable sermon, wonderful, a wonderful flourish of oratory. It certainly was pleasing to my ear. It fell upon me like the dew of heaven, as it were, so far as oratorical flourish is concerned; but where was the rebutting testimony, where was the evidence brought forth? Forty-nine minutes of the time was occupied before it was even referred to. Forty-nine minutes passed away in the flourish of oratory without the proofs being rebutted and the evidence examined. Then eleven minutes were left. I did expect to hear something during the eleven minutes that would in some small degree rebut the numerous evidences that were brought forth in the divine record to establish and sanction polygamy, and I waited in vain. To be sure, one passage, and only one, that was brought forth in Deuteronomy was merely referred to, and then without examing that passage and showing that it did not command polygamy; another item that was referred to by myself in regard to Lamech and Cain was brought up instead of the examination of that passage, and until the close of the eleven minutes the subject of Abel's sacrifice and Cain's sacrifice and Cain going to the land of Nod to marry a wife, &c. All these things were examined, but these testimonies that were brought forth were left untouched.

Now, then, we will proceed to the fifth, that is, the first great form of marriage that was established in the beginning—one man created for one woman. However, before we dwell upon this subject let me make a remark in regard to Cain and Lamech; then we will commence on this argument. I did not state yesterday afternoon, as it was represented by the speaker that followed me, that Cain went to the land of Nod and there married a wife, for there is no such thing in the Bible. I stated that Cain went to the land of Nod after having murdered his brother Abel. I stated that we were not to suppose that God had created another woman in the land of Nod; that Cain took his wife in the land of Nod. We are not to suppose this. But we are to suppose that he took his wife with him; but when he arrived in the land of Nod he begat a child. So says the Bible. But what has all this to do with regard to the form of marriage? Does it prove anything? No. The murder that Cain committed in slaying his brother Abel does not prove anything against the monogamic form of marriage; neither anything in favor of it. It stands as an isolated fact that a wicked man may be a monogamist. How in regard to Lamech? Lamech, as far as is recorded in the Bible, was the first polygamist; the first on record. There may have been thousands and tens of thousands that are not here recorded. There were thousands and tens of thousands of monogamists, and yet I believe that we have only three cases of monogamists recorded during the period from the creation down to the flood, some 1,600 years and upwards. The silence of Scripture, therefore, in regard to the number of polygamists in that day is no evidence whatever. But it has been asserted before this congregation that this is the first case recorded of a polygamist, and that in connection therewith murder was committed, and it has been indicated or inferred that the murder was committed in defence of polygamy. I deny it. I call upon the gentleman to bring forth one proof from that Bible from the beginning to the end to prove that murder had anything to do in relation to the polygamic form of marriage of Lamech. It had nothing to do with it. It is true he revealed his crime to his wives, but the cause of his crime is not stated in the book. What has that to do, then, with the divinity of the great institution established in the Bible called polygamy? Nothing at all. It does not condemn polygamy, neither does it justify it, any more than murder condemns the other form of marriage or justifies it.

Having disposed of these two questions, let me now come to the first monogamist, namely—Adam. Let us examine his character and the character of his monogamic wife. Lamech slew a young man to his wounding, a young man to his hurt—that was killing one was it not? How many did Adam kill, the first monogamist? All the world of mankind; he murdered the whole human race. (Laughter.) How? By falling in the Garden of Eden. Would mankind have died if it had not been for the sins of these monogamists? No. Paul says that, "As in Adam all died, so in Christ shall all be made alive." It was by the transgression of the first monogamist and his monogamic wife that all mankind have to undergo the penalty of death. He was the cause, and I presume it will be acknowledged even by monogamists that this was a very great crime. What can be compared to it? Can Cain's crime or Lamech's be possibly compared to the crime of bringing death and destruction not only upon the people who lived in the early age but upon the whole human race?

But what is all that to do in regard to the divine institution of marriage? Nothing at all. It does not prove one thing or the other. But when arguments of this description are entered into by the opponents of polygamy it is well to examine their foundation and the truth and force of those arguments, to see whether they will stand the test of Scripture or stand the test of sound reason, sound argument and sound judgment.

Moreover, Adam was not only guilty of bringing death and destruction upon the whole human race, but he was the means of introducing a fallen humanity into this world of ours. Why did Cain slay his brother Abel? Because he was a descendant of that fallen being. He was a personage that had come forth from the loins of a man that had brought death into the world. Why did Lamech slay that young man? Because the great first couple of monogamists that had existed had brought death and destruction into the world. When we look abroad and see all the various crimes, including murder, that exist on the face of our globe; when we see mankind committing themselves to all manner of degradation and lust and destroying one another, what are the causes that have produced all this evil among men? Because a monogamous couple transgressed the laws of heaven.

The reverend gentleman refers us to the saying of that great man Martin Luther concerning the relation that exists between husband and wife. It was a beautiful argument. I have no fault whatever to find with it. It is just as applicable to polygamy as it is to monogamy. And the answer of Martin Luther to the question that was put to him, why God took the female from the side of man, is just as appropriate, just as proper, just as consistent with the plural form of marriage as it is with the other form. He did not take the woman from the head. Why? The argument was that the man should be the head, or, as Paul says, "The man is the head of the woman." That is his position, and I believe my learned opponent agrees with me perfectly in this. We have no dispute whatever upon this ground. Why did He not take the woman from the foot? Because a man is not to tyrannize over his wife and tread her under foot. Why did He take her from his side? Because the rib lies nearest to the heart, showing the position of women; not only one woman, but two women, five women, ten women, forty women, fifty women, all come under the protection of this one head. Jesus says, "No man can serve two masters, because he must hate the one and love the other, cleave unto one and turn away from the other." That is very true.

But let us now examine polygamy, for that was referred to yesterday; and the reverend gentleman could not see why, if a man had the liberty of taking more wives than one, why a woman should not have the same privilege. If God has granted to the woman any such privilege it is not expressed in the Bible. The other is expressed, and it remains for the reverend gentleman to disprove it. But then, again, when we come to reason in regard to polyandry, where a woman was to have more husbands than one. What was the object of the creation? One object was companionship, he told us. That is very good. I agree with the gentleman in this respect. Another object was procreation. Very good. I agree with the gentleman also in the second object. Another object was prevention. I agree with him so far as the argument is carried out in regard to this, in its true light. But let us examine the second object—namely, procreation. The Lord instituted marriage—the great bonds of marriage—for the sake of multiplying the human species here upon the earth. Does polyandry assist us in the multiplication of the human species—a woman having four or five or six or twenty or fifty husbands—does it tend to multiply the human race? I think that monogamists as well as polygamists, when they come to reflect upon this particular point, will see that a woman with more husbands than one destroys her own fruitfulness. I think there would be no dispute upon that subject. If, peradventure, a woman should even have offspring by a plurality of husbands, there would be another great difficulty in the way—the father would be unknown. (Laughter.) Would it not be so? It destroys all knowledge of the paternity, all knowledge of the husband, of the protector of the wife; all knowledge of the father is lost among the children. Is this the case with a plurality of wives? Not by any means. If a man had fifty wives the knowledge of the father is understood just as well as the knowledge of the mother. It does not destroy, therefore, the great principle of parentage on the part of the husband, on the part of the father. Therefore it is more consistent, more reasonable: first, for procreation, and, second, to obtain a knowledge of the parentage. It is more consistent that a man should have a plurality of wives than for woman to have a plurality of husbands.

Again, a man with plenty of wives is capable of raising up a more numerous household, and you know what the scriptures have said about children—"Lo! the children are the heritage of the Lord, and the fruit of the womb is his reward." This being the case the faithful, righteous, good and holy man that takes, according to the great, divine institution of polygamy, a number of wives is capable of multiplying his offspring ten or twenty fold more than he could by one wife. Can one wife do this by polygaudry? Not by any means. Here, then, is another great distinction between the male and the female. Look at that great and good and holy man that is called Gideon in the scriptures, a man to whom an angel of God was sent, and he among all the hosts of Israel was chosen to go forth as the servant of the Most High. For what purpose? To deliver Israel from the numerous hosts of Midianites and others that had gathered together against them. Was he a polygamist? Yes. He had many wives. He had seventy-two sons; how many daughters I know not. Could any woman in polygamy bring forth or conceive seventy-two sons and perhaps an equal number of daughters? I do not know but there might be some efficacy in that herb called "mandrake"—(laughter)—some medicinal properties in that or in some other miraculous herb that would give power and strength for one woman to bring forth seventy-two sons. Who knows, in a day of wonders? But a man has the power to beget large families and large households. Hence we read that among the great and notable men who judged Israel that one man had thirty sons.

You will find his name recorded in the Book of Judges. Another judge of Israel had thirty sons and thirty daughters. Still another judge of Israel had forty sons; and then we come to Gideon, that we have already named; we find that he had seventy-two. Now we have nothing to do with the righteousness of these men, nor their righteousness has nothing to do with the marriage institution. God has established that by divine command. God has established it by His own sanction, whether it be the polygamic or the monogamic form. If Gideon fell into idolatry, as it may be argued, perhaps, by the reverend doctor, that has nothing to do with the case; for yet he had the power to multiply to himself seventy-two sons, showing that, whether a wicked man or a righteous man, he had the superior power to that of the females. Well, now, right here, let me say God is a consistent being, and being a person that is properly consistent He delights in the salvation of the human family. A wicked man may take unto himself a wife and raise up a posterity. He may set before that wife and her posterity a very wicked example. By his drunkenness, by his blasphemy, by his lying, by his immoralities, he may lead those children to destruction. A righteous man may take fifty wives, or ten, as you choose—a plurality, at any rate—and he may bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He may instruct his children in the great principles of righteousness and truth, and lead them along and bring them up by his examples, by his precepts, by his teachings, to inherit eternal life at the right hand of God with those polygamists, Abraham and Jacob of old, who are up yonder, in the kingdom of God. Now, then, which of the two is the Lord the most pleased with, the man that has five, ten, twenty or fifty wives, bringing up his scores of children and teaching them, instructing and exalting them so that they may obtain eternal life with the ancient polygamists in the kingdom of God, or the man, the monogamist, that brings up his wife in all manner of wickedness, and finally goes down to hell himself and leads his whole family there? Now, which would you, my brethren, you with the little wisdom you have compared with the supreme wisdom of the great Creator of the universe, who among you would not feel it an honor to entrust your offspring with your friends instead of your enemies? Would not God, therefore, act upon the same principle? Does God delight in the marriages that exist among the wicked? Woe unto the antedeluvian race! They married; they were given in marriage until the day that Noah entered into the ark with his four sons and their wives. Was God pleased with their marriages? No. They were not righteous men nor righteous women. The children were taught in the wicked precepts of their fathers, and committed all manner of wickedness, until all flesh had corrupted its way before the Lord. Therefore the Lord had to destroy these evil workers of iniquity that had received wives instead of those marriages consummated in the days before the flood. The marriages and intermarriages among the sons and daughters of men being acceptable to the Most High, He was obliged to destroy both those that were married and their offspring from the face of the earth. How much better it would have been to have had a few polygamist individuals that would bring forth a pure and holy offspring, that the Lord might save and exalt unto eternal life? Consequently, when we examine the subject of polygamy in regard to this matter we cannot acknowledge, from the Scriptures and from various other testimonies and sources of information, that the marriages of the wicked are accepted before heaven. There are many passages of Scripture to support me in what I have now said. The Lord in one place commands the destruction of the people, parents and children, lest they should fill the world with cities, lest all the world, as it were, should be peopled by the descendants of the wicked that had presumed to marry wives contrary to the laws of God—that is, to bring up offspring contrary to His law; for no person can pretend to say that a marriage consummated between an unrighteous man and an unrighteous woman is a marriage of persons whom God has joined together. No, my friends. As well take the ordinance of baptism and say that a man might go forward to be baptised, and because he had complied with the simple ordinances in the ceremony of baptism, that therefore it was acceptable in the sight of Heaven. No such thing. God never had anything to do with the marriages of the wicked only to permit those marriages, perhaps for a wise purpose, as He permitted Joseph to be sold into Egypt by his brethren. God intended it for good, but he did not justify the instrument that perpetrated that awful crime in relation to the sale of their brethren. So He permits those unauthorized marriages between wicked men and women to perpetuate the human race because they will not hearken to Him until the time shall come when He can have an opportunity, perhaps in future generations, of calling upon their posterity, and that they will hear He permits, He does not sanction it. If the reverend gentleman should argue that the census makes out an equality of males and females this idea that I have brought forth will rebut the idea that is advanced. The idea is, because there is an equality that every man must be confined to one wife and every woman to one husband. Is that the way God dispenses his gifts and his blessings to the human family? Then he should give the same amount of gifts and blessings to the wicked that he does to the righteous. In some respects he does. He sends rains from the heavens upon the just and upon the unjust; but then there are many great and important blessings that are bestowed more abundantly upon the righteous than upon the wicked, and God has his reasons and his designs and his purposes to accomplish when he undertakes to make a distinction between the wicked and the righteous in dispensing his blessings. Therefore, if the wicked take wives without being joined together by divine authority, wives of which the Lord has no particular occasion, wives that have wasted themselves with their husbands by the laws of man, when marriage is a divine institution, because the Lord has done this it does not prove that He sanctions it. But He would prefer rather that the people should be like Israel of old—a nation of polygamists as well as monogamists, and that the blessings should be dispensed among them according to their righteousness rather than to have a perfect equality upon the part of the male and the female. Many passages of Scripture might be brought forth to show that this is the way that God dispenses His blessings to the human family. I will refer you to the thirty-seventh Psalm. God in that Psalm has expressly said and repeated over and over again that the seed of evil doers shall be rooted out of the earth; they shall be destroyed; they will not inherit the earth, while the righteous shall inherit the earth; while the righteous shall be blessed and prosperous—thus bestowing his blessings upon the one and his curse upon the other.

We shall expect this afternoon, it is to be hoped, to hear some arguments refuting those passages of Scripture that were put forth to sustain the divinity of polygamy as well as monogamy; and if the gentleman cannot find anything to invalidate these passages—if he cannot find any proof to limit those passages to monogamic households—if there is no such evidence or testimony contained in the passages themselves—if there is nothing in the original Hebrew, taking the Hebrew as it now exists, to invalidate those passages, then polygamy stands on a foundation as firm as the rock of ages itself—as firm as the throne of the Almighty. On the other hand, if he can prove that this form of marriage was repealed by the New Testament; if he can prove that God has ever in any period or age of the world brought any command to do away with that principle or form of plural marriage, then perhaps the argument may rest upon the other side. I shall wait with great patience to have some argument brought forth by this learned gentleman on this subject. We are very glad, in this Territory, to have the learned come among us, for we, as a people, have embraced the Bible as the standard of our faith, and if, indeed, we are misunderstanding it, if we are practising contrary to its precepts, how very thankful we ought to be here in this mountain Territory to have some of the learned come from abroad: people that are acquainted with the original language, that can correct our errors and bring us to a knowledge and understanding of the true form of marriage. (Laughter.) We think this is generous on the part of these gentlemen, much more so than it would be to enact laws to incarcerate in dungeons those who practise a form of marriage that is laid down in this book, and send them there for three or four or five years, and permit their women and children to suffer with hunger, taking away the right of protection which they had a right to expect from their husbands, and shutting them up in loathsome dungeons. We thank Mr. Newman and the gentlemen who have come among us; who have come with intelligence and full of philanthropy to enlighten the minds of this people in this Territory, and, if possible, convince us of our errors.

We have many arguments that we have drawn up here, not only to reason upon, but discuss in favor of polygamy. But I am informed that only seven minutes of time is granted to me. I cannot, therefore, on this occasion pretend to enter into these arguments and examine them with that justice that should be exhibited before the people. Mr. Newman has said that he would like to have nine hours to bring forth his strong arguments and his reasoning and the strength of testimony for the benefit of the poor people here in Utah. (Laughter.) I wish that he would take not only nine hours but nine weeks or nine months, and be a philanthropist or missionary in our midst, and visit all our settlements and try to reclaim this people from their awful beastly characters which they are represented to have by the learned people abroad. We want to be taught in the arts of civilization, provided the civilization agrees with the Scripture. We are very fond of the Scriptures; we do not wish, however, to comply with many of the customs and practices of those who call themselves Christian nations. Much might be said on this subject; much, too, that ought to crimson the face of those who call themselves civilized when they reflect upon the great enormities, the great social evils that exist in their own midst. Look, for instance, at the great city of New York, the metropolis of our nation so far as trade and commerce are concerned. Read the statistics of that great city; that is a civilized city; that is where we may expect some of the most learned theologians to hold forth the great and beautiful principles of Christianity. What exists in the midst of that city? Females by the tens of thousands, females that are debauched by day and by night, females that are in open day parading the streets of that great city. Here they are monogamists, and it is a part and portion of the civilization of New York to have but one wife and then go forth into these dens of pollution and pollute themselves by night and by day. It is a part and portion of the civilization of New York to be very pious in regard to the monogamic system, but harlots and prostitutes and mistresses by the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands walk the streets in open day as well as night—sin enough committed in twenty-four hours to have sunk the whole city down into the gulf of destruction like the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and those cities of the plains in ancient times. We learn that there was one case of prostitution among the children of Benjamin in ancient days. Some lewd men came in and took another man's wife or concubine, whichever you may choose to call her, and they abused her all night, and for that one sin they were called to account. They were called upon by the rest of the tribes of Israel to deliver up the offenders. Consequently they were confederates. They held the prisoners that committed the crime in their midst. And now, what was the result of that little crime?—not a little crime, but a very great crime—not tens and scores and thousands of prostitutes daily prostituted. But for this one crime the Lord said unto the tribes, "Go forth and fight the men of the tribe of Benjamin," and the next day he said, "Go again and fight against the tribes of Benjamin," and the next day they were commanded by the Lord God Almighty to go forth against Benjamin, and they did so and cut off all the tribe except 600 men that fled from the hot wrath of the children of Israel. What is the matter? Why, the destruction of almost a tribe of Israel for one night of prostitution. Compare that striking purity that existed in ancient Israel with the pollutions and whoredoms and social evils and every other species of abomination and infanticide practised in all the cities of this nation, and then because a very few individuals in this mountain Territory are practising lawful marriage, under Bible authority, a law must be enacted, and we must be threatened with extermination; we must be incarcerated into dungeons, our families must be torn from us and prevented from receiving our labors for their support. Why? Because of the piety of civilized nations, with all these swarming evils in their midst. (Turning to the umpire, How much time have I left?)

UMPIRE—One minute. [Laughter.]

MR. PRATT—You can't bring forth much of an argument in one minute. But to close this argument I now call upon the reverend gentleman before us, whom I highly respect for his learning, for his eloquence and for his talents in laying before the people those great beauties of marriage between the male and the female—I call upon him to bring forth proof to refute the passages that were laid down in our argument to substantiate and sanction polygamy. I ask him to prove to this people that those laws were limited, if they were limited.

Continued Argument of Dr. Newman.

Dr. Newman immediately arose and spoke as follows:—Messrs. Umpires, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I understand the gentleman to complain against me that I did not answer the Scriptural arguments which he adduced yesterday. If I did not the responsibility is upon him. He being in the affirmative should have analyzed and defined the question under debate; but he failed to do that. It therefore fell to me, not by right but by his neglect, to do his duty, and I did it to the best of my ability. It was of the utmost importance that this audience, so attentive and so respectable, should have a clear and definite understanding of the terms of the question. And I desire now to inform the gentleman that I had before me the answers to the passages which he adduced, and had I had another hour I would have produced the answers then. I will do it to-day. Now my learned friend may take out his pencil, for he will have something to do this afternoon.

A passing remark—a word in regard to the original manuscript written by Moses, or by Joshua, or by Samuel, or by the prophets. You sit down to write a letter to a friend; you take it into your head to copy that letter; you do copy it; the original draft you care nothing about, whether it is given to the winds or to the flames, so you have the copy. What care I about the two tables of stone on which the original law was written, so that I have a true copy of the law? A passing remark in regard to mother Eve. I will defend the venerable woman. If the fall came by the influence of one woman over one man, what would have happened to the world if Adam had had more wives than one? (Laughter.) And more: If one woman brought our woe into the world, and she was a monogamist, then a monogamist, the blessed Virgin Mary, brought the Redeemer into the world. So I think they are even.

My friend supposes that the Almighty might have created more women than one out of Adam's ribs, but Adam had not ribs enough from which to create fifty women. My friend speaks against polyandry—the right of women to have a plurality of husbands. He bases his argument upon the increase of progency. Science affirms that where polygamy or polygyny (a plurality of wives) prevails the tendency is toward a preponderance of one sex over the other, either all men or all women, which amounts to the extermination of the race.

In due time I will reply to the gentleman's remark in regard to Gideon and to other Scriptural passages, and especially to his remarks in regard to prostitution, or what is known as the "social evil." Now, what was the object of the gentleman yesterday? It was to discover a general law for the sanction of polygamy. Did he find that law? I deny it. What is law? Law is the expression of the legislative will. Law is the manner in which an act is performed. It is the law of gravitation that all things tend to a common centre. It is a law of flowers that

They open their fan-like leaves to the light,
And close them beneath the kisses of night.

What is civil law? Simply defining how the citizen should act. What is moral law? Simply defining the moral conduct of God's subjects. Laws are mandatory, prohibitory, permissive; commanding what should be done, prohibiting what should not be done, permitting what may be done. And yet where has the gentlemen produced this general law which he spent an hour searching for? And then remember that this law must sanction polygamy. Perhaps it is not necessary to repeat our definition of the word "sanction." My learned friend, for whom I have respect, agrees with me as to the definition of the term "sanction;" therefore we need not spend a solitary moment further touching these two points.

There is another vital point in reference to the nature of law. In legislating upon any subject there must be a great organic central principle, mandatory or prohibitory, in reference to that subject, and all other parts of the particular law as well as the general code must be interpreted in harmony therewith. Now I propose this afternoon to produce a law—simple, direct, positive—that polygamy is forbidden in God's Holy Word, Leviticus xviii., 18:—"Neither shalt thou take one wife to another to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her lifetime." "Neither" (repeating with emphasis), "neither shalt thou take one wife to another to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her lifetime. (Sensation.) But it is said that we have read this as it is in the margin, and that as it is in the body of the text it reads, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister to vex her; to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her lifetime." It is said, therefore, that my version is the one given in the margin. Very well—*argumentum ad hominem*—I draw the argument from the speech of the gentleman yesterday. Mr. Pratt said in his comments upon the text, "If bretheren dwell together." Now it is well enough in reading this to refer to the margin, as we have the liberty I believe to do so, and you will find that in the margin the word "brethren" is also translated "near kinsmen." I accept his mode of reasoning. He refers to the margin and I refer to the margin; and it is a poor rule that will not work both ways—a poor rule that will not favor monogamy as it favors polygamy. Such, then, is the fact stated in this law. Now, it is necessary for us to consider the nature of this law, to expound it to your understandings. It may be proper for me to say that this interpretation as given in the margin is sustained by the most eminent Biblical and classical scholars in the history of Christendom—by Bishop Jewell, by the learned Cookson, by the eminent Dr. Dwight and other distinguished Biblical scholars. It is an accepted canon of interpretation that the scope of the law must be considered in determining the sense of any portion of the law; and it is equally binding upon us to ascertain the mind of the legislator from the preface of the law when such preface is given. The first five verses of this chapter are prefatory, and in the third verse it is stated, "After the doings of the land of Egypt wherein ye dwell ye shall not do: and after the things of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do; neither shall ye walk in their ordinances." What were their ordinances? Both the Egyptians and the Canaanites practised incest, adultery, sodomy and polygamy. From verse six to seventeen inclusive the law of consanguinity is laid down, and the blood of relationship is defined, within the limits of which persons were forbidden to marry. But in verse eighteen the law against polygamy is given:—"Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister;" or, as we have given it in the marginal reading, "Thou shalt not take one wife to another." According to Dr. Edwards the words which we translate, "a wife or sister," are found in the Hebrew but eight times. In each passage they refer to inanimate objects, such as the wings of the cherubim, tenons, mortices, &c., and signify coupling together one to another. They denote the exact likeness of one thing to another, and here forbid, as the margin expresses it, the taking of one wife to another in her lifetime. Such, then, is the law. Such were the ordinances forbidden which the Egyptians and the Canaanites practised.

Now we propose to push this argument a little further. But it is said that if this passage does not prohibit a man marrying two sisters at the same time then such a marriage is nowhere else in the Bible pronounced incestuous. That is the objection of my friend, to which I reply that such a marriage is forbidden by consequence and analogy, as, for example, where it is prohibited that a son shall marry his mother (seventh verse), it follows that the daughter shall not marry her father; yet it is not so expressly stated. In verse fourteen it is forbidden to uncover the nakedness of thy father's brother, so I infer "thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy mother's brother," though it is not stated. In verse sixteen it is said, "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife," so I infer that a man shall not uncover the nakedness of his wife's sister; that if two brothers shall not take the same woman then two sisters shall not take the same man; for between one man and two sisters and one woman and two brothers is the same degree of proximity, and therefore both are forbidden by the law of God. Furthermore, if the marriage of a man and two sisters is here forbidden then verse eighteen is a repetition of the law. But we affirm that such a repetition is not contained in this chapter. More than this: if for argument's sake we concede it means two literal sisters, yet that prohibition is not a permission for a man to take two wives who are not sisters, for all sound jurists will agree that a prohibition is one thing and a permission is another thing. Nay, more. The Mormons do or do not receive the law of Moses as binding. That they do not is clear from their practices. For instance, in Leviticus xx., 14, is said:—"And if a man take a wife and her mother it is wickedness; they shall be burnt with fire, both he and they, that there be no wickedness among you." Yet Mr. John Hyde, Jr., page 56 of his work on Mormonism, says that a Mr. Bolton married a woman and her daughter, and a Captain Brown married a woman and her two daughters. These are illustrations of the violation of the law. Yet, more than this, the Mormons say that Leviticus xviii., 18, prohibits a man from marrying two sisters. Yet Mr. Hyde informs me that a Mr. Wallace married three sisters, and that a Mr. Sharkey married the same number. Now the question is, is the law of Moses obeyed here or not? Suppose that those gentlemen can prove that the term in the text means two literal sisters—and yet two literal sisters are married here to the same man—then I affirm that you do not keep God's law, which you say is God's law as given by his servant Moses. More than this, if it here means two literal sisters, and whereas Jacob married two sisters, and whereas, according to Mormon doctrine, God worked a miracle on Leah and Rachel that they might have children, and whereas it is here said that the said miracles were in approval of polygamy, so also were such miracles the approval of incest. If it be true that God did not express disapproval of Jacob's having two wives, neither did he express disapproval of his having two sisters as wives, therefore the Divine silence in the one case is the offset to the Divine silence in the other case. Now you are driven to the conclusion that either my interpretation of this passage is correct, "Neither shall a man take one wife another," or you must admit that this passage, meaning two literal sisters, you therefore live in violation of God's law. It is for my distinguished friend to choose which horn of the dilemma he pleases. I thank him for the compliment he paid me that I came here as a philanthropist. I have only kindness in my heart for these men and women. Had not this kindness filled my heart, had I believed in a crushing civil law, I should have remained in Washington. But I come here, believing the truth as it is in Jesus, and therefore I am come, and I am glad that I have the privilege of speaking what I believe to be God's truth in your hearing.

The gentleman quoted Deuteronomy xxi., 15-17, which is the law of primogenture, and is designed to preserve the descent of property—"If a man have two wives, one beloved and the other hated, and they have borne him children, both the beloved and the hated; and if the first born be hers that was hated, then it shall be, when he maketh his sons to inherit that which he hath, that he may not make the son of the beloved first born before the son of the hated, which is indeed the first born; but he shall acknowledge the son of the hated for the first born, by giving him a double portion of all that he hath; for he is the beginning of his strength; the right of the first born is his." How did he apply this law? Why he first assumed the prevalence of polygamy among the Jews in the wilderness and then said the law was made for polygamic families as well as monogamists. He says, inasmuch as polygamy is nowhere condemned in the law of God, we are entitled to construe this law as applying to polygamists. But I have shown already that Leviticus xviii., 18, is a positive prohibition and, therefore, this passage must be interpreted by that which I have quoted. I propose to erect the balance to-day and try every Scripture argument which he has produced by those scales of justice. In other words, here I stand; I have recited unto you God's solemn law, "Neither shall a man take one wife unto another," and I will try every passage by this law. My friend spent an hour yesterday in seeking a general law: on the other hand I give you one in a minute. How natural is this supposition that when a man has two wives in succession he may love the last a little better than the first, and I believe that is common out here, loving the last a little better than the first. How natural it is for a second wife to influence the father in his disposition of his property, inducing him to confer his property upon her children, while the children of the first wife, poor woman, dead and gone, are deprived of their property rights.

But supposing the meaning of this passage is two wives at the same time, this cannot be constituted by any accepted rules of intepretation into a sanction of polygamy. If it can I can prove that sheep stealing is just as divinely authorized. For it is as if Moses had said:—"If in view of the prevalence of polygamy, a Jew shall so far forget and transgress God's law of monogamy as to take two wives at the same time this shall not work the abrogation of the law of primogeniture; the first born son shall not be cheated out of his rights." Now it is said "If a man have two wives." Very well. If that supposition is an approval, so also are these words, "If a man shall steal an ox or a sheep and kill it or stall it he shall restore five oxen for the ox and four sheep for a sheep." If the former assertion is a sanction of polygamy, then the latter assertion is a sanction of sheep stealing, and we can all go after the flocks this afternoon. The second chapter he quotes is Exodus xxi., 7-11, referring to the laws of breach of promise. Mr. Pratt says this approves or favors polygamy in his opinion; but he did not dwell long on this text. He indulged in an episode on the lost manuscripts. Now let us inquire into the meaning of this passage:—"And if a man sell his daughter to be a maidservant, she shall not go out as the menservants do. If she please not her master, who hath betrothed her to himself, then shall he let her be redeemed; to sell her into a strange nation he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her. And if he hath betrothed her unto his son he shall deal with her after the manner of daughters. If he take him another wife her food, her raiment and her duty of marriage shall he not diminish." "And if he do not these three unto her, then shall she go out free without money." What are the significant points in this passage? They are simply these:—According to Jewish law a destitute Jew was permitted to apprentice his daughter for six years for a pecuniary consideration; but to guard the rights of the girl there were certain conditions. First, the period of indenture should not extend beyond six years; she should be free at the death of her master or at the coming of the year of jubilee. The next condition was that the man or his son should marry the girl. What, therefore, shall we conclude from this passage? Simply this: that neither the father nor the son married the girl, but simply betrothed her; that is, was engaged to her—promised to marry her; but before the married relation was consummated the young man changed his mind, and then God Almighty, to indicate his displeasure at a man who will break a vow or engagement, fixes the following penalties, namely—that he shall provide for this woman, whom he has wronged, her food, her raiment and her dwelling. These are the facts; and the gentleman has not proved, the gentleman cannot prove, that either the father or the son married a harlot. He says the honored term of wife is theirs. Honored term! God bless that term. It is an honored term, sacred as the nature of angels. And yet I have to inform my distinguished friend that the word "wife" is neither in the Hebrew nor in the Greek. The meaning is simply, "If he take another," that is, "If he betroth another," if he change his mind, then he shall do thus and so. Where, then, is the gentleman's general law in approval of polygamy?

The next passage is recorded in Deuteronomy xxv., 5-10, referring to the preservation of families:—"If brethren dwell together, and one of them die and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger; her husband's brother shall go in unto her and take her to him to wife and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her. And it shall be that the first born which she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother which is dead, that his name be not put out of Israel. And if the man like not to take his brother's wife, then let his brother's wife go up to the gate unto the elders, and say, my husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel; he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother. Then the elders of his city shall call him, and speak unto him, and if he stand to it and say, I like not to take her: Then shall his brother's wife come unto him in the presence of the elders and loose his shoe from off his foot and spit in his face, and shall answer and say, So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house. And his name shall be called in Israel, the house of him that hath his shoe loosed." What is the object of this law? Evidently the preservation of families and family inheritances. And now I challenge the gentleman to bring forward a solitary instance in the Bible where a married man was compelled to obey this law. Take the case of Tamar. Certainly the brother that was to marry her could not have been a married man, because she had to wait until he grew up. Then take the case of Ruth. Ruth, you know, loses her noble Mahlon far beyond the Jordan; she returns to Bethlehem and goes to Boaz, a near kinsman, and desires that he shall marry her. Boaz says, "There is a nearer kinsman; I will speak to him." It is asked, "Did not Boaz know whether that near kinsman was married or not?" That was not the business of Boaz. The Divine law required that this man should appear at the gate of the city, before the elders, and there assert that he was disqualified for taking Ruth, because he was already a married man. And there is no proof in the Bible that Boaz had been married, no more than this, that Josephus, the Jewish historian, asserts that the reason why the near kinsman did not marry Ruth was that he had a wife and children already. So I judge this law, which is said to be general. I judge it by that law which has been laid down—"Neither shall a man take one wife unto another."

My friend there refers me to Numbers xxxi., 17, 18—"Now, therefore, kill every male among the little ones, and kill every woman that hath known man by lying with him. But all the women children that have not known a man by lying with him keep alive for yourselves." This passage has nothing whatever to do with polygamy. It is an account of the results of a military expedition of the Jews against the Midianites, their slaughter of a portion of the people, and their reduction of the remainder to slavery, namely, the women for domestics. My friend dwells upon the 32,000 women thus saved. What were these among the Jewish nation, a people of two millions and a half? He quotes Deuteronomy xxi., 10-13—"When thou goest forth to war against thine enemies, and the Lord thy God hath delivered them into thine hands, and thou hast taken them captive, and seest among the captives a beautiful woman, and hast a desire unto her that thou wouldst have her to be thy wife: Then thou shalt bring her home to thine house, and she shall shave her head and pare her nails, and she shall put the raiment of her captivity from her and shall remain in thine house, and bewail her father and mother a full month: and after that thou shalt go in unto her and be her husband, and she shall be thy wife." This passage is designed to regulate the treatment of a captive woman by the conqueror who desires her for a wife, and has no more to do with polygamy than it has to do with theft or murder. It has nothing whatever to do with polygamy; for in this passage not a solitary word is said about polygamy; not a mention is made that the man is married. Therefore every jurist will agree with me that when I have found a general law I may judge this special enactment by the great organic fundamental principle.

My learned opponent quotes Exodus xxii., 16, 17, and Deuteronomy xxii., 28, 29. The passage in Exodus is, "And if a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. If her father utterly refuse to give her unto him, he shall pay money according to the dowry of virgins." In Deuteronomy it is said, "If a man find a damsel that is a virgin, which is not betrothed, and lay hold on her, and lie with her, and they be found, then shall the man that lay with her give unto the damsel's father fifty shekels of silver, and she shall be his wife; because he hath humbled her he may not put her away all his days." My friend appeared to confound these two laws as though they had reference to the same crime; but the first is the law of seduction, while the second is the law of rape. In both cases the defiler was required to marry his victim; but in the case of seduction, if the father of the seduced girl would not consent to the marriage, then the sum usual for the dowry of virgins should be paid him; and thus the offence was expiated. But what was the penalty of rape? In that case there was no ambiguity—the ravisher married his victim and paid her father fifty pieces of silver beside. But what has this to do with polygamy? He says it is a general law, and applies to married men. This cannot be so, because it is in conflict with the great law, Leviticus xviii., 18. I tell you, my friends, these are simply downright assumptions. A position is first taken, and then these passages are adduced to sustain that position; and this gentleman goes on to assume that all these men were married men. It is a tremendous fact that if a man thus seducing a girl, or committing rape, was bound to marry that girl, the same law gives to the father of the girl the right of refusal of his daughter; and therefore the father has the power to annul God's law of marriage.

The next passage is Second Chronicles, xxiv., 3, and so forth. It is the case of Joash the King, who, when he began to reign, was seven years of age, and Jehoiada was the High Priest. He was more than this—he was the Regent; and my friend boasted of this great man that because he took two wives for the King Joash he was so highly honored that when he died he was buried among the kings. But you must remember that he was the Regent, and there was royalty in his regency, and this royalty entitled him to be interred in a royal mausoleum. All that is said in Chronicles is simply an epitome, a summing up, that King Joash had two wives. It does not say he had them at the same time. He might have had them in succession. I will give you an illustration:—John Milton was born in London in 1609; he was an eminent scholar, a great statesman, and a beautiful poet; and John Milton had three wives. There I stop. Are you at liberty to infer that John Milton had these three wives simultaneously? You may, according to the gentleman's interpretation of this passage. But the fact is that John Milton had them in succession. But more than this: For argument's sake granting the position assumed by my friend, that Joash had two wives, then the numerical element of the argument must come out, and a man can only have two wives, and no more. Do you keep this law up here? Yet that is the argument; that is the logical conclusion.

The last passage my friend referred to was in Hosea i., 2:—"The beginning the Word of the Lord by Hosea. And the Lord said to Hosea, Go, take unto thee a wife of whoredoms and children of whoredoms; for the land hath committed great whoredom departing from the Lord."

"That is," says Newcome, "a wife from among the Israelites, who were remarkable for spiritual fornication." My friend is so determined on a literal interpretation that he gives a literal interpretation of those words, whereas this distinguished Biblical scholar says that it was not literal fornication, but rather spiritual—in other words, idolatry. For in the Scriptures, both in the Old Testament and in the New, idolatry is mentioned under the term of fornication. God calls himself the husband of Israel. His chosen nation owes Him the fidelity of a wife. See Exodus, xxxiv., 15—"Lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land, and they go a whoring after their gods, and do sacrifice unto their gods, and one call thee and thou eat of his sacrifice." Fourteenth verse—"For thou shalt worship no other God; for the Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God." He therefore says, with indignation, "Go join thyself in marriage to one of those who have committed fornication or idolatry against Me, and raise up children who, by the power of example, will themselves show the terribleness of idolatry." The profit is directed to get a wife of whoredom or idolatry, and after that he is directed to go and love an adulteress. My friend cites these as examples where God makes an exception to the general law. He also cites the case of Abraham offering up his son Isaac and the case of consanguinity, Deuteronomy xxv., 5-10. Now, the first three cases were merely typical actions. The first two were designed to set forth more impressively the relations between God and His people. The case of consanguinity has nothing to do with polygamy. It is only a modification or exception in special cases to preserve the families of Israel from extinction. Where, therefore, I ask, is the general law? But my friend has forgotten this fact, that after having divorced the first wife for adultery, as he had a right to do (chap. ii., 2-5), he is then directed to take another wife. This is not polygamy. It was represented to us here yesterday that the prophet Hosea was first commanded to take a woman guilty of fornication and then to take an adulteress; and the representation was made that he took them at the same time, whereas if Mr. Pratt had read along a little farther he would have found that the prophet divorced the first wife for adultery, and he had a right to do it, and after he divorced her then he went and took a second wife. Professor Pratt admits that none of these passages nor all of these together can afford us in this day a warrant for the practice of polygamy; gives it up, turns the Bible aside. I will read to you from his own words:—"Supposing that we shall prove by a thousand evidences from the Bible that polygamy, as practised by Israel, was sanctioned by God in ancient days, would that be any reason that you and I shall practise it? By no means. We must get a command independent of that which they received. God frequently repeats his commands, and his servants are required to obey his commands when they are given. The Latter Day Saints in this Territory practise polygamy, not because the law of Moses commands it, not because it was extensively practised by the best men we know of mentioned in the Bible, the old patriarchs, Abraham and Jacob and others who are safe in the kingdom of God; we have no right to practise it because they did." Then he yields the point, and I respectfully ask him, if this is his position, why, then, does he attempt in all his writings, and especially in that clever book called "The Seer," why did he in his controversy with me in the NEW YORK HERALD, why has he from this stand attempted to prove the practice of polygamy was right from the Bible? Why not, like a man, come out and say that we practise this system here, not because the Jews did it, not because the divine law sanctioned it years ago, but because a certain man by the name of Smith received a revelation that this form of marriage was to be practised. You, my friends, can judge of the logical connection. In other words, you can see the illogical bearing.

I come now to the assumptions of the gentleman. First, that there is no law condemning or forbidding polygamy. Has he proved that? That the Hebrew nation, as they were in the wilderness when the Mosaic code was given, was polygamous? Has he proved that? Can he find in the whole history of the Jewish nation, from the time they left Egypt to the time they entered the land of Canaan, can he find more than one instance of polygamy? Perhaps he may find two. I will be glad to receive that information, for I am a man seeking light, and to-day I throw down the challenge to your eminent defenders of the faith to produce more than two instances of polygamy from the time the Jews left the land of Egypt to the time they entered the land of Canaan. I can tell him of one that may assist him in his research—that was Caleb. Well, now, supposing that a murder was committed in your city, would it be fair for the Eastern papers to say that the Mormons were a murderous people? No. I would rise up in defence of you; I would say that is a crime an an injury to the people. Here, then, is one man we can find out of two millions and a half of people, during a period of forty years, that practised polygamy; and yet my friend comes forward and assumes that the Israelites were polygamous. His next assumption is that the laws were given to regulate among them an institution already existing. Has he proved that? Supposing he could prove that Moses attempted or did legislate for the regulation of polygamy, as it had existed and did exist in Egypt and elsewhere, would such legislation be a sanction? Why, in Paris they have laws regulating the social evil. Is that an approval of the social evil? There are laws in most of the States regulating the evil of intemperance. Do the excise laws sanction intemperance? Nothing of the kind. And for argument's sake I would be willing to concede that Moses did legislate in regard to polygamy—that is, to regulate it and to confine its limits. And my friend is too much of a logician to stand up here and assert that those regulating laws were the divine approval of the system.

He assumes again that those laws were general and applied to all men, married or unmarried. Has he proved that? I have proved to the contrary, that in the passages which he quoted there is not a solitary or remote intimation that the men were married. Now let us, in opposition to those assumptions, remember that monogamy was established in the innocence of the human race; that polygamy, like idolatry and slavery, and blood, revenge, and drunkenness and murder, came to exist after the apostacy of the human race, and that none of those evils had any other origin, so far as appeared from the Bible, than in the wickedness of the human family. We admit that polygamy existed among the corrupt nations, just as any other evil or vice or crime existed. And now when God had chosen the Hebrew for his own people, to separate them from the heathen he gives them for the first time a code of laws, and especially on the subject of the commerce of the sexes. And what is the great central principle of that code on this subject? Read Leviticus xviii., 18—"Neither shall a man take one wife unto another." In this code the following things are forbidden:—Incest, polygamy, fornication, idolatry, beastliness. We therefore deny that the nation was polygamous at that time, deny it definitely, deny it distinctly. On another occasion I will give you the character of the monogamists and the polygamists of Bible times. Those Jews had been long in slavery, and they were brought out with a strong hand and an outstretched arm. We to-day challenge them for the proof that as a nation the Jews were polygamists. But one or two instances, as I have already remarked, can be adduced. We say again that if, as he assumes, these laws were given to regulate an existing system, this does not sanction it any more than the same thing sanctions sheep stealing or homicide. He said that these laws were general, applying to all men, married or unmarried. Has he proved that? This is wholly gratuitous. There is not one word in either of these passages which permits or directs a married man to have or take more than one wife at a time. I challenge the gentleman for the proof. It is no evidence of the sanction of polygamy to bring passage after passage which he knows, if construed in favor of polygamy, must be in direct conflict with the great organic law recorded in Exodus xviii., 18. On the other hand, a perfectly consistent and adequate argument can be here adduced.

The umpire's gavel came down here, cutting Dr. Newman off before the close of his argument.

It was then announced that the debate would be resumed and concluded to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. After a very beautiful and impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Utah, the audience dispersed.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV..........................No. 235

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We do not pretend that our comments upon the war, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Performances every afternoon and evening

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OCTOROON—SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—SITALA—THE NATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LITTLE FAUST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF UNDER THE PALM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOCALISMS, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 23, 1870.

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6—Editorials: Leading Article on the War in Europe, What is to be the end of it?—Amusement Announcements.
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8—Neutrality: Proclamation by President Grant; the Provisions of the Neutrality Act Must be observed; Prussia Exempts from Seizure Private Property at Sea; France Adheres to the Declaration of the Paris Congress—The Nathan Murder—The Cold Spring Murder—An Unhappy Wife—New York City and Brooklyn Courts—Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The National Game—Personal Intelligence—The Alleged Cuban Transport—Fire at Passaic, N. J.—Political Notes and Comments—Army and Navy Intelligence—Demoralized Policemen—New York City News—The Berlin, N. J., Murder—Attempt to Assassinate.
9—The Norwalk: Testimony of the Captain and Mate of the Schooner Lady Ellen—Rough Times in Alabama—Watering Place Notes—Will They be Punished?—Brooklyn City News—Real Estate Transfers—Financial and Commercial Reports—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World—National Labor Congress—Amusements—Compact of the Railroad Kings—News from Washington—Picnician Whiskey—Jersey Yachting—Kings County Politics—Scarcity of Water in New Haven—The Colored State Convention—Arrival of Archbishop McCloskey from Rome—A Period of Blood—The Bogus Telegram from Troy—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The North Carolina Anarchy—Flood and Probable Loss of Life—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH there are multitudes of sorrowing hearts among the Germans in this city, and, indeed, all over the country. In the glowing flush of victory we are all apt to be unmindful of the woful sacrifices by which it is frequently obtained.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP PEREIRE, which left Brest on the 13th of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Run across in eight days and about eleven hours, the quickest time on record! A splendid service at any time, but particularly so in terrible war times, when the public watches with such anxiety for the HERALD European special war correspondence by mail.

THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD.—First, the re-establishment of the Napoleonic empire in France; second, the saving of "the sick man" of Turkey from the Russian bear; third, the establishment and union of Italy; fourth, the establishment, through his diplomacy with Count Bismarck, of the North German Confederation; fifth, the union of all the German States against him in war, the collapse of the Napoleonic empire and the creation of a great German empire as the arbiter of Europe in place of France.

The War in Europe—What is to Be the End of It?

It is pretty clear that France has before her another such unpalatable period as was the year 1815—another 1815, with the variations that the different spirit of the time and the different state of Europe make inevitable. She has already come to count, not whether she can subdue her enemy, but whether she can resist him, and whether her very capital can be saved from his grasp. To-day Marshal MacMahon is reported at St. Dizier, and the very name of this place, where Napoleon threw himself upon the communications of the allies, suggests a painful resemblance to those melancholy days when even the efforts of that great soldier were in vain. Out of this war there is certainly no triumphant way for France. There is no glorious escape by victory. What escape, then, is there? She must make the best peace she can.

As to what is the best peace there will be very different views, even in France—for the imperialists, the Orleans party and the republicans, cannot be reconciled in a case in which one must have the preference to the exclusion of the others. It is certain that the republic is not at hand, and this would be the same even if Louis Blanc did not magnanimously refuse to go to Paris lest his appearance there should excite revolt against all constituted authority. Prussia will have no republics within the sphere in which her arms are omnipotent. She could not be moved from this point if there were any desirous to move her, and we cannot suppose there are. Russia has no fondness for republics, neither has Austria nor Italy; and as for England, the only one she ever did sincerely love and admire, was the republic of "the late United States." It was said some days since that England, in the event of negotiation, would favor yielding to France entire freedom of choice as to the form and the material of her government. If this were done would the republic find a friend even in the French nation? Suppose a *plebiscitum* were taken with the republic as one of its possible results, would a majority or a plurality of the French people choose it? Such a vote, decided yea or nay, would at least be very instructive, and would clear up those knotty points of French history whether or not the many movements in the name of the republic since 1798 have had a spontaneous impulse from the people, or whether, as has been persistently declared by their opponents, they were all manœuvred in socialist clubs and conclaves of the enemies of good order.

It seems to be concluded at several points in Europe that whatever else may come out of this war at least that Cæsar is dead, with none so poor to do him reverence—that the Napoleonic empire is ended forever. It will be a strange exemplification of the way the world wags if, indeed, this King of Prussia, who is merely the military figurehead of his army, shall really stamp out what was founded by the greatest soldier Europe ever saw, and that, as thus between brawn and brain, the latter shall be nowhere. All our stories from Europe to this effect have come from sources in which we know that the wish is father to the thought; yet these men only say earlier what others must say a little later. Facts give the ultimate verdict by which the world must stand; and a vote of France taken to-day, even if the last vote were an honest one, would not give the same decision. France wants a government that can either avoid war or win when it comes. Failing the republic and the empire, an Orleans sovereign is perhaps inevitable. This will satisfy Prussia, Russia and England, and cannot dissatisfy Italy or Austria. It will also meet the wishes of, perhaps, the strongest party in France, when strength is measured by any more rational way than that of the *plebiscitum*. It was the strongest point of the Bonapartes that they, in the history of France, were the only middle term between the impossible extremes of the democrats and the legitimists; but this is a character that to-day falls more decidedly to the Orleans princes, who have assiduously courted the popular attention and good will, and have gained both.

There will doubtless be territorial changes. Prussia will claim to cut off from France as much as France would have gained from Prussia if she had secured the Rhine frontier. Russia's protest is heard against this, and also the proposition of England, aimed to meet the views of both sides—to please Prussia by reducing France, and to please Russia by preventing the aggrandizement of Prussia. This proposition is for the erection of another Belgium—another State to figure on the upper Rhine as Belgium does on the lower Rhine. Alsace and Lorraine are to constitute this State. Thus is France's chalice commended to her own lips. The first Napoleon made the Confederation of the Rhine to be a barrier for France on the German side of the river, and now Germany will exact, perhaps, the material guarantee of a similar barrier on the French side of the river. With a peace involving this France cannot be content; but she must take it as part of the woe that comes to the vanquished. Peace, however, that involves such heartburning is not so lasting as some others.

American Mediation for Peace—An Admirable Opportunity.

Amid the din of contending empires that now fills Europe and arrests the attention of the world the names of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy, and even of Spain and the Scandinavian powers have been mentioned as possible allies for the fight or mediators to secure a peace. All of these have proclaimed neutrality, yet some of them are continually mentioned as interested, on this side or on that, in the issue of the contest. Now, at last, in the supreme peril of France, we hear England, the hereditary foe of French policy; Russia, the humiliated in the Crimea and the threatened in Poland, and Austria, the shaven and shorn of Northern Italy, suggested as the friends in time of need for that great and enlightened Power whose first appearance on the arena of liberal action in the modern time was when the soldiers of Lafayette and the sailors of Rochambeau joined the feeble armies and fleets of the young American nation in their desperate effort for our independence.

The traditional policy of the United States, transmitted to us from the lips of Washington and still religiously observed by this republic, is the avoidance of entangling foreign alliances. Good sense has proven the wisdom of this rule, and our people revere it; our President has just issued a proclamation warning our citizens against any participation, as such, in the pending struggle, and his words are universally applauded; but there is no reason why the great American people should not, at this moment, make its mighty voice heard in behalf of peace. France, who listened to us in Mexico, will listen to us in Europe. Germany is represented by millions of her children on this soil. Neither Power has reason to suspect or doubt us, and the wide Atlantic extinguishes all thought of jealousy. Frenchmen and Germans alike meet here on common ground and are regarded as our brethren. Many of them hold high social and even political position among us, and wield the wealth that helps to build our future empire. What more opportune, more natural or more glorious office, then, for this great government to fill than that of disinterested intercessor for peace between two nations of whom it is the fast and real friend? Is not this something worthy of the young, fresh, whole-souled American statesmanship that should distinguish our bright day? King William has gracefully acknowledged the effort of Pius IX. His people hold millions of our securities, and he can do no less by us. France cannot and will not doubt us. Peace must quickly come, peace is imminent; the outspoken appeal of America would, we earnestly believe, bring the negotiations for peace within the passing week.

The President's Neutrality Proclamation.

The President has thought proper to issue a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war existing between France and Germany. This official document will be found published in another part of the paper. Such a proclamation might seem to some unnecessary, as we are removed so far from the seat of war, but the President gives good reasons for the act when he says, "great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the belligerents and carry on trade therein;" that "great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade or other business therein," which makes it necessary to inform all these of the perfect neutral position of this country and of the laws that bear upon the subject. Then, the President properly deemed it important that the citizens of the United States should know what the treaties and policy of the belligerents are with regard to neutrals privateering and the carrying of goods in neutral vessels. The international law regarding neutrals and privateering has undergone some changes within the last few years, and it was proper our people should be informed of that.

The laws of the United States, as the President says, do not interfere with the expression of opinion or sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war; nevertheless they impose upon all persons within or under the jurisdiction of the United States the duty of an impartial neutrality. The President, then, clearly sets forth what is forbidden by the neutrality law. It is forbidden to accept and exercise a commission to serve either of the belligerents by land or sea; to enlist or enter into the service of either as a soldier, marine, or a seaman on board of any vessel of war or privateer; to hire or retain another person to enlist or enter into such service of the belligerents; to hire another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or to be entered into service as aforesaid; to retain another person for such purpose; to fit out and arm, or to attempt to fit out or procure to be fitted out and arm, any ship or vessel for the service of either of the belligerents; to issue or deliver a commission for any vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, and to increase or augment the force of any ship-of-war, cruiser, or other armed vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States in the service of the belligerents, or by adding to the armament or equipment thereto of anything solely applicable to war. But the neutrality law is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either of the belligerents, who, being transiently within the United States, in the matter of going into the service of his country on board any vessel that may arrive in the United States.

The President's proclamation shows, too, that by a treaty with Prussia the vessels of war, public or private, of that Power, can carry freely wheresoever they please the vessels and effects taken from her enemy without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of customs or any others, and that such prizes shall not be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to or enter the ports of the United States, but may be freely carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions. The President further says that he has been officially informed by the Minister of the North German Confederation that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of Prussia without regard to reciprocity. He also says that the French Minister at Washington has informed him officially that orders have been given by the French government that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, which declares that privateering is and remains abolished; that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag, and that blockades in order to be binding must be effective. The President adds that although the United States were not a party to this declaration of 1856, the French government informs him that French vessels will not seize enemy's property found on board a vessel of the United States provided that property be not contraband of war.

In conclusion the President warns all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States against taking part, directly or indirectly, in the war, and enjoins them to remain at peace with each of the belligerents, as well as to observe a strict and an impartial neutrality, telling our citizens at the same time that if they violate the laws and this neutrality they can expect no redress from the government. It will be seen by this that our neutrality law is very strict. Should any of our citizens violate it in the present war they need not expect protection or redress. General Grant gives them timely warning. We have seen in the case of Cuba what has been the fate of Americans there, even when not engaged in the war or in aiding the belligerents. Our government is not so ready to protect Americans abroad even when not in the wrong, and it will certainly not shield those who violate the laws.

The Situation in Europe—Peace Close at Hand.

Our view of the scene and the condition of the war, as expressed yesterday morning, is fully sustained. The main body of the French Army of the Moselle under General Bazaine is thrown back upon Metz, and its communications with both Verdun and Paris are cut off. The camp at Chalons is reported to be broken up and the Gardes Mobiles recently assembled there are said to be in full retreat on Paris without sufficient arms or provisions. Indeed, one despatch briefly announces a battle in the immediate vicinity of Chalons and another great victory by the Prussian Crown Prince. Of this, however, we have no distinct confirmation. Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the Prince has communicated with the German armies of the north and centre, now jointly under the command of King William, and that he feels strong enough to continue his advance on Paris. His vanguard already hovers in sight of Sezanne, indicating a march direct upon the French capital by the line of La Ferte Gaucher, Coulommiers and Couilly, since the route by the valley of the Aube would be further to the south, and on the arc instead of the line of the semi-circle, and, consequently, longer, more tedious and far more perilous than the other. We are inclined to think that if any of his troops have been seen in that direction they are mere scouting parties.

It is impossible to reconcile with this movement the declaration that MacMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier, which is much to the eastward of Vitry-le-François, where the Germans under the Crown Prince were seen on Saturday, unless the French Marshal has also been surrounded and cut off. In fine, this statement looks like an error. Paris is making strenuous exertion to complete her preparations for defence. Major General Trochu is acting with equal firmness and liberality. All classes and parties are appealed to for the common defence of the country; the radical journals lately suspended are allowed to reappear, and the Orleans princes, in spite of the Emperor's recent refusal, are permitted to come back to France. Napoleon seems to be utterly ignored and is even stated to be in flight from France, after having been treated with indignity by the troops at Chalons. The Empress Eugénie has appealed to the mediation of Queen Victoria of England, who is said to have written to King William. Meanwhile, French iron-clads have appeared off Dantzig, occasioning much alarm. On the southeast, the city of Strasbourg is reported in flames and on the eve of capitulation.

Like a bright band of light in a midnight sky the assured certainty of a speedy armistice and peace is at this juncture seen across the darkened horizon of France. The Supreme Pontiff has uttered his appeal, and King William has magnanimously spoken. Russia, Austria, Italy (where the Prince Napoleon is diligently at work) and England are quietly but strenuously striving for this great purpose. We feel certain that the result will be heard within two or three days. Christendom is shocked and horrified at the slaughter. Prussia herself appeals to the great Powers "to save France from anarchy," and all good influences aid the petition. At the same time a very striking sympton is revealed in our markets here. Gold struggles and declines because our bonds go up abroad as the cause of peace advances; and already men ask themselves is there any good reason why gold should sell in Broad street at a premium higher than what should barely pay the difference of exchange between Europe and this country? Exchange on the Old World is now at about 10½ per cent. Our five-twenty bonds are selling at a premium of from 10 to 14 per cent here, and the discount for the same in London is from 10 to 12½ per cent, and at Frankfort 7¼ to 10. The premium here being from 2 to 4 per cent higher than the discount on the same bonds in Europe, why should not gold sell to-day in Wall and Broad streets for 10½ to 11, in view of the early end of the war? We see it taking that direction, and hence infer that the acute business mind of New York sees that the inevitable collapse of the empire has come, that peace is imminent, and that the best interests of both Europe and America are about to emerge from tremendous perils.

Special History of the War by Mail.

The arrival of the French mail steamship Pereire at this port yesterday, after her extraordinarily rapid passage, with the mail details to hand by the Cunard steamship Scotia, enable us to continue our special history of the progress of the war in Europe to the 14th of August. The compilation of news which we publish to-day is both useful and instructive. It reports the appearance of the first symptoms of that commercial derangement which is almost certain to follow from the shock caused by the existence of this terrible military convulsion between two such Powers as France and Prussia. The increasing alarm of the great neutrals is also noted. England's guarantee engagements for the preservation of Belgian neutrality were regarded by a large part of the British people as being advised in a moment of unhealthy diplomatic haste, and of being, in consequence, of a rather serious import under existing political circumstances. From the Prussian army we have a report of the sharp fighting which took place at Bitche. General Steinmetz's brief but intelligible statement of the Prussian victory at Saarbruck is also given. Bismarck was watchful, anxious and on the alert. The Prussian Premier's remark as to the probable value of General Turr's services to the King is exceedingly characteristic of the man. MacMahon was evidently surprised by the Germans at Haguenau, and suffered heavily for his want of vigilance. When the battle of Haguenau opened a large force of the French Turcos were engaged in bathing in a river near by. They were forced to rush into action in a perfectly nude state, and even thus performed prodigies of valor before they were mowed down by the grape shot of the Prussian guns. Paris had heard bad news for the second time. The French Cabinet was alarmed. The city surged toward riot, but the population remained still patriotic and resolute against invasion. A Prussian naval monitor was sunk by a French iron-clad in the Baltic. The war debates in the French Legislature were of a most animated and excited character. The French nation was to be sustained. The disturbance of the social economies was deeply regretted. Ireland remained French in heart and sympathy. Our special writer in Dublin says that one hundred thousand Irishmen could be had easily on the island for Napoleon's service if Queen Victoria would permit such a recruitment. Our writer gives a very clear exposition in analysis of this condition of Irish feeling, stating why it prevails and the direction in which it tends.

The Attitude of Switzerland—Another Bulwark of Peace.

Brave little Switzerland, among her mountain fastnesses, does much by her bold attitude to circumscribe the war in space and limit it in time. Belgium maintaining her neutrality stiffly on the north, and the Swiss cantons equally determined on the south, have compelled the German armies to enter France by a comparatively narrow gateway on the Rhine frontier, as they would have narrowed the operations of the French hosts had the latter won the move and invaded Germany. This is already a most salutary influence and a resting point for the hopes of all true men that so terrible a conflict shall be brought to a speedy termination.

Switzerland has been repeatedly invaded by Austrian, Prussian, Russian and French armies, and in the days of the First Napoleonic empire nearly lost her independence; but the old Helvetic spirit was inextinguishable, and she rose triumphant and secure at last. However, she had a sore trial in the Sönderbund war of 1846-47, followed by the joint note of Austria, Prussia and France menacing her in 1848; but the successes of General Dufour against the seceding cantons and the revolution of 1848 rescued her. Since then she has been wary and reasonably distrustful, and now, notwithstanding the assurances of both belligerent Powers, she has called out an effective force of 50,000 men splendidly drilled, armed and equipped, and has ranged them along her frontiers.

Our latest despatches inform us that the Germans have thrown a bridge across the Rhine, close to Bâsle in Swiss territory and above Mülhausen, in France. This is in menacing proximity to the Swiss frontier, and the troops of the republic are on the alert. Should there be the slightest invasion of her territory the old Helvetian republic will repel it, as she has ever done, when threatened by outside aggression. All praise to her proud spirit and to the important influence that this decided attitude is exerting to hasten the now early and inevitable peace which a less virile and positive policy might have long postponed by leaving the open and level Swiss territory on the Rhine free to the advance and retreat of the contending armies. Combining prudence with courage, the republic of William Tell retains a position as proud and independent as the Lammergeyer in his eyrie among the inaccessible summits of the Alps.

Preparations for a Siege in Paris.

The *Siècle* of yesterday said:—"Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain we must accept a siege." The reported strategical movements which Marshal MacMahon is performing preliminary to an action which Marshal Bazaine, at last supplied with food and ammunition, is prepared to sustain, may result in completely changing the adverse tide of fortune that has threatened to overwhelm the French armies. Paris may thus be spared the trials and horrors of a siege. But the noble appeal of General Trochu to the strongest possible source of resistance against invasion, that is to the moral force of the French nation, must have roused the Parisians to a heroic spirit of endurance and effort, at the same time that it indicated the possible necessity of defending Paris. By issuing that appeal General Trochu made the first essential preparation for a siege. He has doubtless neglected no material preparation for such a contingency. Yesterday the clearing away of the parts of the Bois de Boulogne, near the city wall began; the fortifications of Paris have been strengthened and manned; the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges; ample supplies of arms and ammunition have been provided; Paris has been victualled for six months at least, and vast quantities of all kinds of provisions have been brought in free of duty during the last few weeks. The recommendation of the Paris journals that private families should lay in a stock of salt meat, fish, flour, preserved vegetables, potatoes and pulse, has been wisely heeded. Special correspondents of English papers to the contrary notwithstanding, there is but little risk of starvation even during a longer siege than the most determined pessimists can anticipate, if there is to be any siege at all. Nevertheless the anxieties of the Paris population in view of the possibility of a siege are naturally intense. They must be shared, moreover, by the relatives and friends of the English and American families which still remain in Paris. Many of these families, but by no means all, have already hurried away to Switzerland or to England, and each steamer which arrives at this port brings home some members of the large American colony which has so long found a delightful home in Paris. A considerable number of American boys and girls and medical students, and not few American families, are still under the protection of Minister Washburne, who must have his hands full to take care both of his compatriots and of the German residents in the French capital. Let us hope that this double duty of the United States Minister will not burden him too heavily nor too long. If the worst apprehensions should be realized and the siege guns of the Crown Prince of Prussia should thunder at the gates of Paris, let us hope that if by no other means, yet by the intervention of foreign Powers, or by a finer stroke of policy than Bismarck has ever hitherto made, the siege may be raised before a single life shall have been sacrificed within the limits of the metropolis, and before any of its splendid monuments shall have been shattered by shot and shell. Meanwhile Edmond About testifies that the grave self-devotion of all classes is admirable. "Paris is preparing for a desperate defence." Nine hundred and eighty-five years ago the inhabitants of Paris made a heroic and successful defence against a siege by the Normands. The Parisians of the nineteenth century cannot be inferior to the Parisians of the ninth century, and, aided by all the appliances of modern military science, it will be strange if they fail to make an equally heroic and successful defence against a siege by the Prussians.

Peace Movements of Napoleon and Eugenie—"Too Late."

We have the news that the Prince Napoleon is in Florence, and that his mission is to demand the mediation of Italy. The Marquis de Lavalette, the French Minister to England, it is further reported, has been instructed to make demands at London similar to those of the Prince Napoleon. These two Ministers represent the wishes of the Emperor Napoleon, as the head of the government of France, and we presume that similar demands from the same instructions have been or will be made upon Austria and Russia. But why, for instance, does the Prince Napoleon demand instead of solicit the mediation of Italy? We suppose the demand is made under the authority of an agreement between the high contracting parties in the Congress of Paris of 1856.

In the sitting of that Congress, May 14, referring to article seven of the treaty with Russia on the one part, and England, France, Turkey and Sardinia on the other part, for the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey through an application from either party for the mediation of some friendly Power in case of another quarrel, the Earl of Clarendon, in behalf of Great Britain, conceived "that this happy innovation might receive a more general application, and thus become a barrier against conflicts which frequently only break forth because it is not always possible to enter into an explanation and come to an understanding. He proposed, therefore, to agree upon a resolution calculated to afford to the maintenance of peace that chance of duration hereafter, without prejudice, however, to the independence of governments."

Count Walewski, in behalf of France, declared himself authorized to support this idea expressed by the first plenipotentiary of Great Britain; and after some discussion among the plenipotentiaries they came to this agreement, that in the name of their governments respectively (Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia—now the kingdom of Italy) they "do not hesitate to express the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power." The Congress also hoped that the governments not represented therein would unite in this agreement.

This is protocol twenty-three of the treaty of Paris; but it will be observed that it invites an application, in case of a quarrel between any two of the States concerned, for the mediation of some friendly Power before, and not after, appealing to arms. Had Napoleon in this quarrel with Prussia, before appealing to arms, applied for the mediation of England it is safe to say this war would have been avoided. Not only did he fail, however, to make such application, but he emphatically refused the mediation earnestly offered him from England, and apparently treated with silent contempt the generous offer of the Pope. Napoleon, or France, in short, wanted war and not peace, and the pretext upon which he declared war placed him from the beginning in antagonism to the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world. The King of Prussia, after the surrender of the crown of Spain by Prince Leopold, was called upon to promise that hereafter would he in no event consent to the acceptance of the Spanish throne by any member of the Hohenzollern family, and on the King's declining immediately to yield to this demand Napoleon declared war. Now he wants peace; but he is "too late" for the empire and his dynasty. France will evidently finish the war and make peace, regardless of the Emperor or his family.

The Empress, it appears, has meantime appealed to her amiable friend Queen Victoria to interpose in behalf of peace; but the Queen intimates that this is a Cabinet matter, and that the present is not a favorable opportunity for England's intervention for peace. The only dignified way of escape for the Emperor now appears, therefore, to be in his abdication in favor of his son, with the Empress as Regent. It is probable that such an abdication would be no more regarded in reference to the succession than was the abdication of Napoleon the First; but it is a proceeding which, in gracefully yielding to the crisis, will give at least something of dignity to the Emperor's surrender of the government of France.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

Arthur R. Skinner was arrested yesterday by detective Videto, on the charge of having pocketed $126, which he drew on a check of the Tanners' Bank of Catskill, belonging to a Mrs. Sarah Snow, at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. About a week since Skinner was arrested at the instance of Vega & Co., tobacco dealers in Pearl and Cedar streets, New York, who had employed him as bookkeeper, and who charged him with false representations, &c. Skinner, however, was discharged in New York, Vega & Co. having withdrawn their complaint, whereupon Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, ordered detective Videto to rearrest him on the charge preferred by Mrs. Snow, which was done yesterday as stated above. After the arrest Mrs. Snow called on the Chief and expressed a desire to withdraw the charge made by her, inasmuch as eighty dollars of her money had been returned; but when informed that this was compounding a felony she lost all desire to withdraw the charge and will appear against Skinner to-day in Justice Buckley's court.

THE WAR.

Special Telegrams to the New York Herald.

Progress of the Siege of Strasbourg.

Heroic Action of the French at the Fortress.

The Crown Prince About to Sweep on Paris.

Forty Thousand Prussians Killed and Wounded in Recent Battles.

Marshal Bazaine "Holds All His Positions."

MacMahon Marching to Support Bazaine.

Paris Quiet, but a Riotous Reaction Dreaded.

French Naval Demonstrations in the Baltic.

Revolutionary Agitation in Prussian Poland.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MISSION TO ITALY.

Active Mediation of the Neutrals Expected.

FRENCH REPORTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Paris Quieted by Ministerial Assertion—The People Excited and a Reaction Dreaded—Alarm at the Prussian March.

PARIS August 22—Night.

The alarming popular demonstrations which were being made against Napoleon's government and the authorities generally in this city, during the afternoon of yesterday, were checked and ultimately stopped by the effect of the bold declaration made by Minister Palikao, to the effect that Marshal Bazaine had not been defeated by the Prussians.

This official statement, which was immediately printed in placard shape and posted all over the city, had the effect of quieting the people, who were irritated and angry at the news of the disasters to the army.

A serious reaction is likely to take place in the sentiment of the masses. Indeed, it is dreaded, when they come to learn the exact truth regarding the situation of the troops in the field.

There was a report to the effect that the Crown Prince of Prussia is before Chalons, but it has been contradicted.

The Crown Prince is believed to be on his march to Paris notwithstanding.

News from Strasbourg—Progress of the Siege—Bazaine Has Not Succeeded—Heroism of the Troops—The "Enemy" Coming Forward—Foreign Diplomacy—England Anxious as a Peacemaker—Napoleon Not Ill—Continued Equipment for War—Popular Enthusiasm—American Ambulances in Paris—The Idea of Neutral Mediation.

PARIS, August 22—7 P. M.

Late advices have been received here from Ernstein, a town near Strasbourg.

The Prussian army besieging Strasbourg had caused the people of Ernstein to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water for the city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ernstein.

The general in command of Strasbourg had driven out of the defences all who consume army stores without affording aid.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the Minister of the Interior has made public a note from the Minister of War to the effect that the government having received no despatches from the army of the Rhine for two days, on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication, he thinks the plans of Marshal Bazaine have not yet succeeded. The heroic conduct of our soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers permits us to hope for the success of other operations.

The enemy's pickets have appeared at St. Dizier.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day reproduces the circular of the administration inviting the farmers and others to store their grain, &c., in Paris.

The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part of it, however, will not be touched; only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

The *Gaulois* says that the Diplomatic Corps now meets daily. The English Embassy in this city is anxiously awaiting the favorable moment to introduce proposals of peace. It is said that, let the turn of events be what it may, the interposition will certainly be made, and that before the end of this month.

The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor, and says that he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defence of Paris.

The *Moniteur* says last week the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp at Courcelles, near Rheims, where they were escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry.

Profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of all their arrangements.

The activity in equipping the artillery regiments has lately been increasing. Several have already gone to the front.

One hundred priests, going to the army as volunteer assistants in the hospitals, yesterday marched through Paris, carrying their knapsacks on their backs. The crowd were deeply moved by the spectacle.

The quarries of Jaumont, mentioned by Count Palikao in his statement to the Corps Législatif of the defeat of the Prince Royal on the 18th instant, have been in existence for over six centuries. They are very extensive, and have been worked to a great depth.

The remnants of the regiments of cavalry, cuirassiers and lancers, so terribly cut up in the late battles, arrived here last night, and were received with great enthusiasm.

The fortress of Toul was bombarded by the Prussians on the 16th, but was not seriously damaged.

The *Constitutionnel* published a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The Minister continues:—"Arm! arm without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defence of the country. Inflame young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial, evidently inspired by the government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral Powers. It says:—

> Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league, with the obligation on each member not to act without advising the other. The proposition met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into engagements with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastened to make the fact known, and to accept the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter Power has taken. But, concludes the writer, all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily conclude the war. There will be time then to think of the neutral Powers.

A fine body of men, taken from the customs service, have just marched through the streets on their way to the front.

The Prussians have issued a proclamation that all persons not soldiers of the French army found in arms against Prussia, shall be tried by a military court and on conviction shot.

La Liberté advises the government to declare, by decree, that all members of the Garde Mobile, the Francs-Tireurs, the Customs' Guards and the Foresters belong to the regular army.

L'Opinion Nationale urges the formation of an army near Paris, and that the supreme command of the forces combined for the defence of Paris be placed in the hands of a dictator.

A special despatch to *Le Public* from Brussels says the request of [illegible] that her wounded may be sent home by way of [illegible] and Luxembourg has been refused, on the ground that its purpose was to clear the way for the reinforcements coming to the Prussian army.

It is announced that the Council of Ministers held an important session to-day.

An attaché of the Vienna Cabinet has arrived here. He is reported to be the bearer of despatches of great moment to the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

Paris continues to organize for defence.

Some of the Paris journals having asserted that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had tendered their vessels to the Prussian government as transports the agents of that line in Paris have published a statement denying the report.

A decree in the *Journal Officiel* prohibits the exportation of grain, cattle or forage along the land frontier from Dunkerque to Lanselbourg and on the maritime line from St. Valery to Dunkerque.

Baron Malertie publishes a notice to the Hanoverians who proposed to form a corps of sharpshooters that their services will not be accepted by the French government.

Bazaine Heard From.

PARIS, August 22—Night.

In the Senate to-day one of the Ministers stated that after the suspension of news for forty-eight hours the government had received a despatch from Marshal Bazaine, confirming his former despatch in regard to the affair of the 18th inst.

After a battle of nine hours Bazaine held all his positions.

The Minister could not say more, but "he would affirm that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War."

The *Moniteur* praises Bazaine for his bravery and energy, and the Count de Palikao for his able administration of affairs, and calls them the saviors of France.

At Metz, Chalons and Paris—Bazaine, MacMahon and the Crown Prince.

PARIS, August 22—Night.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says:—

> The military situation is such that this circumstance need not alarm, still less discourage. If the enemy has happened for a moment to hold Bazaine's army near Metz he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the greater part of his own army, viz.:—The corps of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. What, in the meanwhile, will the corps of the Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris or join the other two corps in an effort to crush the army of Bazaine. The latter supposition is the more probable. But they must take into account an army reunited at Chalons or some other point under the orders of Marshal MacMahon, an army which may place the Prussians in the same situation they boast they have put the army of Bazaine, that is to say, cut them off and blocked them up.
>
> Let us with confidence await events. In any case, supposing our armies are defeated at Metz or at Chalons, the Prussians may expect to encounter at Paris other and greater difficulties than any they have met with up to the present time. Paris, they may be sure, will defend herself to the last drop of blood, to the last cartridge. She will thus give entire France all the time it needs to come to her defence, and then there will be no hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts—not one of them will return to his country.

La Liberté reports that Bazaine succeeded in reaching the railway from Mézières to Montmedy and procured all the provisions he needed. The trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, it being dangerous to push them forward on account of the Prussian scouts.

Communications between Bazaine and MacMahon are kept up by couriers.

La Liberté reiterates the report of the flight of the ex-Premier Ollivier, and adds that he was seen yesterday at Culoz, Switzerland, and that he bitterly reproaches the majority of the Chambers for deserting him.

The Emperor left behind at Chalons his personal baggage and wagon train. It is reported that he is determined to charge with MacMahon's troops in the next battle.

It was rumored yesterday that Persigny wrote a despairing letter to the Emperor, and that he endeavored to send it by telegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high functionary. *La Liberté* pronounces the story false.

Topographical and Strategic Positions—Bazaine's March from Metz—Choosing the Ground for a Great Battle.

PARIS, August 22, 1870.

The pretended victory of the Prussians, at Resonville, on the 18th, finds little credence here. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King William, it is believed that all is going on well with the French army. I have, from unquestionably good authority, the following information:—

The series of battles which concluded on Thursday only resulted in giving the Prussians command of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at Gravelotte. The communication by the north with Thionville still remained open.

On Friday afternoon and early on Saturday morning the main body of Bazaine's army succeeded in effecting a withdrawal from Metz by the gate of Thionville, between Fort St. Quintin and the Monilusles de Metz. The highway follows the left bank of the Moselle and runs due north till within five miles of Thionville, where it strikes off in a northwesterly direction toward Longuyon and Modtmédy, on the Belgian frontier. The great railroad following this line and connecting Thionville with the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres, from which latter point it proceeds due south to Rheims, was still intact.

By the latest accounts Bazine was reported at Spincourt, near Montmidy, a town on the river Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles northeast of Metz. It was presumed that his intention was to cross the Argonnes by Stenay to Vouziers, and thence strike down the valley of the Aisne to St. Menehould, where, half way between Verdun and Chalons, a junction could readily be effected with MacMahon. St. Menehould is thirty miles north of Vitry-le-Françoise and twenty-five miles northeast of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex.

At St. Menehould a great battle will probably be fought, as it is thought that MacMahon is now on his way to join Bazaine at this objective point. The French position covers all railroad lines, and secures the retreat to Paris in case of defeat.

Important movements in another direction are in progress by the French troops, of which I am not at liberty to speak, but which are expected to alter very materially the aspect of affairs.

I give you these facts as the grounds for the confidence which is still felt in well informed circles here regarding the plans of the campaign.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

Army Advance and Occupation of French Territory—Colonel Count Bismarck Not in Action—Queen Victoria's Letter to Eugenie—Her Majesty Cannot Mediate and Her Cabinet Wont.

BERLIN, August 22—7 P. M.

The Prussians have occupied Mezières.

Count Bismarck's regiment, which has several times recently been reported "totally annihilated," has not yet been under fire.

The letter of Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugénie dated August 15, relating to mediation, is published here to-day. The Queen regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that that is an affair for the Cabinet, and the Cabinet thinks the time inopportune.

The North German Lloyds announce that in consequence of the success of the German arms their steamers will be able to resume their trips to America, and a time table for their departure will soon be issued.

The Hamburg-American Company's steamer Holsatia has gone to Greenock.

ENGLISH ORTS.

The Crown Prince Planning an Advance on Paris—The Camp at Chalons Broken Up—MacMahon Marching to Support Bazaine—The Prussians Likely to Reach Paris—A Large French Force Near the Capital—Madame Canrobert in London—Prussians Around Verdun—The Battle of Gravelotte—News from Berlin—Bazaine's Army Provisioned—Paris Accepts a Siege—Terrible Losses of the Prussians—Forty Thousand Wounded on the Field.

LONDON, August 22—8 P. M.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, with an army of 150,000 strong, is apparently intending a march upon Paris by the valley of the Aube.

Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier.

The French camp at Chalons has been broken up and the troops distributed along the line.

A Berlin despatch of this date, received here, says Marshal Bazaine is reported to be under the guns of Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon is moving strategically to the support of Bazaine at the proper moment.

By advices some a few hours later in the day it is said that Marshal Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris. MacMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning.

It is generally thought here, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris.

It is said that there are now 300,000 good troops at and near Paris.

It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians.

The Marquis de Lavalette, the French Minister to England, has been instructed to make demands here similar to those of Prince Napoleon at Florence.

It is certain that M. Emile Ollivier is still in Paris.

Mme. Canrobert and family arrived in London yesterday.

A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived at the Prussian front.

The various ports in Nordernoy and Borkum have been reopened.

The balls thrown by the mitrailleuses are found to be explosive.

The French government has forbidden the exportation of food.

The Prussions are surrounding Verdun, which is imperfectly defended.

Marshal Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The *Siécle* to-day says:—"Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain 'we must accept a siege.'"

Edmund About writes to his journal, the *Soir*, praising "the grave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate defence."

A decree is published in the *Journal Officiel* to-day for the creation of a new cavalry regiment for the Imperial Guard.

In some of the French provinces the people have recently attacked innocent persons who were supposed to be Prussian spies. The government will take measures immediately to prevent these outrages hereafter.

A despatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at Berlin, states that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Prussian army corps. In reserve were the Third and Tenth corps, a few divisions of which, including the artillery, shared in the fight.

The entire French army except Marshal MacMahon's corps and two divisions of General Failly's were engaged, occupying intrenched positions, all of which at nightfall had been carried by storm.

The losses have not yet been correctly ascertained.

The contest lasted from noon till nine o'clock in the evening.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris to-day believes that Bazaine's plans have been baffled.

The London *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following items of news:—

> England would no doubt prefer to have the old German provinces of Alsace and Lothringen established into an independent and neutral State.
>
> H. d'Armin, the North German Envoy at Rome, has paid a visit to Garibaldi at Caprera, in consequence of the alliance between Italy and France.
>
> The two sons of Count Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, have both been wounded in the recent battles.
>
> The Prussian cavalry was not used to any great extent in the engagements around Metz.

All reliable advices from the seat of war this evening show that the Germans are seeking to surround Marshal Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him.

A despatch from Mezières, dated to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battles was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the fields of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium.

A rumor which came from Luxembourg that the French had occupied Verdun is contradicted.

The Berlin journals print a letter from King William to Queen Augusta, dated Rezonville, August 19, of which the following is an extract:—

> About half-past eight P. M. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Königgratz. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacking here; but I find, after some hours, that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours.

Subscriptions as small as three francs are received at Paris to the new national war loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

It is said that Prince Napoleon, after accompanying his family to a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the French, notwithstanding their enormous losses in the recent week of battles, will continue the fight for weeks, and even months to come.

Minister Washburne continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian government at Paris.

A telegram from Plymouth dated at noon to-day reports as follows:—

> A French sidewheel corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many spectators who were gathered on the beach witnessed the operation.

The London *News* copies with approval the *Economist's* article concerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of government, even in a crisis like the present. The *News* goes still further; and urges "that the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, instead of losing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so enormously paid to perform."

Bitter complaints are frequent that it takes more than twelve hours for telegrams from the front to reach London.

There is much excitement to-day in London over the apparent change in the Crown Prince's plans. It is reported that, instead of attacking Chalons, he is attempting to pass it as Metz was passed, and marching straight upon Paris by the valley of the Ceube Sezanne and Coulommiers.

It is reported that MacMahon and Canrobert are moving directly upon the road taken by the Crown Prince.

The army of the Crown Prince is estimated at nearly or quite two hundred thousand fine troops, well appointed. The French marshals are supposed to have an equal number of troops of the line without counting the new levies; but it is believed that only great good fortune can enable the French to stop the Prussian advance much before reaching Paris.

If the Crown Prince succeeds in evading the French, it is thought in London that Paris, rather than stand a siege, will capitulate when completely invested.

Foreigners are hurrying away from Paris by thousands. An extra boat has been put on the service of the Channel at Bologne and at Calais.

The English government is in constant communication with the great Powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. A Cabinet Minister to-day said those demands meant an European war, as neither England nor Russia dared for a moment accede to them. The general sentiment here is that by making such demands Prussia puts herself in the wrong and throws away her cause.

The Italian government is putting the army on a war footing, and an Italian special envoy is expected in England at once.

England has taken no steps whatever as yet towards mediation. All reports to the contrary are utterly unfounded. I may go so far as to say that at this moment the attitude of the Prussian government is changing the whole tone of serious English opinion, and that the peace of Europe, as well as the safety of Paris, may be held to be depending upon the result of the decisive battle which is thought to be so near at hand.

The withdrawal of so many men from active life is already afflicting great distress in Germany. Business is at a standstill. The terrific losses of the army are disturbing and alarming the population. The trains with the wounded from the front are incessent on both banks of the Rhine. Much indignation is expected in Northern Germany at the marked indifference of Frankfort and Mayence to the appeals for aid to the wounded.

ITALIAN REPORTS.

Prince Napoleon's Mission—Mediation Required—Active Intervention in Prospect.

FLORENCE, August 22, 1870.

Prince Napoleon is here.

His mission is to demand the mediation of Italy.

The war appropriation of 40,000,000 lires passed both Chambers.

It is reported that the Minister of Prussia at Florence has communicated to the Italian government the copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the great Powers for the consideration of the internal condition of France and what steps may be necessary to prevent anarchy.

N THE BALTIC.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The French Blockading Squadron—Alarm in Dantzic—Iron-clads Off Coast.

DANTZIC, BY WAY OF LONDON, August 22—Evening.

Intense excitement prevails here and all along the Northern coast, caused by the fact that five French vessels of war, destined for the service of the blockade, have just been sighted.

It is said that another portion of Napoleon's iron-clad fleet is following in the wake of these vessels.

SWEDEN.

CIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

French Agents Among the Newspaper Men—Napoleon's Bid for Public Sympathy.

LONDON, August 22—P. M.

Special telegrams received here from Stockholm for the HERALD assert that French agents have been detected in that city bribing members of the public press and attempting to bribe the newspapers generally, with the view to have the writers excite the popular sympathy for France in the war.

These agents, it is said, promised important advantages to all the Scandinavian peoples subsequent to a complete triumph of the French in the field.

AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

German Manifesto for a General Support of Prussia.

VIENNA, BY WAY OF LONDON, August 22—P. M.

The Austrian Germans of all classes have, after mature deliberation and an abandonment of local political differences, agreed to and issued a proclamation, in which they call warmly and in the most energetic terms on "all patriotic Germans" everywhere to support the cause of Prussia against France, at least inasmuch as France is represented by Bonaparte.

SWITZERLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Prussian Violation of National Neutrality—Bridging the Rhine to Swiss Soil—A Protest to Berlin.

LONDON, August 22—Noon.

The special correspondents of the HERALD in Switzerland telegraph here this morning from Basle and other points that the German army is engaged in throwing a bridge of boats, or military pontoon, with great rapidity across the river Rhine, between the city of Basle and Mulhouse.

A meeting of the citizens of the republic, who are alarmed at this forcible violation of neutral territory, has been held. Ten thousand persons, at least, were present.

The assemblage unanimously adopted, and forwarded to Berlin, a protest against this act of the Prussian commanders, and also a declaration of their resolution to maintain and uphold the neutrality of Switzerland inviolate against both belligerents equally.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Seizure of Arms and War Material—Polish Revolutionists Implicated—Arrest of Poles and Russians.

TILSIT, BY WAY OF LONDON, August 22—Evening.

Very considerable alarm has prevailed in the public mind here to-day in consequence of the authorities having discovered a quantity of firearms, with a large supply of ammunition, which were hidden away in different churchyards and burial ground vaults.

It was found that these war munitions belonged to a body of Polish revolutionists.

This statement of fact has caused the arrest of a large number of nobles, both Poles and Russians.

SPAIN.

Eugenie's Personal Effects.

MADRID, August 22, 1870.

The *Epoca* denies the reported arrival in this city of the Empress Eugénie's personal property.

THE WAR FEELING IN THE CITY.

The news of continued disaster to the French army under the Emperor Napoleon has increased the excitement among our citizens of all classes and nationalities. The bulletin board on the corner of the HERALD Building was surrounded by crowds of eager men yesterday afternoon, and the urchins who ran along the streets shouting "Extree *Telegram*" reaped fortunes of nickels. The Teutonic partisans of König William and Bismarck appeared to lose their phlegmatic immobility and became almost uproarious in their demonstrations of joy at the glad tidings that the Prussian army was drawing near the gates of Paris and would soon be

DE-HAUSMANNIZING THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

In all the haunts of Teutonic patriotism considerable difficulty was felt in supplying the quantities of lager deemed necessary for a fitting celebration of Prussian successes, and even those sober persons of the German persuasion who had hitherto felt disinclined to shout until the Prussians were "out of the wood," gave way last evening to the influences of the time and the tidings and became jubilant. They regarded the ultimate and complete triumph of the Fatherland as no longer doubtful, and safely predicted that Germany would now become a Power compared with which all the rest of Europe must be "like nothings, no vere at all, no how you makes it, py tam!"

OUR FRENCH POPULATION,

usually regarded as excitable on the smallest provocation, received the disastrous news with what appeared to be wonderful stoicism. When asked what they think of the turn the fortune of war has taken with their army, they shrug off all attempts at pumping them and generally shake their heads, saying, "Don't know, don't know; MacMahon is a good general and Bazaine is a good general, and it is hard to believe that they have been beaten so badly as the papers say."

More French than the Frenchmen themselves are our Irish enthusiasts in this struggle, who are as thoroughly divided in their opinions as to the object and results of the war as they have ever notably been on all questions whatsoever affecting themselves or anybody else. Some enlightened Hibernians insist that "it's all up wid the poor Frinch," and that Napoleon, who must have been "bethrayed by some dirty baste for British goold," had better take a philosophical view of the situation and try to make peace on the best terms he can get. Others there are who loudly proclaim their utter disbelief in the correctness of "any message that kem here since the war comminced," deeming it entirely out of the question that France could be beaten at all, at all, by any one big nation, even though backed by a million of small ones. "Don't tell me," said

A FRENCH CORKONIAN POLITICIAN,

with an ear-splitting brogue, who folded his arms after reading the bulletin and addressed the clock on the steeple of St. Paul's church, "Don't tell me that all the Dutchmen in the world could bate the Frinch so bad as what we are tould. I'll never believe it till I see it, and even then I won't be too sure of it. There's plinty of British goold flying among thim fellows that sinds these telegrams over here to frighten us into keeping quiet. Musha, but I wish I was at the head of a Frinch ridgemint this minit."

The only element of our Irish population who retain their senses on this question are the Fenians. With what they call a "sneaking regard" for France and the French, they do their utmost to keep their sentiments down to a very cool point of neutrality, through a vague fear that England might possibly be found fighting on the side of France in case of a general European war, as she was in the Crimea. Still, their faith in the military power of France is very strong, the despatches notwithstanding. Our reporter encountered

A PROMINENT FENIAN

yesterday afternoon, who had distinguished himself somewhat in our own late war, and who expressed the opinion that Napoleon was now playing the deepest game of his life; that the Prussians were being drawn into the most cunningly devised of man traps, and that no Prussian now on French soil would ever return. A French fleet, he was sure, has gone with an invading army into the Baltic, and when Napoleon hears that such a force has disembarked and marched for Berlin, then he will close his trap and hold his Prussians.

Twenty-second Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The German Patriotic Aid Society of the Twenty-second ward held a meeting last evening at Washington Hall, in Eighth avenue, near Forty-eighth street, the President, Mr. Kempf, in the chair. About $900, which had been collected during the week, was deposited in the hadds of the Treasurer. Several additional collectors were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society met last evening, at Liederkranz Hall, and regularly organized by the election of the following officers:—President, Hugo Wesendonck; First Vice President, Albert Klamroth; Second Vice President, Frederick Schwedler; Secretaries, T. F. C. Petrarch and E. F. Granert. The following gentlemen were elected an executive committee:—Messrs. Gellmann, Gerche, Wutschel, Metzner, Klamroth and Straubenmüller. Messrs. Gercke, Gellman and Lawer were appointed a committee to organize aid societies in those wards in which they do not exist at present. The treasurer reported that so far $73,329 89 have been subscribed in aid of the wounded Germans.

A French War Steamer at St. Thomas.

The French war steamer Talisman, carrying six guns, arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th of August.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE HOBOKEN FERRY.

Shortly after eight o'clock last evening as the Christopher street ferryboat was approaching the bridge at the Hoboken slip, one of the passengers, a man about thirty-five years of age, jumped for the bridge, and his head was crushed almost to a jelly between the boat and the bridge. The body fell into the water, but was soon drawn out and brought to Coroner Crane's office, where an inquest will be held. Deceased was dressed in a respectable style, with black coat, mixed pants, light vest and had a mustache and goatee. One of the passengers stated that the man belonged to Newark, as he saw him come frequently on the cars, while another passenger believes the man was a resident of Hudson City. It is not known exactly whether he was intoxicated.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Two men named John Conraddy and John Glockmer got into an altercation last night at Wells' brewery, in Myrtle avenue, near Johnson street, Brooklyn, E. D. In the course of the quarrel Conraddy seized a shovel and beat his opponent about the head and body in the most violent manner. One of Glockmer's arms was broken, and he is supposed to have been internally injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer Barr arrested a young man named Jerome Blitz yesterday on a charge of having obtained $140 from Edward C. Boerum, of Hanson place, on false representations. The accused was taken before Justice Buckley and held to answer.

RETURN OF BISHOP BAYLEY.

Bishop Bayley, of Newark, is expected home this week. It is the impression in Newark that he will arrive to-day. Among the many subjects on which he has had a conference with the Holy See is the creation of a new diocese by dividing the present diocese of Newark. The seat of the new see will be either at Jersey City or Trenton,

SUBURBAN HORSE STEALING.

At an early hour on Sunday morning some party or parties forced an entrance into the livery stable of Burr Davis, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, and abstracted therefrom a horse valued at $1,000. A wagon and a pair of cushions were taken from other places in the village during the same morning. The stolen horse is the property of a gentleman residing at Dobbs' Ferry, and was prized far beyond its actual value. No clue has been obtained that would lead to a recovery of the property.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Christopher Dunigan, of 24 James street, had a hand body cut in City Hall Park yesterday, and was sent to Centre Street Hospital.

James Owen, employed at Union depot, Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, yesterday fell from a scaffold, was badly injured, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

J. W. Wakefield, of 388 Washington street, was yesterday badly injured by a hogshead of sugar rolling upon him.

About half-past five o'clock last night a laborer, name unknown, aged about forty years, was struck at 116th street and Fourth avenue by the five o'clock Harlem train and had his skull fractured. He was sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

John Austin, of 19 City Hall place, last evening, in an altercation with his sister-in-law, Ann Austin, at No. 33 Washington street, was severely stabbed in the head with a fork. His wound was dressed by Police Surgeon Van Buren, after which he was taken to his home.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The census returns of ten parishes of Louisiana show a population of 94,095, a decrease since 1860 of 2,151.

Fifteen thousand Germans were present at a picnic near Chicago yesterday, held in honor of the success of the Prussians.

Two more incendiary fires occurred in Troy on Sunday. One of the supposed incendiaries, named Dolan, has been arrested.

Mr. Finday, formerly editor of the New York *Albion*, committed suicide by drowning at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Sunday night.

Texas cattle in great numbers are being shipped over the Pacific Railroad to Idaho and California; 8,000 head were received at Cheyenne last week for the Pacific coast.

The first frost of the season was noticed at Hartford, Conn., yesterday morning.

At Davenport, Iowa, last Saturday, a Mrs. Koenig drowned her two children, aged four and two years, in a bucket of water, and then committed suicide by jumping into a well.

A prize fight for $500 a side took place on Sunday near Channahan, Will county, Ill., between Kane and Dennison. Four rounds were fought and Kane was declared the winner. Sheriff Johnson, of Will county, appeared at the close of the fight and arrested eleven of the ringleaders.

THE NEW POLICE SHIELD.

The following general order was issued yesterday. The new shield referred to is a miserable design, and the metal is much inferior to that of the present shield:—

> The Board of Police has adopted new shields for captains, sergeants and patrolmen of the force, which are to supersede those now in use, on and after the 1st of September next. The captain's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the city of New York and theletters, "Municipal Police," "Captain." The sergeant's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the city of New York, and the letters "Municipal Police, N. Y.," "Sergeant." The patrolman's shield is of white metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the city of New York, the letters "Munipal Police, N. Y.," and numerals showing the record number of the patrolmen who wear the respective shields. Samples of the shields are deposited in the office of the Chief Clerk.
>
> The shield of the patrolman has a novel method of attaching it to the coat, designed to prevent the loss of shield by accident. Coats will need to be prepared beforehand for this manner of fastening, so that the new shield may be worn on and after September 1.
>
> On the last day of August instant you will require each member of your command to surrender his old shield and deliver to him a new shield You will cause a perfect record to be kept of such exchange, and make a written report to this department, setting forth the names of each member in alphabetical order, the number of the shield surrendered, the number of the new shield issued, with the signature of each member opposite thereto. To ensure accuracy in the exchange and reports, blank forms will be furnished to be filled up, and returned to this department.
>
> You will direct one of your sergeants to attend at the cloth room of the Central Department to be instructed in the manner of preparing the coats to receive the shields. The coats must all be prepared at the station house, under the supervision of the officers in charge.
>
> Shields are to be conspicuously worn by members of the force, while on duty in uniform, on the outside of the left breast of the outside coat. The location of the shield should be over the nipple of the left breast. Care should be taken to have the location the same on all coats.
>
> The requisite number of shields will be furnished to each precinct by the Chief Clerk. And all old shields must be immediately delivered at his office.

ACCIDENTS ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

A man named George Labaugh, living in Paterson and working as a carpenter for the Erie Railway, at Jersey City, met with a frightful accident yesterday morning. He left Paterson in the six o'clock train, and as usual attempted to jump off the cars near the Bergen Tunnel. But the train was going faster than usual and Labaugh fell under the wheels. One leg was cut completely off and the other so badly injured that immediate amputation was necessary. He was taken to the New York Hospital, and his recovery is very doubtful.

A little boy, living at No. 87 Beech street, Paterson, was struck by a locomotive yesterday afternoon, near the Erie depot, and knocked from the track. The child was injured badly on the skull, but it is hoped not fatally. He was attended by Dr. Quin. The mother was so frantic that she could not give her name.

A shocking accident occurred in the tunnel on Sunday evening. John Daley, a brakeman, was thrown from one of the cars while passing through the tunnel and killed instantly. The body was so greatly mutilated that it is supposed he was caught between the car and a projecting rock. The head was severed from the body. He was twenty-two years of age, resided at Howell station, Orange county, N. Y., and was a native of Ireland.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A Veteran Widower—He Goes to Meet His Affianced and Marries Another Girl—A Touching Prayer.

[From the Kokomo (Indiana) Tribune, August 17.]

On Wednesday last a wagon arrived in this city from the neighborhood of Middle Fork, containing the following persons:—Milton Bireley, an engineer in the saw mill of a Mr. Morrison; Lucinda and Mary Ann Morrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Donohue, the latter a sister of Mr. Bireley. The object of the visit was to meet Miss Lizzie Lanker, of Richmond, Indiana, to whom Mr. Bireley was to be married. Having implicit confidence in the sincerity and honor of Miss Lanker, he went to the clerk, Ki Winslow, proved the age of Miss Lanker and secured a license.

The party at the proper time went to the train, as they say, but failed to see Miss Lanker. Bireley was not to lose a wife in this way, so he proposed to Lucinda Morrison and was accepted. He came down town, went to the clerk again, returned the license, and, upon the statement of himself, his sister and the sister of his sweet Lucinda, he obtained a new license. The party then sought and found Rev. Mr. Puckett, a New Light preacher, lately removed here, who bound the twain in the happy bonds of wedlock. The entire party, happy as so many morning stars, especially Milton and Lucinda, struck out for Middle Fork.

But Lizzie Lanker had arrived here from Richmond, and could not understand why her Milton was not there. She sought him, but found him not. Lizzie was going to see about it. She found a wagon going to New London. On this she took passage. At that place she secured a Mr. Funk, a churn pedler, to drive her to Middle Fork. She arrived at Donohue's ten minutes after the other party had reached that place. When she appeared before the door Bireley appeared in the door, and as soon as he saw who she was he turned into something that looked like a petrified man.

For some time he could not move a muscle. Lizzie settled with Mr. Funk and then walked in. Milton recovered his senses and introduced the visitor to Lizzie. Lizzie took the matter more coolly at first than could have been expected. She talked kindly, heard and made explanations, and said, "Let us pray." The entire party knelt. Miss Lanker, with trembling voice, uttered the following prayer:—

"Our Father, who art in heaven, Thou who carest for Thy children, who lovest the fatherless, the orphan and the unprotected, have pity on me. Oh, give me power to bear this affliction, this deep humiliation. Have mercy on this new wife. While I thank Thee, O God, for my deliverance from such a fickle husband, from such a pitiable creature, I would ask Thy blessing upon his poor wife. Give her grace to bear the affection of such a husband. Keep him from drink and may he become a better man. Watch over me, our Father, and preserve me from ever again approaching so nearly to utter ruin. Give me strength to return to my home and preserve my sex from such men. Hear me and keep me in Thy love. Amen."

After this prayer Lizzie, who had appeared to be cool, showed signs of intense excitement and fainted. She was watched throughout the night, was kindly cared for, but was not able until after two days to return to her home. She left this city on Friday for Richmond. Mrs. Bireley has since been sick and is still in a dangerous condition. Milton Bireley has now his fourth wife, although he is not above thirty-five years old. He was in town on Monday looking for a situation. His wife's brother, in whose employ he was, not being pleased with the condition of things, discharged him.

SHOCKING CONDITION OF POLICE MORALS.—Ex-Chief of Police Bowen, of New Haven, Conn., claims that he has not had fair play from the city fathers, and that he should have had the privilege of hearing the charges of blackmailing made against him and taking steps to rebut them. In the concluding paragraph of an address to the public he takes comfort from the fact that there are officers still on the police who, were they to have their due, would be now serving out sentences in the State Prison for crimes of old standing.

DEATH OF AN EX-CONGRESSMAN.—Joshua F. Bell, who died at Danville, Ky., on the 11th instant, was one of the ablest and most popular men of that State. He was equally distinguished as a lawyer and as a public speaker. Prominent in the old whig part, he was elected by it to Congress for the term 1845–47. In 1859 he was candidate for Governor against Beriah Magoffin, and defeated. The outbreak of the rebellion showed that Mr. Bell had assumed ultra Southern ground. He was a member of the Peace convention of 1861, and when war actually came took a firm stand against secession. During his later years he was not active in politics, though he generally voted the democratic ticket.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at nine o'clock.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot 46 Cliff street, New York.

Patent Window Umbrellas.—Newest Invention of the age.
SIMON HEITER & CO.,
86 Leonard street, sole manufacturers.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
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The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment,
97 NASSAU STREET,
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ALL SORTS OF PRINTING,
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STOCK OF CUTS.
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NEUTRALITY.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Provisions of the Neutrality Act Must be Observed.

Prussia Exempts from Seizure Private Property at Sea—France Adheres to the Declaration of the Paris Congress.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side;

And whereas the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending Powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And whereas great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carry on commerce, trade or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties;

And whereas great numbers of the subjects or citizens of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade or other business therein;

And whereas the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1817, commonly known as the Neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:—

First—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Fourth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Sixth—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Eighth—Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

Ninth—Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth—Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh—Beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the same parties and is still in force, it was agreed that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please the vessels and effects taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show."

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of his Majesty the King of Prussia without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French at Washington that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856—that is to say:—

First—That privateering is and remains abolished.

Second—That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Third—That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

Fourth—That blockades in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, and that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856 the vessels of his Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other.

And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf. And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies, in public and private, is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States, and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, do at their peril, and that that they can in nowise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

[L. S.] Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Eagan's Statement—Don't Know a Man by the Name of Kelly.

The rumors which have for the last few days furnished a large amount of capital for the sensational dailies, that one Eagan, imprisoned in the Tombs, was implicated in a robbery at the house of Mr. Schenck, of Fifth avenue, and was intimately connected with the unknown history of the famous "dog," are refuted by the prisoner in the following statement made by him to a Herald reporter at a late hour yesterday afternoon:—

In answer to questions he said—I do not know Kelly, and I never saw him or any one connected with Mr. Nathan's house to my knowledge. I would not be able to say which of the two was Kelly if I saw him in company with (a blasphemous expression); I could not tell who was —— or who was Kelly. The night that thing (the Nathan murder) happened I was in bed and asleep, and I can prove it. I was visited by two detectives from the Central Office a few days ago, and asked if some "job was not put up in Fifth avenue." I answered no. They then asked me who the parties were who put up the job. I told them I did not know.

Reporter—Well, what do you know about the matter?

Eagan—Nothing, only that I heard some kids talking about the job.

Reporter—The Nathan affair?

Eagan—N-o. About a job in Fifth avenue. I don't know what.

Reporter—And that is all you have to say about it, and you know nothing more?

Eagan—No. Kelly lied when he said I knew him.

Reporter—What Kelly is that?

Eagan—Young Kelly who was sworn at the inquest and who said he knew me; that he met me in Madison Park; that I used to hang about there. I never hung about Madison Park, and I don't know that he ever saw me—at least I don't know him. Another thing: this Kelly said I knew Diegan in the time of the war, and went away with him. That's a lie. I never saw Diegan till about two years ago. That was the first time I met him, about a couple of years ago. The boss of the factory where I worked got down on me because I had a fight with the engineer, and he says I am a bad man—bad because I would not let the engineer hit me. If I was bad I would not have stood all the abuse I did from him. Further than this I know nothing of the murder save what I have read. I never saw the "dog" in my life, and know nothing whatever about it.

THE COLD SPRING MURDER.

Arrest of William Conroy, Supposed to Have been Implicated in the Murder.

On Sunday officers Sagar and Deiszeroth, of the Newburg police force, proceeded to Cold Spring and arrested William Conroy, who is supposed to have been implicated with John P. Trumpbour in the murder of Elijah Jones at that place on the 27th ult. The warrant for the arrest of Conroy was issued by Recorder Shafer, of Newburg, at the instance of citizens of Cold Spring, the authorities of which place, it seems, were too much afraid of Conroy and his gang of disorderly characters to make the arrest. Conroy had fled from Cold Spring immediately after the murder, and did not show himself in the place again until Saturday. On Sunday the officers found him in a Cold Spring liquor saloon, where he was surrounded by his friends. When the arrest was made his chums threatened a rescue; but the officers, with revolvers drawn, marched their man through the midst of them and got him safely into a carriage which Sheriff Butler, of Putnam county, had in readiness. Before the carriage had left the place another threat was made by the friends of Conroy that they would "lay out" the officers and release the prisoner; but the firmness of the policemen prevailed, and the crowd, seeing that they "meant business," allowed them to proceed on their way without further attempts at molestation. Conroy was taken to Newburg, and after a preliminary examination before Recorder Shafer the prisoner was committed to the county jail at Newburg to await a further examination. It is supposed that the attempted robbery of the bank messenger at Cold Spring was plotted at Newburg, Trumpbour and Conroy having often been seen in close consultation with each other previous to the affair. The revolver with which Trumpbour shot the coachman Jones was also furnished to the murderer, it is said, at Newburg. Conroy will be held at Newburg until the investigations concerning the plotting of the robbery and murder shall have been completed, when, if the evidence warrants it, he will be turned over to the authorities of Putnam county for trial on the charge of complicity with the murderer, Trumpbour.

AN UNHAPPY WIFE.

She Causes Her Husband's Arrest for Brutally Beating Her.

Yesterday forenoon, in the Newark Police Court, before Justice Amzi Dean, there appeared an elderly, respectable looking female, named Florence Mackie, of 157 Fairmount avenue, who related a story of cruelty and brutality on the part of her husband, George Mackie. The poor woman's eyes filled with tears, and her utterances were choked with fear and sorrow. She set forth that for several years past her husband, during his drunken orgies, was in the habit of beating her most brutally, knocking her down, kicking her and in many other ways maltreating her, until she found it absolutely impossible to bear with him any longer. Two years ago he had kicked her, she said, until she was ruptured, and since then he has, times without number, repeated his brutal treatment. Yesterday, she further stated, after abusing and beating her in his characteristic manner, he undertook to sell out her little stock of furniture to one Eli State, an ale house keeper. Police Surgeon Haight, being at hand, was called in by the Justice, and on examination he found the poor woman's story true as regards the evidence of the beatings she had received on her person. She said that when Mackie was sober he was as good a husband as ever walked, but when in liquor was a perfect devil incarnate. Her case, together with her broad Scotch accent, excited the interest of a gentleman present who resided for several years in Glasgow, and to him Mrs. Mackie stated that her sister was Mrs. Dalglish, wife of the member of Parliament for Glasgow, and one of the wealthiest manufacturers of that city.

A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of her husband, who was found in a state of intoxication commonly termed "blind drunk," by officer Williams. While making the arrest the ale-house keeper, Slate, undertook to interfere, and squared off to attack the officer, but the latter was prompt with the use of his locust, and not only carted off to the station, in a wagon, the man Mackie, but Slate too. Both were lodged in the city prison. A charge of interfering was made by the officer against Slate. Justice Dean cautioned Mackie's wife that if her husband was once committed she would be compelled to appear against him. She assured the magistrate that no fears need be entertained on that score; if he got out now she believed he would kill her outright.

A Mystery Explained.—The bellringing mystery at the house of Mayor Lewis, at Meriden, Conn., has at length been satisfactorily explained. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomenon is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing within an area of fifty miles.

NEW YORK COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Illicit Distillery.

Before Commissioner Shields.

John Gaffney was brought before the Commissioners yesterday, charged by I. B. Wass, Assistant United States Assessor, with the illicit manufacture, also the illicit sale of whiskey in Plymouth street, between Hudson avenue and Little street, Brooklyn. He was held in $3,000 bail to answer.

Thomas Casey and James Thompson were both held in $1,000 each to appear before Commissioner Shields for examination for trading without having paid the "special tax."

Defrauding a Soldier of His Bounty—A Bad Case.

Charles Gilmore, of No. 81 Oliver street, made an application to Commissioner Shields yesterday for a warrant for a man named William Melvin, who, he said, kept a liquor store in James slip.

In 1868 the complainant handed the accused his papers, belonging to the 155th United States regiment, and requested him to collect the amount due to him as bounty. The amount was collected on the 4th of September, 1868, by the accused, who, it appears, kept the whole of it, and when the complainant called upon him afterwards for the money he put him off from time to time with paltry excuses.

The warrant was granted for Melvin and the complainant sent to prison on his own request.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision in Horseflesh.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Babcock vs. Lamb.—This case, which involved an interesting question as to the soundness of one of a pair of carriage horses purchased by plaintiff of the defendant, was tried some few weeks since before Judge Van Brunt, and the particulars were then duly noted in the Herald. The Judge yesterday rendered his decision in the case in favor of the plaintiff, holding in effect that the sale was made under false representation as to the soundness of the horse, which turned out to be a "roarer."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Judge Barnard. Calendar called at twelve M.—No. 60.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 1947, 1741, 1790, 1805, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1804½, 1806½, 1808½, 1809½, 1811½, 1814½.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Charge of Receiving Stolen Bonds.

Before Judge Tappen.

Thomas Lawrence vs. Samuel H. Clapp.—The defendant in this case was arrested in New York last week on the charge of having received $12,000 worth of bonds which were stolen from plaintiff in 1865. He was committed to Ludlow street jail in default of $12,000 bail.

Yesterday Mr. Hill, for defendant, moved, before Judge Tappen, a reduction of the bail to $2,000 and a discharge of the order of arrest, on the ground that Clapp purchased the bonds in good faith from John Lynch, a pawnbroker in Grand street, New York. Judge Tappen took the papers and reserved his decision.

A Railroad Row.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Commissioners of Highways of the town of New Lots for an injunction to restrain the Rockaway Beach Railroad Company from running their cars along Atlantic avenue, East New York, to the Howard House. The grounds of the motion were that the running of the cars there obstructed travel and was dangerous to the lives and property of citizens, and also that the company had not filed in the County Clerk's office a map of the altered route, and had never procured an order from the Supreme Court allowing them to use the route named. Judge Tappen reserved his decision.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The "Storage Reservoir"—Lighting the Streets—Mayor Kalbfleisch Around—Mandamus Against the City Fathers.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. The City Clerk was authorized to purchase an oath book for inspectors of election.

The following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the construction of a storage reservoir:—

Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, July 25, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:—

Gentlemen—I return unapproved the resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 11th inst., declaring the necessity of an immediate extension of city water works, by constructing a storage reservoir of the capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons; approving the plans of such reservoir, as presented by the Water and Sewage Board, and authorizing the issue of city bonds to the amount of $1,400,000 in payment of the cost thereof.

My reason for returning these resolutions unapproved is that in a matter of such magnitude each and every member of the Board was entitled to have time for consideration of the report favorable to the propsed plan; instead of which a majority of your honorable body appear to have voted its passage without the slightest discussion of its merits, denying to the minority the opportunity they solicited of investigating the subject for themselves.

If an expenditure of $1,500,000 be thus immediately sanctioned upon a committee's report, without discussion by the Common Council, the press or the public, all efforts for economy in smaller matters would become a farce.

The resolution, adopted at the same meeting, directing the Auditor to audit and the Comptroller to pay the bill of Michael Farrell for $213, and charge the same to any fund applicable thereto, is also returned unapproved, for the reason that, from the best information I can gather upon the subject, Mr. Farrell has no just claim against the city.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The Mayor also sent in the following communication in reference to the increase in the expense of lighting the streets:—

Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, August 22, 1870.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:—

Gentlemen—I beg leave to again call your attention to the subject of lighting the streets and the very large increase in the amount of money laid out for that purpose.

The amount expended for the year 1860 was $106,000

For the year 1865.. 182,500

Increase in five years 75 per cent.

The amount expended up to July 1, 1870, is $282,000, and with an increase at the ordinary rates, the whole amount for the year will reach nearly $600,000, an increase in five years of more than 200 per cent. Although the sum of $450,000 has been raised for this purpose for the current year, a large deficiency will have to be provided for, unless some change is made in the mode of lighting our streets.

It needs but a slight glance at the figures here presented and a comparison with the ratio of increase of our city during those periods in population and property, to convince your honorable body of the urgent necessity of at once referring the matter to a committee, so that an examination may be had and a report made upon the subject at as early a day as may be practicable. Very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The communications were ordered on file.

Remonstrances were received against the district of assessment for the repairing and grading of Dock street and the opening of Hopkins street. The communications were referred to the Commissioner on Opening Streets.

The members of the Board of Aldermen were served with a mandamus to compel them to take the necessary steps to open Pratt street, and a resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to make answer to the same.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Atlantics vs. Unions, of Morrisania—The Former Victorious by a Score of 24 to 21.

Yesterday afternoon the above-named clubs played a game on the Capitoline grounds, and while it cannot be called a regular muffin game, it was, nevertheless, anything but a first class one. The champions evidently underrated their opponents, for in the beginning they sent Pearce behind the bat and put Ferguson at short stop. Zettlein, too, seemed to think there was no occasion for exertion on his part, as he put the balls in at a very slow and easy pace, and the consequence was the "boys with the checkered hose" batted him right and left, and in the third inning ran up a score of thirteen, and disposed of the Atlantics for a round 0. After this Smith went to "picking up the ball," and "little Richard" took his old position, Ferguson going to third. Things now moved along about as usual, the Union boys still maintaining their lead; but soon their opponents began to see that if they wanted to win the game they must play for it, so they changed off positions again, each man taking his regular place, and it became evident at once that the game belonged to the Brooklyn lads.

The playing, as stated above, was nothing to boast of on either side. The Unions were without their regular catcher (Birdsal), but his position was very well filled by "Mally" Moore, a red-headed youth with crane-like legs. Considering that this is the first time he had caught in a match for a long time he did very well, indeed, and it is questionable if Higham did not commit a blunder when he sent him to second base and undertook to fill his place himself. His play at second, where he captured several of the Atlantic boys, was excellent, while his batting compared favorably with that of any of the nine.

The following is the score:—

ATLANTICS. *Players.*	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Pearce, c.	3	[illegible]	2	2
Smith, 3d b.	5	2	0	0
Start, 1st b.	3	3	6	9
Chapman, l. f.	5	2	2	3
Ferguson, s. s.	2	3	2	6
Zettlein, p.	2	4	1	4
Hall, c. f.	1	3	4	7
Pike, 2d b.	3	3	2	8
McDonald, r. f.	3	1	2	2
Totals	27	24	21	39

UNIONS. *Players.*	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Higham, 2d b.	5	2	2	4
Bearman, 1st b.	3	3	3	3
Pabor, p.	2	3	1	1
Moore, c.	1	3	4	5
Reynolds, r. f.	4	2	2	2
Smith, c. f.	3	2	2	2
Austin, 3d b.	3	2	3	3
Kennie, s. s.	4	1	3	3
Gedney, l. f.	1	3	3	6
Totals	27	21	23	31

Umpire—Mr. Mills, Mutual Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Lush and Delaney.

Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

To-day the Mutuals and Excelsiors play on the Union grounds.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday defeated the Forest City Base Ball Club by a score of 19 to 11.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General C. O'Donnell, of Baltimore; General W. Gurney, of Charleston, S. C.; John Shilleto, of Cincinnati; Gordon McKay, of Cambridge; J. R. Childs, of Philadelphia, and S. F. Hosmer, of New York, are at the Coleman House.

Major Haskins and General A. J. Meyers, of the United States Army; Charles Ewing, of Washington; B. F. Smith, of Buffalo; H. E. Parmelee, of Paris, and G. Mendelsohn, of Chicago, are at the Hoffman House.

General George B. McClellan, General G. W. Williams, of New York; E. A. January, of St. Louis; C. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati; Colonel Brosseau, of New Orleans; W. Renshaw, of Baltimore; D. Thomas Vail, of Troy; Major H. S. Kendrick, of the United States Army; U. S. Crosby, of Chicago; J. S. Barry, of Baltimore, and Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. Edwards Clarke, of New Haven, and Colonel Pride, of New York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain Gough, of the English Army; Mons. de Marcuard, of Paris, and Marshall Field, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Voorhies, C. Ricard, D. Jamison, Charles Cavaroc and L. Folger, of New Orleans; Mr. Hunter, of Natches; R. G. Andrews and J. Winchester, of Baltimore; A. H. Sibley, L. M. Carthy and Paul Adige, of Paris, are at the New York Hotel.

J. Stephen Faraille, of Philadelphia; G. E. Haven, of Boston, and W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Professor N. B. Wiggins, of Illinois; Dr. J. W. Holden, of Ohio, and Captain J. V. Maguire, of Canada, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

R. Belcher and W. T. Gould, of England, and A. J. Talbot, of Baltimore, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Senators Edmunds, of Vermont, and Henry C. Brewster, of Philadelphia, are at the Irving House.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; General J. W. Davidson and C. G. Gordon, of the United States Army; H. Burden, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, of Philadelphia, and Alfred Garther, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Judge Franklin, of Salem; Dr. G. B. Lindeman, of Pennsylvania; E. Corning, of Albany, and B. E. Smith, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Sir William M. Call, for Richmond, Va., and General Hazard, for West Point.

Personal Notes.

The Barnwell (S. C.) *Sentinel* states that there was a horse race in Augusta, Ga., at the fair grounds, on the 11th inst., and Colonel Meredith's horse, Wade Hampton, took the prize, a beautiful set of harness. Dr. Dearing, on presenting the Colonel with the harness, made a few complimentary remarks, in which he stated that the ladies had voted him the "handsomest man in Augusta," which so elated Jeems as to cause him feelingly to respond, and in conclusion assured all present that "he couldn't help the handsome part, as he was born so."

Ballard Smith, of Greenbrier county, W. Va., who died at his residence near Lewisburg on the 13th inst., was from 1815 to 1821 a member of Congress from that district, and was also for several years a member of the Virginia Legislature.

General Sully reports to the department the death of Victor, head chief of the confederated Flathead nation, aged eighty-five years. This is a great loss to the Flatheads. In former years he was one of their greatest warriors, but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church and ever since has been a devout Christian.

Miss Catharine E. Beecher becomes principal of Hartford Female Seminary, with Harriet Beecher Stowe as assistant and Professor Stowe as lecturer on Biblical history.

Francis C. Filley, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Fourth New York regiment, has been arrested in Springfield, Mass., on a charge of false pretences.

The funeral of Henry C. Wright took place at Pawtucket on Friday. There was a large attendance, and the ceremonies were very impressive. A number of Mr. Wright's coworkers in the anti-slavery cause were present, including Henry Wilson, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, who made addresses.

Arrivals from Europe.

The following passengers arrived here yesterday in the General Transatlantic Company's steamship Pereire, which sailed from Havre on the 11th and Brest the 13th inst.:—

Archbishop McCloskey, secretary and family and servant; Mr. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morris, Misses Mullany and Marricella, Charles Rodgers, W. H. Bernard, Alex. Garbi, Dr. J. R. Anderson, Mr. Dwight, Mr. Schlotter, Mr. Howland, family and servant; Calvin Forster, G. Townsend, J. Lea, Mr. and Miss Schillitto, Mr and Miss Gaff, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Zborowski, family and servant; Mr. Vandergrift and wife, Jamison Brothers, Misses Sedjmetz, Sarah Peter, Mr. Sutter and servant, Mr. Radkoff, Mr. Astie, Mr. Hetler and wife, Mr. Rodgers and family, G. Snow, H. Kraass, A. Aub, M. Wurtel, W. Cox, C. Kuhn, C. Ricau, Mr. and Mrs. Lesem, Dr. Mains, family and servant; Mr. Schepp and wife, Mr. Ronalds, family and servant; James Dorler, O. Charnay, A. Plummer, Mr. Marcuard, Mr. Stiner and sister, Mrs. and Miss Marcon, Mr. G. Eckstein, Mr. Corlier and wife, Mrs. and Miss Burridge, Mr. Cavaroc, family and servant; J. Manuel, Bishop of Rio-Bamba; Parmly Voorhies and family, Lebarbier and family, Mrs. T. B. Taylor and servant, A. Gurnough, Max Maretzek, Carl de Rosa, Mr. Rochette and wife, Oliver, Misses Laura Jones, Davis, A. Chouteau, Julie Vion, Aldridge and family, Mrs. Cerf and son, Martin, Vincent Vigouroux, Brasseur, Classon and son, Haussemank and daughter, Sibberstein, Macarthy, family and servant; Ceveze, O'Connell, J. C. Meyer, Niboyet, Morellet, Lallan, J. Lallan, J. C. Muller, Galler, Dorg, T. Ehrlich, Sazarin and family, A. Kitzinger, Cottier, Giraudat, A. Mayer, T. De Laurent, Louis Young, G. Moneux, H. Rice, T. Lutz, Bourgard, Heloise Legoux, Prevost, L. Rice, L. Cavor, Anais Marre, P. Legasis, J. Soubirac, Jean Loustaneau, P. Casanbeitz, Forcapel, Sarragin, Zorsand and wife, Girard, Berley, De Metzner, Desportes and wife, Perre Rey, M. Brask, Madam and Miss Gravier, Pfaller Franz, Dalcz, Mr. and Mrs. Cournier, MM. Fourton, Emstien, Kaon, Ragot, Wolt and family; D. Howet and wife, Mrs. Adele Zernier, Lepoux, G. Frayler and wife, Dingrevill, Miss Schwartz, Gouber, wife and child; Madam Kortner, Miss Rivoal, Adeli Courti and son, Amelia Block, Marie Lisard and son, Antonio Pedrotti, Alexander Barry, C. J. Frey, Caroline Schnorf, Matagrin and family, G. and C. Seller, Christian Ritter, Isaac and family, children Schwartz, Henry Chevalier, Ch. Brodt, Bayle, Miss Kolb, Schwartz, Madam Klocs, governess and family; Faucher and family, Gougribien, Watcher, Angeb, Madam Roche, Ad. Peroth, Mr. and Miss DeMarteuk, Henoverston Grant, M. Barriere, Guedon Laisne, Beneyton, Petat, Lilenthal.

THE ALLEGED CUBAN TRANSPORT.

Her Seizure for Violation of Neutrality—Nature of Her Cargo.

The case of the steamship Florida, which was seized on Saturday evening by United States Marshal Sharpe for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, awaits the decision of the United States District Court. This vessel was formerly in the government service under the name of the Penguin. She is 513 tons register, and is looked upon as a fast and safe seaboat. She is now lying at Greenpoint, between Noble and Madison streets, with a considerable cargo on board, consisting of fixed ammunition, rifles of the Springfield, Spencer, Sharp and Berdan patterns, a large number of revolvers and two Gatling or mitrailleur guns. The latter are of a formidable character and of recent construction. Gatling guns will make them show a slim front in less than no time. The Florida with her twenty pound Parrott gun and boat howitzer could render a very good account of any one of those gunboats which sailed out of this harbor some time ago for Spanish service in Cuban waters. Her superior weight and strength, aside from her trusty Parrott gun, would make her a formidable antagonist for any one of them. The suggestion that the Florida might be carrying supplies to Prussia is of course absurd. If she be not taking her cargo where her owner says she is, then she can only be designed for the assistance of the Cubans. Her owner, General Darr, declares that all of this belligerent material is intended for the Mexican government, and not for the Cubans, as Marshal Sharpe was so prompt to infer. He says the destination of the Florida is Vera Cruz and disclaims all intention of violating the neutrality laws. Of course if General Darr gives security that the vessel shall not proceed to Cuban waters she will be released and there is an end of it. But should she by some accident drift into one of the harbors on the southwestern coast of Cuba and her cargo become the property of the patriot army the Spanish soldiers may expect a peppering from these terrible guns.

FIRE AT PASSAIC, N. J.

On Saturday evening the carriage shop of Messrs. Fox & Tichenor, at Passaic village, N. J., was destroyed by fire. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and is the third fire originating in that manner in Passaic within three days. The loss by this fire was about $3,000 on stock and $800 on the building, which was owned by Gilbert D. Bogert.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chicago *Post* states that the nomination of Lewis D. Campbell by the democrats of the Third district of Ohio, against General Schenck, must be regarded as favorable to the republicans. Mr. Campbell was the standing whig candidate for Congress in the district years ago—when it was not constituted as now—and used to be regularly beaten by John B. Weller, the most successful rabble rouser perhaps that America has ever produced. In those contests Mr. Campbell was a whig of free soil tendencies. This is a straw that will probably not break that Campbell's back.

Says the Boston *Express*:—"Wendell Phillips won't stand against George B. Loring. The former loves his $200 a night lecture money too well, and hypocritical Loring will get punished at the polls worse than he punishes his brandy bottle a dozen times a day." The *Express* probably talks a little too fast. Dr. Loring is an estimable gentleman in private life, and what he don't know about farming is not worth knowing. If the democrats nominate a good and popular man for Governor they may whip both Wendell Phillips and Dr. Loring "out of their boots." But where is Governor Claflin all this time?

The Hornellsville (N. Y.) *Tribune* states that Hamilton Ward, member of Congress from the Elmira district, is now perambulating every nook and corner of Steuben county, urging upon the faithful the necessity of being returned to Congress. His principal opponent in the republican party is Henry Sherwood. Where is ex-Governor Randall and the democratic nomination from this district?

The Paducah (Ky.) *Kentuckian* nominates John Q. A. King for Governor. The idea that any one bearing the name of John Quincy Adams should become Governor of Kentucky is certainly rather novel.

John D. Brandon, of Huntsville, is recommended, in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, for the office of Attorney General of Alabama on the democratic ticket.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* says:—Dr. Waldrop, democratic representative of Washington county in the last House, was recently assassinated. Some person concealed shot him. A committee of private gentlemen, his friends, investigated the case, but were unable to obtain any clue to the detection of the murderer. Where are the judicial authorities of Alabama? What has a "committee of private gentlemen" to do with a clear case of assassination unless it is to execute Lynch law?

When Congress adjourned General Schenck went home and caused the statement to be published far and wide that he would not be a candidate for re-election. The reason given for this course was that he was too poor and could not afford it. Five thousand dollars was not enough to support him at the national capital. He wanted an opportunity to make more money for his support. The Harrisburg *Patriot* suggests that it may be that Schenck's poverty is merely assumed, that his loud boasts of public virtue are only a sham. "My dear children," pathetically exclaimed an ancient rat, "I am about to throw off the cares of public duty and return to private life. I find that my poverty will not permit me longer to maintain the expense of official station. Be virtuous and you will be happy." Wiping his eyes with his ancient tail the venerable rat retired from the presence of his family, who were much affected at the parting. But one of them, more curious than the rest, sought out the retreat of the cunning old rat, and found that he had buried himself in a great Ohio cheese. It appears that Schenck's ruse has had the desired effect.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, August 22, 1870.

The following named officers have been ordered to report by letter to Brigadier General Ord, President of the Retiring Board, convened at San Francisco, and to hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned:—Lieutenant Colonel Maurice Maloney, unassigned; Captains Isaac R. Dunkelberger, First cavalry; Thomas Grey, Second artillery, and William R. Smedberg, unassigned; Lieutenants William Crosby, Thomas H. Hay and George D. Hill, unassigned.

The following will report by letter to Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, President of the Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will also hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned:—Lieutenant Colonels Albert G. Brackett, Second cavalry; Edward W. Hincks, Twenty-fifth infantry; George A. Woodward, Fourteenth infantry; Majors Benjamin P. Runkle, unassigned, and Samuel H. Starr, Sixth cavalry; Captains William H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth infantry; Edwin J. Conway, Fourth cavalry; Thomas E. Maley, Fifth cavalry; George H. McLaughlin, Second infantry; W. H. Penrose, Third infantry; and the following unassigned captains:—Samuel P. Lee, Wm. P. Lynch, James McCreery, William Nelson and James Thompson; First Lieutenants John A. Bordamer, Tenth cavalry; William R. Bourne, James K. Byers, John F. Cleghorn, Michael Dolan, Frank P. Garrety, Michael G. Hagarty, James Jayes, Jacob W. Keller, John Kelliher, Horace Nehle, Daniel W. Page, Frank R. Rice, George S. Spalding, unassigned; John Lafferty, Eighth cavalry; Richard Ross and George P. Sherwood, Sixth infantry; Isaac N. Walter, Sixth cavalry; Second Lieutenants, Geo. W. Budd, Ninth cavalry; Eben Crosby and James H. Rice, Seventeenth infantry; Gilbert S. Jennings, First infantry; Thomas W. Lord, Jonathan A. Seickley, Twentieth infantry; William P. Atwell, John L. Graham, William P. Hogarty, Charles W. Keyes, Henry W. Kuhn and Michael Mangan, unassigned.

The following will report by letter for the same purpose to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New York:—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Kidder, unassigned; Majors Martin D. Hardin, First infantry; John C. Dubois and William B. Lane, Third cavalry; George A. Williams, Twentieth infantry; Edward McK. Hudson and Hugh B. Fleming, unassigned; Captain Albert Barnitz, Seventh cavalry, and the following unassigned captains:—James A. Bates, Seth Banney, Henry J. Brownson, George B. Corse, Robert Catlin, Louis E. Crane, Captain Emerson, H. Liscom, Nineteenth infantry, and the following captains unassigned:—John Elliott, Hezekiah Gardner, Joseph W. Gilroy, George W. Giles, James P. Grimes, Robert L. Kilpatrick, James W. Long, Andrew J. McNult, William H. Merrill, Thomas A. Norton, Charles W. Pyne, Wright Rives, George Q. White, Samuel C. Williamson; First Lieutenant Richard C. Dabers, Fourteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Albert O. Vincent, Second artillery; and the following named unassigned:—First Lieutenants Nicholas D. Badger, Hugh D. Bowker, Charles A. Curtis, William J. Dawes, Dennis J. Downing, Edwin C. Gaskill, John L. Hovy, Jno. R. Haynes, Edward C. Knomer, Thos. E. Merritt, Alonzo Mills, Robt. Perry, Edmund Rice, Benj. H. Rogers, Wm. Stone, Richard W. Tyler, Fred K. C. Von Scherach, John O. White, Leonard J. Whiting, Henry R. Williams; Second Lieutenants Andrew C. Bayne, Sixth United States infantry; Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third infantry; Gustave Magultzky, Fourteenth infantry; Frank A. Page, Tenth infantry; John F. Smith, Sixteenth infantry; and the following unassigned:—Second Lieutenants Frank Madden, Benjamin M. Pratt, Douglas C. Risley, Samuel Walker and unassigned Assistant Surgeon William C. Minor.

Captain Richard C. Lay, unassigned is, at his own request, honorably discharged the service.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, August 22, 1870.

Rear Admiral Rodgers writes to the Navy Department, off Sierra Leone, July 4, that the Colorado arrived at that port on the 2d, after a passage of twenty-one days from Rio Janeiro; all well. He found there her Britannic Majesty's ship Seringapatam, guard ship, and her Britannic Majesty's ships Galatea, Captain, the Duke of Buckingham; the Clio and Rattlesnake. The Alaska is at Cape Town, where she arrived on the 26th of June. It was the intention of Admiral Rodgers to sail on the 6th of July for Singapore, passing through the straits of Sunda and Gaspar.

DEMORALIZED POLICEMEN.

The Mistakes of a "Shoo Fly" Roundsman—Too Drunk for Duty.

About eighty complaints against policemen were heard yesterday by Commissioners Brennan and Bosworth, nearly all of which were dismissed, with reprimands, as the evidence showed that they were not well taken.

Some ugly revelations were made on the trial of Grand Roundsman Campbell for intoxication. The evidence of Sergeant Minor was to the effect that at six o'clock on the evening of the 13th Campbell drove up to the front door of the Central Office in a hack, got out, staggered up the steps and endeavored to get into the Fire Marshal's office to answer roll call, instead of proceeding to the rooms of the squad at the other end of the building. He chaperoned him to the office of the squad when he was sober enough to answer roll call, and he then got into the hack and left.

Campbell's excuse was that he was sleepy; that there was sickness in his family, and coming down town he found he would be late at roll call; he took the hack and fell asleep in it. Instead of putting him down on the Mott street side of the building, the hackman drove to the front door, and awaking from his slumber he mistook the Fire Marshal's office for the squad's room. He denies being intoxicated. Campbell is an excellent officer, but in the face of the evidence the Board will hardly retain him on the squad. This is the fifth charge of a serious character made against grand roundsmen. The evidence was referred to the Board.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins square, this evening, from half-past five to half-past seven o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	80	74	3 P. M.	82	85½
6 A. M.	73	71	6 P. M.	80	83
9 A. M.	77	76	9 P. M.	78	80
12 M.	80	79½	12 P. M.	75	77

Average temperature yesterday........................ 78¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........................ 78½

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Hogan, Jane Gorman was held to answer on a charge of having stolen from the apartments of Sarah Hughes, at No. 242 Elizabeth street, clothing of the value of twenty-six dollars.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at 244 West Twenty-seventh street, over the remains of Susan Fuge, aged nineteen months, who died of burns sustained a few days ago by her clothes taking fire from some matches she had been allowed to play with. Verdict, "accidental death."

William King died suddenly yesterday at 223 First avenue, and a similar fate overtook Mary Fury at 339 East Twenty-first street. Inquests were duly held yesterday by Coroner Keenan, and both cases were found to be from natural causes.

Coroner Rollins was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of William McGrath, of 87 Madison street, who died in the Park Hospital yesterday from burns sustained on the 9th inst. by the explosion of "safety" gas in the distillery of Mark Lanagan, at 67 James street.

A grand billiard tournament will be commenced at the Club Subscription Billiard Room, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, on the 1st of September, and will continue until the 1st of January. A diamond cue and a gold medal will be the prizes.

The Board of Education have awarded the bids for alterations in heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 33, $2,045; at Primary School No. 7, $465; new heating apparatus at Grammar School No. 57, $4,217; Grammar School No. 58, $6,240, and at Grammar School No. 36, $6,190.

Bids have been received at the Department of Public Works for contracts to supply Croton water pipes of various diameters, and amounting in aggregate length to 55,770 feet; but owing to the absence from the city of the Commissioner of Public Works and Comptroller Connolly, the bids will not be opened and contracts awarded until Thursday noon.

Arthur R. Skinner, a respectable looking man, about forty-five years of age, and head bookkeeper in the employ of Raphael Vega, wholesale tobacconist, of 187 Pearl street, was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday charged with defrauding his employer of $400. Mr. Vega withdrew the charge because of Skinner's heretofore unimpeachable character. Skinner, who was accompanied by his wife, was much affected by his employer's generosity and promised to refund every cent of the money.

Margaret Pollock, a little girl of not more than thirteen years, was arraigned yesterday at Jefferson Market, charged with stealing $200 from Charles Turgas, of 167 Wooster street. From the statement of Turgas it appeared that he employed Margaret on Saturday last to wash some clothes for him. After her departure, he missed $200 from the mattress of his bed, where he had it concealed. When arrested by Sergeant Maloney of the Eighth precinct, Margaret admitted taking the money, but afterwards denied it. Committed for examination.

Yesterday afternoon a colored girl, named Ann Amelia Elliott, picked up a pocketbook containing ninety dollars, opposite a butcher's shop, in Laurens street, and told Josephine Howard, of No. 229 Church street, that she had done so; but when Frank Rheinhardt, of Nos. 15 and 17 First street, who had dropped the pocketbook previous to his entering the butcher shop alluded to, asked her to deliver it up she denied that she had found it. She was therefore arraigned on a charge of grand larceny in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon and held to answer.

Dennis O'Brien, the unfortunate deaf and dumb man who was stabbed with an icepick on Thursday night, at 58 Orchard street, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the wounds sustained. The full details of the assault were published in the Herald of Friday. The deceased entered the lager beer saloon of Frank F. Daiken, at 58 Orchard street, and asked for lager beer. For some unexplained reason it was refused to O'Brien and his companion, also deaf and dumb, and a struggle ensued, the two mutes being pushed out of doors and O'Brien stabbed in the back, as stated. Coroner Schirmer took the ante-mortem statement of O'Brien on Friday last, when he made the above statement of facts. Dr. Cushman made the necessary post-mortem examination of the dead man's body yesterday afternoon, and the inquest will be held on Wednesday by Coroner Schirmer. Daiken is still in the Tombs to await the result.

THE BERLIN (N. J.) MURDER.

Arrest of John C. Ware for the Murder of His Father—Confession of the Parricide.

[From the Trenton State Gazette, August 22.]

John C. Ware has been finally committed to answer the charge of murdering his father near Berlin, formerly Longacoming, in New Jersey, as stated in the *Gazette* a few days ago. The following is an interesting narrative of the facts as developed by the legal authorities and partly by the confession of the prisoner:—

At an early hour on Wednesday morning officer Ayres, of Camden, while standing on Federal street, observed a person walking at a pretty fast rate down that thoroughfare toward the ferry. The officer followed, and presently met with several persons, and engaged in conversation with them about the recent robberies of watermelons, tomatoes, &c. During this conversation the prisoner stood by, apparently listening very attentively to it. In a short time he asked the officer what time the next New York train started. He was told. The officer asked him his name, to which the stranger replied, John Lippin or Iliman; that he had come from Cross Keys and was on his way to New York.

"Well, I think I'll take you in custody," said the officer.

"What for?" replied the young man. "I didn't steal any of the tomatoes."

"I'll arrest you on suspicion; so come along," replied the officer.

The prisoner was taken to the lockup, where he was placed in the custody of officer Mason.

Officer Ayers suspected the prisoner to be the man who had committed the murder at Berlin, and went in search of some one to identify him. During his absence the arrested individual made a confession of the murder to officer Mason.

The officer asked him why he committed it, to which the prisoner replied, "The old man drew a knife on me and I shot him, and would do it again."

Officer Ayers returned to the lockup, and the revelation being made known to him the prisoner was searched. He said his name was John C. Ware. The following notes were found upon him:—One $100 note, two twenty dollar notes, one ten dollar note, two three dollar notes and a one dollar note—making the sum total of $163. The prisoner was then locked up.

The following, developed by Mr. Justice Bennett, who held the inquest, puts another face upon the story:—The evidence set forth that the son demanded of his father some money, and the father refused to give him any. The son then threatened to shoot him, and taking hold of a gun near at hand placed himself in a threatening attitude.

"Are you going to shoot your old father?" the old man said. "Yes, damn you," replied the son, if you don't give me some money." Almost at the same instant the trigger was pulled, and old Mr. Ware fell a corpse. He was instantly killed, nearly all the load having entered his breast. While the warm life blood was still running profusely from the wound the son rolled the body over and over, and took all the money he could find in the pockets of the deceased, and then fled to the woods. All this was observed by a witness, perhaps without the knowledge of the murderer.

The story that the father of the young man was drunk and beating his mother in an unmerciful manner, and that the gun was used to save her life, is best answered by stating the important fact that she was not present at the terrible and shocking tragedy. From all that we could learn in regard to the domestic relations of the family the father was not in the habit of getting drunk nor of beating his wife, but both lived in peace with each other.

The young man, who stands self-confessed as having caused the violent death of his father, had been brought up on the farm, upon which he had done considerable work. He wanted to visit some relatives in the western country, and, not having the means to pay his way, asked his father for the money; this, being refused, resulted as already stated. The prisoner will be tried at the coming term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Camden county. Of course his plea of guilty cannot be taken by the court; he must enter the negative response and be placed on trial before the jury.

Attempt to Assassinate.—We learn that Major E. E. Douglass, United States Marshal, has received a letter from Ashville, Ala., stating that on Saturday last Captain H. J. Springfield, the newly appointed United States Marshal, was shot that day by some one hid in the woods, while he (Springfield) was on his way to the depot to take the train for Huntsville. One arm was broken, which would have to be amputated, and he was also wounded in the side.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, August 15.*

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

The Testimony of the Captain and Mate of the Schooner Lady Ellen—They Swear the Pilot Was Drunk—Adjournment of the Inquest.

The inquest over the body of John E. Phalon, late of No. 23 West Twenty-fifth street, and one of the victims of the Norwalk disaster, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Coroner Whitehill.

Stacy Jarvis sworn, was the first witness, and deposed as follows:—I reside in Philadelphia, and follow the sea; I am captain of the schooner Lady Ellen; the schooner came in collision with the Norwalk about eight o'clock on the night of the 12th, near Bedloe's Island; I was going down the bay with the wind to the westward, on that date, and made the steamer ahead, about two points on our starboard bow; she was a mile or a mile and a half away; I kept the green light of the steamer open to me, which was on the starboard side; when she got within a short distance she suddenly shut in her green light and kept off across our bow; she was steering north, as near as I could tell; when we were about to strike her she blew her whistle; when she suddenly changed her course she was only about three lengths off; this was the time she blowed her whistle; then I put my helm down, but before the vessel could clear the steamer she struck her just forward of the wheelhouse; then my men came running aft, and sung out,

"SHE IS GOING DOWN."

I was at the wheel before and at the time of the collision; my men said her bow was all stove in; my men then hauled the yawl boat up and got into her; I also got into the boat; while we were rowing round to see the condition of the vessel I saw some persons in the water; I could not say how many; I am certain I saw one person and a quantity of lumber; we pulled for him but before we got there a tugboat came up and went between us; I supposed the hands on the steamer would pick him up and I made no further effort to reach him; three of my men got on a sloop and the other two men and myself pulled back and got on our schooner; by that time the steamer was just getting clear of us; we took in our sails and drifted up the bay; when we got back to our schooner the deck was filled with people; they staid on the schooner and drifted up the bay with us; while drifting up the bay we

SIGNALLED TO A FERRYBOAT

to come to our assistance; no attention was paid, and I think they did not see us; we were only 300 or 400 yards off; we finally saw and signalled the tugboat Howard, which came to our assistance, and she towed us into the Atlantic basin; all this time the passengers of the Norwalk were with us; the schooner did not leak from the effects of the collision; we had a green light in the starboard rigging and a red light in the port rigging, which are required by law.

Q. By a Juror—Are you a practical navigator? A. Well, I am somewhat of a navigator; I consider myself competent to sail a schooner; when I first sighted the steamer she was to the windward of us a distance of about a mile; we were about mid-channel; I am thoroughly acquainted with the working of my vessel and know she attends her helm pretty quick; had not time when I saw the Norwalk crossing our bow to take a south-southwesterly course and clear it; I did not see any person making motions to me from the deck of the Norwalk or near any person shouting to me to "luff;" when I first saw the steamer, as near as I can judge, she was running north and I was running south; she continued in this course until we were within three lengths of her, when she changed her course to north-northeast.

By the Coroner—I made no mistakes in regard to the lights; the only object she could have had in changing her course would be to get up the East river; as she was going she was heading for the North river; I was at the wheel and all hands were on deck; when I was in the yawl boat the person I saw in the water was two or three hundred yards from me.

By a Juror—Did you see anybody in the pilot house at the time of the collision? A. No, sir; I could see the pilot house, but did not notice anybody in or about it; we cut the halliards; I did not hear any person call to my men to cut them.

By a Juror—Did you hear any remarks among the passengers on the deck of your vessel in regard to the management of the steamer Norwalk? A. Yes; I heard the remark made by some that

THE PILOT WAS DRUNK;

I heard them say the pilot was down at the bar drinking, and just before the collision one said he saw the captain going up from the bar to the pilot house with a bottle of wine.

Cross-examined by counsel for the Norwalk—Saw a policeman, named Flannigan, on the schooner; he did not ask me how in the world I came to run into the steamer; I told him my men would go on board the sloop; I did not hear him ask why my men did not go to save the man in the water; I remember his saying something about the man in the water, but do not remember what he said; I did not go forward; my men said he was sinking, and I took their word, without making any examination myself; I have an experience of eighteen years in sailing a vessel and have been master for the past three years.

SMITH CLAYTON SWORN.

I reside at Egg Harbor, New Jersey; I am mate of the schooner Lady Ellen, and was on her at the time of the collision; when I first saw the steamer she was within ten yards of us; I was forward clewing down the foretopsail; the course of the schooner was south and the captain was at the wheel; I judge about the time I saw the steamer her course was north-northeast; just at this time our steward shouted to the captain there is a steamer ahead and also shouted for him to "luff" I then looked forward and I then shouted to the captain to "luff;" we were so close then we could not clear it; he heard me when I shouted; we were within five or six yards of her at that time; after the vessels came together we were all on deck and the captain remained at the helm; we then got into the yawl boat; we pulled around our vessel to see whether she was sinking and then we rowed towards the sloop; I heard the captain say there was

A PERSON IN THE WATER,

but I thought it was timber; while pulling, a tug came up, and we then went to the sloop; three of the men got on the sloop and would not come back; we pulled back to the schooner and found her decks full of people; drifted awhile and was then towed to the Atlantic dock; I heard the passengers—several passengers—say their pilot was drunk; I did not ask the name of any of the passengers; in a conversation with the captain he said he thought the steamer was to blame, and I said I thought so, too.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

ROUGH TIMES IN ALABAMA.

Desperate Conflict Between Negroes and White "Regulators."

[From the Huntsville Democrat, August 17.]

A controversy about a sheep recently occurred between a low white man and a negro, near Courtland, and it was settled by a justice of the peace in favor of the negro. The white man and some of his friends were greatly exasperated at the result, and, on the 11th inst., one of the party passed the plantation where the negro resided, and told the negroes there, "We intend to go for you to-night," or words to that effect. Forewarned, the negroes on the plantation determined to be forearmed, and assembled, to the number of thirty or forty, prepared for self-defence. Sure enough, that night a dozen or more white men, disguised as Ku Klux, appeared on horseback near the cabin of the negro who had gained the sheep suit, and, dismounting, two were left in charge of the horses, while the rest approached the cabin. The negroes immediately fired on them, bringing down one, who received several buckshot in his left breast, was mortally wounded and lived about half an hour. Another was wounded and was carried off by his comrades, who were charged by the negroes and fled. One of them tried to carry off the one who was mortally wounded, but was so pressed by the negroes that he threw off his disguise and left it near his wounded comrade. The negroes cut off the dismounted men from their horses and the horseholders ran off, leaving six horses, which the negroes captured. The negroes returned to their cabin, carrying the dead body of the disguised man, with the two disguises. On the 12th, in the daytime, the disguised men went to the plantation without their disguises, took possession of a cabin and sent two men to demand the corpse of their comrade, which was granted, and it was taken off and buried. The negroes sent information to Courtland, and the Deputy Sheriff, Ed Simmons, with three or four young men, went to the plantation, found a party of ten or twelve white men, and demanded their surrender. They refused and he returned to Courtland for reinforcements. Thereupon Colonel A. E. Ashford (late C. S. A.), and Dr. L. H. Binford (equally C. S. A.), and about thirty or forty of the same stripe, and nearly all democrats, organized and went with the deputy sheriff (also a democrat) in pursuit of the lawless "white trash," but failed to find them. Colonel Ashford and his party assured the negroes that they were ready at all times to come to their assistance whenever they were assailed by such men, who were known to be among the meanest in the country. On Saturday the negroes again called for aid and Colonel Ashford and his party left Courtland at two o'clock P. M. to pursue the mean white men and had not returned at eight o'clock P. M., when Major F. M. Taylor, who gave us the above account, left Courtland.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.—The authorities at the National Observatory at Washington, D. C., have contracted with Alvin Clarke & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the construction of a new telescope, for which Congress appropriated $50,000 at the last session. This telescope is to be a refracting instrument, with an object glass of twenty-six inches diameter. The glass, it is stated, will be the largest in the world, and will require four years for its completion.

A SINGULAR SPRING.—A new spring has been discovered in Bradford county, Pa., similar to the already celebrated Minnequa spring, near Canton, but is stronger in odor and in taste, and more chalybeate. Large bubbles are constantly rising to its surface and then exploding, and at intervals there is an upheaval of the whole body of water in it—never less than fourteen feet deep—with an explosive sound, caused from accumulated gaseous forces from below.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Mr. Louis Lang has made a sensation at Lake Mahopac, which is described as follows:—About eight o'clock in the evening, Monday, August 15, there appeared in front of Thompson's a fairy flotilla of some forty boats, gleaming with the light of myriads of Cinese lanterns. Among them were several sailboats, the sails outlined by lines of fire and the topmasts bearing coronas of many colored lights. The boats being all fastened stem to stern formed a triangle, the apex capped by the sailboats being far out in the lake. All was now silent; the two lines of fire lay motionless over their still reflections in the smooth lake. Suddenly there glided from behind a clump of trees a fiery temple, topped with many a crown of lights, hung all over with Chinese lanterns, surrounded with cedars whose dark leaves glowed in the crimson flame of a Bengal light. In the body of the temple, which bore the words "The Magic Well" imprinted on it, leaped many a grotesque shape, and on either side of it stood a magician robed in spotless cabalistic white.

At Lake George, on the rugged coast of the Connecticut, on the sands of Nantucket, among the deep gorges of the Rocky Mountains, you can find our artists enjoying themselves, and spreading a mighty reputation for *bonhomie* and good fellowship.

Among the guests stopping at the Seaside House, Rockaway, during the past week were H. Condit and family, of Newark; A. C. Rose and family, Mr. Clark and family, Dr. Cottle and family, J. M. Roberts, J. W. Rich, J. H. Richardson, ex-Mayor Gunther, Barney Williams, J. W. Moore, O. H. Burdick, Jr., Miss Emma Brogan (the belle of the Seaside) and her two sisters, Nellie and Gussie, of New York; A. L. Williams, of Canandaigua; H. W. Butler, of Philadelphia; H. A. Failing, of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. George B. Cunningham, of Chicago; J. M. Smith, of San Francisco; John Nicholas and wife, of Montreal; G. Y. Strassburgh and Miss Emma Abbott, the promising young vocalist of Chicago.

At the ball given at Congress Hall, Saratoga, August 17, the following toilets were noticeable:—

Mrs. J. G. Mills, of New York, wore a dress of gros grain pink silk train skirt, trimmed with folds of the silk, bound with white satin, put on in a pattern with white netted fringe at each corner of the patterns; panier of the silk trimmed with the netted fringe, headed with white lace, pointed corsage trimmed with white lace, long sleeves trimmed to match panier; very rich diamonds; hair powdered. Miss F. Gwynne, of Seventieth street, New York, was dressed in a green silk, en train; imported overskirt of white illusion, caught up en panier with sprays of pink roses; low corsage and short sleeves of white illusion, trimmed to match overskirt; green sash, pearl ornaments. Miss Lew is a beautiful blonde, wore a dress of blue silk, demi-train, having two wide plaited ruffles of white Swiss; overskirt and panier of white Swiss, trimmed with one plaited ruffle; low corsage and short sleeves of blue silk; high corsage and long sleeves of the white Swiss. Miss Duke, of Lexington avenue, New York, was dressed in a rose satin train skirt cut in escallops and bound with white satin, white satin panier trimmed with white lace, headed with a ruche of rose satin; low corsage of white satin cut at top in points, demi-low, of the rose satin; sabot sleeves of white satin trimmed, rose-colored ruches; powdered hair. Mrs. Frank Work, of New York, wore a dress of blue silk, demi-train, having one wide plaited flounce of white Swiss, overskirt of Valenciennes, square corsage and long sleeves of blue silk and Valenciennes; blue sash; rich pearl set. Mrs. Van Auken, of New York, was dressed in a pink silk en train, trimmed in imitation of court train, with wide point lace headed with black velvet, having one deep flounce of pink crêpe, trimmed and headed with black velvet; pointed corsage trimmed to match skirt; long sleeves, black velvet sash and shoulder bows; jet ornaments. Mrs. Hains, of Ohio, wore a dress of pearl colored silk, demi-train, with one deep plaited flounce of white Swiss; rich embroidered overskirt, low corsage of silk and short sleeves; high corsage and long sleeves of Valenciennes; pearl colored sash; rich diamonds. Mrs. M. D. Hancox, of New York, a stately blonde, appeared in a dress of white satin court train, cut in points, trimmed with three white puffs of black tulle; petticoat of the same, trimmed with three rows of puffed black tulle and very rich black lace; black lace overskirt, low corsage, short sleeves, black lace sacque and rich diamonds. Miss Berry, of Brooklyn, was dressed in white Swiss train skirt, trimmed with three deep plaited ruffles; an imported white tulle overskirt, embroidered with a white silk vine, caught en panier with white silk, headed with a ruche and a wreath of roses; long sleeves of white silk; white satin sash. Miss Church, of Rochester, daughter of the Chief Justice, a beautiful blonde, wore a rich pearl silk en train; overskirt of Valenciennes; low corsage of the silk and pointed of the Valenciennes; sabot sleeves to match; black velvet sash; pearl ornaments. Mrs. M. A. Ruggles, of New York, was dressed in a fine salmon-colored and white striped silk, full train, trimmed in Roman style with salmon-colored satin and white fringe; square corsage, trimmed with white lace; long sleeves; salmon-colored satin sash, trimmed with white fringe. Miss Daniels, of New York, a full blonde, was attired in white tarlatan, with an immense train, elaborately trimmed with ruches of the same; overskirt and paniers of the same; high corsage, trimmed to match train; long sleeves; diamonds. Mrs. W. H. Weaver, of Philadelphia, appeared in a dress of white silk, full train, having one wide ruffle of the same in clustered plaits headed with narrow black lace; overskirt of the same cut in broad escallops and trimmed with wide black lace, headed with numerous rows of narrow black velvet and black lace; low corsage and short sleeves to match. It was rumored that this dress was the creation of Worth, of Paris. Very rich diamonds, including pin and earrings. Mrs. Tabor, of New York, a beautiful blonde, wore a garnet satin short dress, having one flounce, cut in turrets, headed with wide velvet, overskirt to match, flounce and panier of the same; pointed corsage, trimmed with Valenciennes, Marie Louise sleeves. Mrs. Willes, of New York, was dressed in a pearl silk train skirt, overskirt of white tulle, cut in escallops, trimmed with plaitings of white tulle, edged with white lace; in each escallop a rosette of the pearl silk, with a rose-centre; white satin panier, trimmed with white fringe; square corsage and long sleeves, trimmed with white lace. Miss Spicer, of New York, wore a dress of white figured silk en train, having one deep flounce trimmed with a wide fold of magenta satin, headed with a fold of the same; panier of silk trimmed to match; low corsage, with a yoke of magenta satin, short sleeves, pearl set. Miss Peekham, of Yonkers, a blonde, one of the most graceful dancers in the room, appeared in a delicate pearl silk court train, having one side ruffle of the same, white silk petticoat, trimmed with four narrow ruffles of same; low corsage, trimmed with a fall of point lace; short puffed sleeves, white silk sash, rich diamonds, powdered hair. Miss Dayton, of New York, wore a rich garnet silk, full train, cut in escallops, white Swiss overdress, having on wide ruffle panier of garnet satin, cut to correspond with train; square corsage of the satin, short sleeves, point lace sash. Miss Van Vechten, of New York, was dressed in a green silk, full train, white satin panier, cut in points, square corsage of green silk, trimmed with point lace; sabot sleeves, green sash, coral ornaments. Miss Ayres, of Brooklyn, appeared in a corn colored silk en train, trimmed with deep puffings of white tulle, studded with small black velvet bows, white tulle overskirt, caught, en panier, with black velvet bows; square corsage and long sleeves, trimmed to match; rich diamond set. Miss Hart, of New York, was dressed in a light blue silk, train skirt, having one wide ruffle, cut in points; overshirt of white Swiss, caught en panier, with pink roses; low corsage and short sleeves of blue silk; high corsage and long sleeves of white Swiss. Mrs. George Wright, of New York, wore a train skirt of white silk, trimmed with three folds of blue silk; overskirt, en panier, of blue silk, trimmed with piping of white satin and point lace; low corsage and short sleeves; lace berthe. Miss Spannel, of New York, was dressed in white tarlatan full train, having one wide and four narrow ruffles, trimmed with black velvet and headed with narrow black lace; panier of the tarlatan, trimmed to match, caught with sprays of pink roses; low corsage and short sleeves, pink silk sash, trimmed with rich gold ornaments.

WILL THEY BE PUNISHED?

Two Deputy Sheriffs Make an Indecent Assault On a Mother and Her Two Daughters in Their Own House.

Yesterday afternoon a shock-headed, beetle-browed fellow, named Emanuel Diacont, residing at 206 Forsyth street, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of indecent assault preferred by a Mrs. Maria Walker, of 535 East Sixteenth street. Mrs. Walker it appears, was in debt to her landlord, Otto Meyer, for a month's rent, and on Friday last she received notice that unless the money was forthcoming on yesterday (Monday) at nine o'clock she would be dispossessed. She failed to have the money, being embarrassed pecuniarily in consequence of the absence of her son in Canada, and at noon Mrs. Walker was waited upon by Diacount and a man named William Pratt, who announced themselves as deputy sheriffs come to dispossess her.

Diacount swaggered into the room smiling like a hyena and took a seat. Mrs. Walker has three very nice grown up daughters, and Diacount commenced at once making indecent proposals to them. One of them, Georgiana Walker, he caught by the hands and wanted to push into an adjoining room, but the poor girl resisted him and burst into a flood of tears. He then approached Mrs. Walker herself and, catching her around the body, told her that if she would submit to his desires he would let her stay. Recoiling from the ruffian's embrace, Mrs. Walker jostled him aside, and, rushing out on the lobby, called aloud for the neighbors to come in to her protection. Diacount, seeing he could not carry out his infamous purpose, slunk down stairs, accompanied by Pratt, and hailing the first policeman they met said they wanted his assistance to dispossess a refractory tenant. Meantime Mrs. Walker was advised to go to court and make a complaint. Yesterday Diacont and Pratt were arrested by officer Cummings, of the Court squad. The circumstances above narrated were detailed to the Justice, and Diacont was held to answer in default of $500 bail. Pratt was discharged, there being nothing alleged against him except that he asked a bribe of two dollars.

The two men are employed by Marshal Flock, of the Tenth District Civil Court, to do, as he expresses it himself, his "dirty work," and no doubt they are a precious pair of rascals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, August 22—6 P. M.

THE INTERVAL OF REFLECTION

which the rest of yesterday permitted was productive of new developments in the gold market to-day. On Saturday there appeared an almost reckless disposition to sell, which continued up to the very close of business, the market leaving off at next to the lowest point of the day. The sober second thought which a calm study of the situation, only possible in the Sabbath quiet, and superinduced, no doubt, by the advisory discourses in the various churches, repressing the greed of gain (?) was apparent early in the day. An almost unanimous opinion was reached that in the dealings of Saturday an error had been committed. It was felt that brilliant as had been the sortie upon the market, in imitation of Von Moltke, whose spirit ruled the hour, the same deliberation had not been observed as distinguishes the movements of that great tactician and that under the excitement of a first success and the apparent demoralization of the enemy, the movement had been pushed beyond supporting distance. The first instinct of the adventurous raiders was rapid retreat, and to this they directed their primal attention this morning. At a more than usually early hour the Gold Room was the scene of much excitement, brokers hurrying thither in numbers long before business commenced at their offices. The initial sales of gold were made at 114¾; but, in the rush to cover, this figure was soon passed and

GOLD ADVANCED

to 115⅛, at which the first recorded transaction in the room occurred. Here the retiring forces, meeting with reinforcements in fresh accessions, acquired renewed confidence, and the price reacted to 115⅛; but only for a short time, the spirit infused into their ranks by this means soon evaporating, when the premium again advanced to 115¾. A subsequent stand was made, which brought it down to 115¼, and for the balance of the day it alternated between that figure and 115⅝, closing with a better feeling on the part of the raiders at 115½, the pursuers offering terms one-eighth below that figure.

CABLE ADVICES,

showing a fractional decline in bonds in London were received, but were without effect, being counteracted by the war news. It is very evident that in the oversold condition of the market it was merely a legitimate reaction which advanced the premium. Besides, this decline was but slight, prices being reported successively for '62's 88¾ a 88⅞, 88¾ a 88⅝ and 88½ a 88⅜. Consols throughout the day were strong at 91⅜ a 91½. After the first excitement of the morning the market naturally settled into a dull condition, and transactions were on a very limited scale. The particulars of

THE MOVEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM

are shown in the following table:—

10 A. M.	115¾	2 P. M.	115½
10:35 A. M.	115⅝	3 P. M.	115⅝
11 A. M.	115¾	4 P. M.	115½
12 M.	115⅝	5 P. M.	115½
12:16 P. M.	115⅝	5:30 P. M.	115⅝
1 P. M.	115¾		

The extent of Saturday's speculative sales is shown in the following report of the operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:—Gross clearings, $100,987,000; gold balances, $1,632,309; currency balances, $1,934,168.

This is also further shown in the demand for cash gold, the loaning rate ranging from flat to one, two and three per cent per annum and 1-64 of one per cent per day for borrowing. In a single transaction after Clearing House hours two per cent was paid for carrying.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government market continued dull but firm, prices exhibiting only slight fluctuations. Prices at the close were:—United States currency sixes, 112⅛ a 112⅜; do., 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., coupon, 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅞ a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 105⅛ a 105⅜; do. do., coupon, 108⅝ a 108⅞.

STOCKS INACTIVE.

The stock market presents no new feature, and transactions continue on a contracted scale and mostly within a narrow margin. The principal activity to-day was in the Vanderbilt stocks, including Lake Shore and Wabash, which at one time were strong and buoyant, but went off towards the close. The following were

THE PRICES AT THE SECOND NOON CALL:—

Canton Company, 60 a 65; Consolidation Coal, 26 a 32; Cumberland Iron, 30 a 40; Western Union, 34⅞ a 35; Quicksilver, 4½ bid; Mariposa, 5 a 6; do. preferred, 9 a 10; Boston Water Power, 17; Adams Express, 65½ a 66⅞; Wells-Fargo Express, 13 a 13⅛; do. scrip, 2⅛ a 3; American Express, 42⅛ a 42⅞; United States Express, 42⅞ a 43⅛; Pacific Mail, 38⅞ a 38⅝; New York Central consolidated, 95 a 95⅛; do. scrip, 90⅛ a 90⅞; Erie, 22⅞; Harlem, 131⅛ bid; Reading, 95⅞ a 96; Michigan Central, 118 bid; Lake Shore, 92⅛ a 92⅜; Illinois Central, 135⅛ a 136⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106 a 106⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 81⅞ a 83; do. preferred, 85⅛ a 85⅜; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 80; New Jersey Central, 101⅛ bid; Rock Island, 113⅜ a 113⅛; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60 a 60⅛; do. preferred, 76⅜ a 76⅝; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51⅞ a 52; do. preferred, 75⅛ bid; Fort Wayne, 94⅛ a 94⅞; Chicago and Alton, 111 a 112; do. preferred, 114; Ohio and Mississippi, 33⅛ a 33⅜; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105⅜ bid; Morris and Essex, 89; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3⅛ a 3⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107⅝ a 108; do. preferred, 111⅛ bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17⅜ a 17⅝.

THE EXTREME FIGURES

of the day are shown in the subjoined table, and closing prices further down:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
N. Y. Central and Hudson con.	95¾	94¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson certs.	91	90
Erie	23	22¾
Reading	96	95½
Lake Shore	92¾	91½
Wabash	52¾	51½
Pittsburg	106⅜	105⅞
Northwestern	82¾	81⅞
Northwestern preferred	85¾	85⅛
Rock Island	113⅞	113
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60¾	59⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	76⅞	76⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33⅛
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅛

SOUTHERN STATE BONDS STEADY.

The market for Southern State bonds was inactive but firm. Prices closed:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63 a 63⅛; do., new, 61 a 61⅛; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63⅛; do., new, 64; do., registered stock, old, 50⅛ a 50⅜; Georgia sixes, 83 a 85; do. sevens, 91½ a 92; do. sevens, old, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 52⅛ a 53; do. funding, 1866, 38 a 40; do. do., 1868, 35 a 36; do. new, 31 a 33; do., special tax, 24 a 25; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89⅛ a 90; Louisiana sixes, 72⅛ a 73; do., new, 65 a 67; do. levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. eights, 87 a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 77 a 80; do. railroad eights, 83 a 85; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. railroad eights, 92 a 94; South Carolina sixes, 82 a 87; do., new, January and July, 73 a 73⅛; do. do., April and October, 75 a 77; do. registered stock, old, 75 a 80; Arkansas sevens, 73 a 75; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 79 a 80; do. interest eights, 73 a 75; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 78; do. second do. eights, 65 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson first, 82 a 84; do. second, 73 a 75; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 85 a 86; do. second, 73 a 75; do. stock, 36 a 37; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 68 a 70; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 74 a 76; Memphis City sixes, 56 a 56⅛; Savannah City sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 75; do. issue railroad sixes, 68 a 70; do. new sevens, 72 a 75.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds to-day:—

New York Cen 6's, 1887	86	Tol, W & W con s f	80½
New York Cen 7's, 1876	99	Gt West 1st m, 1888	86½
N Y Cen 7's, con 1876	99	Gt West 2d m, 1893	80
New York Cen 7's, '65-'76	99	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	83
Erie 1st mtge ex	98	Chic, R I & Pacific	96½
Erie 7's, 3d m, end, 1879	96	Mor & Essex 1st m	100
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	82½	Mor & Essex 2d m	92½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	79½	Clev & Tol sink fund	98½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	101½	N J Central 2d m	109
Hud R 7s, 3d, '75	100½	N J Cen new bds	100
Harlem 1st m	100	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	101
Alb & Sus 1st m	100	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	93½
Alb & Sus 2d m	92½	Clev & P 2d m	97
Alb & Sus 3d m	93½	Clev & P 3d m	93
Chic, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	110½	Clev & P 4th m	75
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	93	Chi & Alt s fund	101
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	98	Chi & Alt 1st m	100
Cent Pac bds	87½	Chi & Alt income	93½
Union Pac 1st bonds	82¾	Ohio & Miss 1st m	96
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1870	110	St Louis & Iron M bonds	84
Alt & T H 1st m	98	Mil & St P 1st m, 8's	102½
Alt & T H 2d m pref	82	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	90½
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	75½	Mil & St P, I & M d	84½
Chic & N W 1st m	92½	Mil & St P 2d m	85
Han & St J land grant	107½	C, C & Ind, 1st m	82½
Del, Lac & West 1st m	99	Tol, Peo & W, E D	84
Tol & W 1st m ext	90	N York & N Haven 6's	99
Tol & W 2d m	88	Boston, H & Erie gtd	25
Tol & W equip bds	76		

CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for city bank stocks to-day:—New York, 138; Mechanics', 133; America, 145; City, 205; Phenix, 108; Tradesmen's, 150; Mechanics and Traders', 116; Seventh Ward, 110; State of New York, 112; Commerce, 122½; Ocean, 80; Mercantile, 125; American Exchange, 113; Chatham, 167; Irving, 120; Metropolitan, 130½; Citizens', 130; People's, 140; Market, 114; Nassau, 108; Continental, 92½; Importers and Traders', 152; Central National, 104½; Fourth National, 104⅞; Ninth National, 110; Tenth National, 126½; Oriental, 165; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 102.

MONEY

is steady at five per cent as the ruling rate on call. Exceptions have occurred at four and six, the former on government and the latter on stocks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

is weaker. We quote:—Bankers' rates, sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅞ a 109⅛; good to prime bankers', 109⅜ a 109⅝; short sight, 110⅛ a 110⅜; Paris, sixty days, nominal; short sight, nominal; Antwerp, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Switzerland, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Hamburg, 36½ a 36⅞; Amsterdam, 41⅛ a 41⅜; Frankfort, 41⅛ a 41⅜; Bremen, 80 a 80½; Prussian thalers, 74½ a 72⅞.

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$378,517
Gold payments	46,324
Gold balance	68,525,448
Currency receipts	542,251
Currency payments	251,861
Currency balance	12,445,663
Customs	340,000

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day:—

Currency	$37,744,584
Coin	102,613,531

—of which $33,822,000 are coin certificates.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

August 15—Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall—Silver	$200
Gold	310
August 15—Schooner Retorno, Tobasco—Silver	16,100
Gold	2,000
August 15—Steamer Bienville, Havana—Gold	60,000
August 16—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—Silver	495
August 16—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Silver	7,000
Gold	31,000
Total for the week	$117,105
Previously reported	7,405,375
Total since January 1, 1870	$7,522,480
Same time 1869	9,824,531
Same time 1868	4,866,850
Same time 1867	2,021,429

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, August 22—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '67	110	800 shs N Y Cen&H ..b c	95½
50000 do b3	110⅛	200 do	95⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '68	110⅛	200 do	95¾
3000 Tenn 6's, ex c	63	100 Erie RR ....b c	22¾
3000 Tenn 6's, n	61	700 Reading RR	95⅞
5000 Va 6's, new	64	200 do	95¾
10000 S C 6's, n. Apl&Oct	77	200 do ....b c	96
1000 Conn 6's	100	200 Tol, Wab & W	52¼
1000 Mich So 2d m	93	600 L S & M S RR	92¾
20000 Cen Pac RR g bds	88	600 do ....b c	92¾
1000 Tol&W con cv bds	80½	15 do	92⅞
500 Mor & Es 2d m	93½	2500 do	92½
1000 C, P & Ash 1st	92½	2000 Clev & Pitts RR	106
5 shs Hanover Bank	104½	100 do	105¾
50 Cen Nat Bk	104½	400 do b3	106
5 do	105	100 Chic & NW RR	82
100 Pac M SS Co ....b c	38½	100 Chi & N W pfd	85⅜
200 Mariposa M Co ..b c	5¾	100 do b10	85½
200 do	5⅝	300 N J Central RR	101⅜
100 Mar prf ....b c	9¼	55 do	102
100 Wells-Fargo Exp	13½	100 Chic & Rk I RR	113¾
200 Wells-Fargo Ex scp	2½	200 Ohio & Miss RR	33⅜
100 U States Ex	43¼	100 St L & I M RR	45
200 do	43¼	50 Mil & St Paul RR.bc	60½
100 Am Mer Un Ex	42¾	100 Han & St J RR	108¼
20000 N Y C & H RR ctfs	91	200 Col, C & I C RR	17⅜

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$2000 US 6's, '81, c	114⅝	$50000 US 5-20, c, '67.b3	110⅜
10000 US 5-20, c, '64	111	20000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅜
3000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110	1000 U S 6's currency	112
13000 US 5-20, c, '67	110		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Alabama 8's	98	200 shs L S & M S RR.s3	92¼
5 shs Fourth Nat Bk	105	200 do	92⅜
300 N Y Cen & H R ..b c	94¾	50 do	92⅜
400 do	94¾	200 Cleve & Pitts ..b c	106
20000 N Y C & H R ctfs	90½	100 Chi & NW RR pf.b10	85⅝
30000 do ....bet call	90¾	200 H & St Jo RR b c	107½
100 Erie RR b30	22¾	100 do	107¾
200 Harlem RR	132¼	50 Stonington RR	90
300 L S & M S RR	92⅜		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail	38¾ a 38⅞	Northwestern	81½ a 81¾
N Y Central con	94¾ a 94⅞	NWestern pref.	85½ a 85⅝
N Y Cen scrip	90½ a 90¾	Rock Island	113 a 113⅛
Erie	22¾ a 22⅞	St Paul	59¾ a 59⅞
Reading	95¾ a 95⅞	St Paul pf	76¼ a 76⅜
Lake Shore	91⅝ a 91¾	Wabash	51¼ a 51⅜
Cleve & Pitts	106 a 106½	Ohio & Miss	33⅛ a 33¼

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, August 22—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The movement in spot cotton to-day was fairly active, but business was somewhat retarded by the dearth of good staple desirable for spinning purposes. Prices advanced upon low middling and grades above that quality. The lower grades, which to a large extent depend upon a foreign market, were comparatively without buyers, and prices show a less marked advance. The sales embraced 2,088 bales, including 559 bales for export, 1,458 bales for spinning, and 71 bales for speculation. There was a brisk movement in speculative contracts, the total sales reaching 3,300 bales at an advance of from ⅛c. to ⅜c. per pound over Saturday's figures, the market closing quiet, however, both for spot cotton and future contracts. The sales were 800 bales, basis low middling, for August, at 18⅞c.; 100 do. do. at 18 9-16c., 400 do. do. at 18⅝c., 500 do. for September at 17⅞c., 300 do. do. at 17⅝c., 200 do. for September and October at 17⅝c., 300 do. for October at 17c., and 500 do. for December at 16⅝c.; also (late Saturday) 200 bales for August at 18⅛c., and 150 do. for November at 16⅝c. We append the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	*Mobile and Memphis.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Good ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
Low middling	18⅞	19⅛	19¼	19⅜
Middling	19¾	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
Good middling	21⅝	21⅞	22⅛	22¼

COFFEE.—There prevailed a fair demand for Rio from the trade at about former prices. The sales were 560 bags ex South America, 2,200 do. ex Iconia, 100 do. ex Merrimac and 750 do. ex Contest; also 2,200 bags in Baltimore ex Birkebeneren, on private terms. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14⅛c. a 14⅝c.; fair do., 15c. a 15⅛c.; good do., 16c. a 16⅜c.; prime do., 17c. a 17⅛c.; extremes for lots, 14⅛c. a 18c.; Java, 19⅛c. a 21½c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅛c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 19⅛c.; Laguayra, 16⅛c. a 18⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Ceara, 16c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 19⅛c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15⅛c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,706 bbls. flour, 13 bbls. corn meal, 131,839 bushels wheat, 147,117 do. corn, 69,333 do. oats, 2,840 do. rye and 12,500 do. malt. The flour market ruled steady under a moderate inquiry. The sales were about 7,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull but unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Rye flour was dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was quite steady, with sales of 100 bbls., part at $5 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $5 25
Superfine State	5 60 a 5 85
Extra State	5 70 a 6 00
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 60 a 5 75
Extra do	5 70 a 6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 70 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 25 a 6 75
Family	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 9 50
Rye flour	5 00 a 7 00
Southern extra and family	7 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, city	5 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 35
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 00 a 6 10

—Wheat was in fair request at steady prices. There was no prime spring wheat on sale. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee would probably have brought $1 27 a $1 28, and prime No. 1 about $1 32 a $1 33. The sales comprised about 88,000 bushels at $1 13½ a $1 15 for common No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 20 for kiln dried do., $1 30 for common No. 1, $1 35 for new Southern Illinois winter, $1 37 a $1 40 for amber winter. Rye was dull and nominal at 95c. for Western. Of malt 3,500 bushels two-rowed State were sold between $1 20 a $1 30. Corn was dull, heavy and lower; the sales were about 29,000 bushels at 84c. a 88c. for new; high mixed at 89c.; yellow at 91c. a $1 10c., and white at $1 a $1 14. Barley was dull and nominal; no sales were reported. Oats were steady, with sales of 65,000 bushels at 50c. a 55c. for Western and Ohio, and 48c. a 50c. for black Illinois.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull and rates were generally heavy. The offerings of almost all articles were light. For vessels for charter there was but little demand, and rates were less firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 30,000 bushels wheat, in bulk, at 5d. a 5¼d., chiefly at 5d.; to London, 300 bbls. rosin on private terms, and 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d.; to Antwerp, 50 hhds. tobacco at 37s. 6d.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 3d. The charters were:—A bark (now in New Haven) to a direct port on the Continent, with 3,500 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a bark to Liverpool with 1,900 do., at 5s. 6d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Havre or Antwerp, with 4,700 do., at 5s. 6d.; a brig to Santa Cruz, $1,600; a brig to Lisbon or Oporto, with 1,500 bbls. petroleum; a bark, 227 tons, from Sicily to New York, and one 425 tons, for the same voyage, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—The demand was light, and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were firm, however, at 21c. a 23c. for bags, and 31c. a 32c. for cloth, the latter price for Borneo.

HOPS.—The market was extremely quiet, there being no demand, except for small amounts to supply immediate necessities. Holders were firm in their views, however, being unwilling to sell to any extent, except at full figures. Common to choice grades were quoted at 10c. a 20c.

HEMP.—The demand for all kinds was light. No sales except 690 bales Manila on private terms. Prices were nominal at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c., gold, for Manila; 5c. a 6c., do., for jute; 11⅛c., do., for Sisal, and 7⅛c. do., for Tampico, in bond.

HAY.—There prevailed a moderate demand at about former figures; the receipts were only moderate. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a 90c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 15. Long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 15; short do., 85c. a 90c.

MOLASSES.—The market was still dull and heavy, and no sales of moment were reported. There was but little demand, and that was almost exclusively for small lots to supply the present wants of the trade. The stock of most descriptions is large, and holders are generally anxious to realize. Prices were heavy and nominal at the following quotations:—

	New Crop.	*Old Crop.*
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	25c. a 30c.	23c. a 25c.
Clayed	30c. a 37c.	24c. a 27c.
Muscovado, refining	32c. a 40c.	25c. a 30c.
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	37c. a 60c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 95c.	— a —

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was very quiet, and prices were heavy and lower, closing at about 39c. for merchantable lots. The demand was very light, and entirely for small lots, and the sales were confined to about 100 bbls., in lots, part at 39½c. Rosin was dull and nominal, except for strained, which was moderately dealt in at full prices. There were sold 1,000 bbls. strained at $1 85, and 200 do. No. 2 and No. 1 at $1 90 a $2 75. We quote:—Strained, $1 82½ a $1 85; No. 2, $1 87½ a $2 25; No. 1, $2 50 a $3 50; pale, $3 75 a $4 75; extra do. and window glass, $5 a $7. Washington tar was in demand, and 400 bbls. were sold at $2 25. Wilmington was generally quoted at $2 75.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and heavy; jobbing lots in casks were selling at 92c. a 93c. Other kinds were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of consequence transacted in crude in bulk, the demand being light and only for small lots, but the market was very strong, owing to the very light offerings. Lots for immediate delivery were quoted at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c., holders generally refusing to sell to any extent below the outside price. We heard of sales of 1,000 bbls. on private terms. Crude in barrels was inactive and nominal at about 16⅛c. No sales were reported. Naphtha was quoted at 9⅛c. a 10c. without further sales. The market for refined oil opened stronger, with small offerings, and a fair demand, chiefly for export; but closed very quiet, though firm, at 26c., at which price about all of the sales were made. For lots for next month's delivery 26c. was firmly demanded at the close. The sales were 300 bbls. at 26c., about 1,500 do. for the first half of September at 26c., 4,000 do. for August at 26c. and 2,000 do. for the first week in September at the same price; also 3,000 cases on private terms. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 27c. a 28c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was passably active and firm at Saturday's closing prices, closing, however, dull and lower. The sales were 3,000 bbls. for August, part at 25⅛c.; 500 do. for September, 1,000 do. for October and 1,000 do. for November, together at 24⅛c.; 3,000 do. for September and October (1,500 each month) at 25c., 4,000 do., for September to December at 25c., the market closing at about 25c. for August, 24⅛c. for September and 24⅛c. for September to December.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 175 bbls. pork and 47 packages cut meats. There was more firmness in the market for pork to-day, though the business transacted was light, buyers refusing to operate except at previous figures. Sellers demanded $28 75 and buyers offered $28 50. About 200 bbls., in lots, were sold at $28 75 a $29, chiefly at the inside price. Dressed hogs were more sought after and stronger, the closing prices being 12⅛c. a 13c. for common to prime grades. Live hogs were in fair request at about former prices. Common to prime lots were quoted at 9⅛c. to 10c., with arrivals of 4,420 head. In beef there was a small business, though full prices were asked. A few sales were made within the range of $13 a $18 for plain mess and $16 a $19 for extra do.; tierce beef was dull and nominal. We quote:—Prime mess $27 a $30. Bacon was slow of sale, and no sales were reported; prices were nominal. We quote:—Long clear 15⅛c. The market for cut meats was still dull, the demand being confined to small parcels, but there was no change to note in prices. For Western and city pickled hams 19c. a 20c. was demanded, while tight tierced and bagged do. were quoted at 21⅛c. a 24⅛c. The market for lard was quiet, business being restricted by the increased firmness of sellers, who refused to sell prime Western steam below 16⅛c.; there were buyers at 16⅛c. a 16⅛c. City lard was steady, with sales of about 125 tierces at 16c. a 16⅛c.—the latter price for kettle.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but unchanged. About 50 tierces were sold at 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.—the inside price for common. Rangoon was dull at 7c. a 7⅛c.

STEARINE was quiet, the demand being only for small lots, but prices were steady. A few small sales were made within the range of 14c. a 18⅛c. for common to choice.

SUGAR.—The business in raw was very light, the demand from all classes of buyers being confined to small amounts, and prices were heavy, holders generally being anxious to realize. The sales were 359 hhds., part at 10c. a 11⅛c. for Cuba and Porto Rico. Refined was moderately active and weak at 13⅛c. for hard, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c for soft white, 12⅛c. a 12⅛c. for extra C and 11c. a 12⅛c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair refining, 9⅛c.; good refining, 9⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 10c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 11c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅛c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅛c. a 10c.; melado, 5⅛c. a 8⅛c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., grocery grades, 10c. a 11⅛.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed was dull and nominal at our last quotations. Grass were dull, at 14c. for clover and $4 50 a $5 for timothy.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but the market remained steady. About 50,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c., chiefly at the latter price.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 540 bbls. There was but little improvement in the demand, and lower prices prevailed. There were sold 250 bbls., at 95½c. a 96c.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Items of Local Interest and Police News.

Matthew Garaghan fell from a stoop in Commerce street, near Van Brunt, on Sunday night, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The residence of E. D. Davidson, at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Columbia street, was burglariously entered yesterday morning and robbed of $140 worth of property.

James O'Brien, the river thief who was shot by officer Cowan while making off with some plunder, recovered from his injuries and yesterday was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A team of horses attached to one of the cross-town railroad cars fell into a sewer in course of construction, at the corner of Lawrence and Willoughby streets, yesterday afternoon. When taken out it was found that one of them had his neck broken and the other was so badly injured that he was unfit for use.

Two colored men, named Beriah Nelson and Isaac Dougherty, got into an altercation on Sunday night in regard to a colored girl named Elizabeth Robinson, Elizabeth had deserted Dougherty for Nelson, and Dougherty meeting his rival on Sunday night pummelled him until he was senseless. He was subsequently found by Roundsman Donaghue, of the Ninth precinct, bleeding profusely from three scalp wounds.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Mitchell place, n s, 162 ft e of 1st av, 18x80.10	$13,975
Norfolk st, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton st, 25x100	27,000
12th st, s s, No. 518, 276 ft e of av A, 25x103	15,500
16th st, n s, 175 ft w of 9th av, 25x92	6,000
42d st, n s, 78 ft e of 11th av, 22x100.5x18x— 11th av, e s, 75 ft s of 43d st, 25.5x100	6,125
46th st, n s, 455 ft w of 9th av, 50x100.4	5,500
114th st, n s, 357 ft w of 3d av, 18.9x100.11	11,000
129th st, n s, 385 ft w of 3d av, 25x199.10	7,397

Kings County.

Concord st, s e s, 250 ft n e of Fort Hill pl, 50x123.6	600
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston st, s s, 668 ft e of Bushwick av, 15x100	500
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston st, 643 ft e of Bushwick av, 25x100	1,000
Floyd st, n s, 175 ft w of Yates av, 25x100 Yates av, w s, 50 ft n of Stockton st, 25x100	15,000
Jackson st, n s, 225 ft e of Graham av, 25x138.3	2,400
Lorimer st, e s, 125 ft n of Skillman st, 25x100	2,000
Warren st, s e s, 150 ft s w of Lexington av, 50x125, New Utrecht	150
Gates av, s s, 625 ft e of Bedford av, 3x100	275
Hudson av, e s, 535 ft n of Myrtle av, 25x100	4,000
Canarsie, Banyan's land, n w cor, 109.10x393.4	250

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

Lot 36, block 341, Sisson map, 25x100	1,410
Lot 30, block 341, Sisson map, 25x100	2,800
Prospect st, s s, 113 ft w of Palisade av, 17x50	2,300
Montrose av, e s, lot 24, block B, Post's map, 25x100	750

HOBOKEN.

8th st, n s, 39 ft e of Bloomfield st	7,500

WEEHAWKEN.

Lots 16 and 17, block 14, Niles' map, 50x100	600

NORTH BERGEN.

Lots 93, 93 and 94 Smith's map, 75x100	400
Corner Fort Lee turnpike and Bull's Ferry road, 25x100	400

TOWNSHIP OF UNION.

Lots 480 and 481, block 26, Hexamer's map, 50x100	800
Lot 926, block 18, Hexamer's map, 25x100	500
Lot 12, block 4, Hexamer's map, 25x100	100

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Jefferson st, w s, 433 ft s of Ferry, 28x106	1,500
Holland st, w s, 500 ft s of Gold, 25x100	400
Blunt st, e s, 450 ft of Gold, 50x100	700
Kossuth st, s s, 370 ft e of Hamburg place, 75x100	1,200
Newark st, w s, 56 ft s of New, 30x97	1,000

ORANGE.

Monroe st, s s, 93 ft w of Bell, 55x121x164x112	1,150

Westchester County.

EASTCHESTER.

9th av and 5th st, 130x500	266

OSSINING.

Ellis place, s s, adjoining M E church property, 50x157	5,500
State st, e s, J Cladenyne property, 50x140	3,700
Ann and Liberty sts, s w corner, 35x75	300
Liberty st, n s, 50 ft e of Ann st, 50x100	500

RYE.

Lot 29, map of Wainwright property, 9-10 acre	870

CORTLANDT.

Furnand Woods road, n s, adjoining H Craig, 20.18 acres	2,687
East Haverstraw road, n s, adjoining E Williams, 12 acres	400
Park st, s s, 74 ft e of James st, 51x148	1,221

GREENBURG.

Hart's Corner road, n s, N T Porter's property	1,200

MORRISANIA.

Alexander av and 143d st, n e corner, 25x106	16,000

WEST FARMS.

Fordham av and Cedar st, n e corner, 550x500	11,000

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

SIMMONDS—COWAN.—On Saturday, August 13, at Grace church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. A. R. Graves, JOHN C. SIMMONDS, of Twickenham, England, to LUCINDA SUSAN, only daughter of the Rev. George Baring Cowan, late rector Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

VOIGT—MCRAE.—At Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday, August 16, FREDERICK VOIGT, of Hoboken, to ALICE, eldest daughter of John C. McRae, of Pamrapo, N. J.

Died.

AHERN.—On Monday, August 22, MINNIE, daughter of John and Louise Ahern, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 336 avenue A, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

AVERELL.—On Monday, August 22, HELEN G. AVERELL, infant daughter of John D. and Julia A. Averell, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 64 East Fifty-third street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BALESTIER.—At Boston, on Saturday, August 20, HENRY WOLCOTT BALESTIER, second son of Joseph N. Balestier, of this city, aged 30 years.

BLANEY.—On Monday, August 22, THOMAS BLANEY, native of Drumshanbo, county Leitrim, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 159 West Twenty-seventh street.

BOUSE.—At Stony Point, N. Y., on Monday, August 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH BOUSE, widow of Caspar Bouse, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William H. Rose, Stony Point, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.

BUTENSCHON.—On Sunday, August 21, WILHELMINE BUTENSCHOIR, sister of N. F. Butenschon, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the New York Saengerrunde and New York Schutzen-corps, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 312 avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

CARROLL.—On Monday, August 22, CATHARINE CARROLL, the youngest daughter of Michael and Marion Carroll, aged 1 year and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 211 East Thirty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CRASSOUS.—Suddenly, at Williamsport, Pa., on Saturday, August 20, of cholera infantum, HOWELS IMERRE, youngest child of Ferdinand H. and Hattie A. Crassous, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Remains interred at Yonkers, N. Y.

DENNEN.—On Monday, August 22, Mrs. DENNEN, the mother of James Dennen, of Hunter's Point, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Rice, 468 Second avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DEXTER.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, on Saturday, August 20, ADOLPHUS DEXTER, late lieutenant, United States Navy.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Charles Dellinger, No. 122 West Forty-third street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

FUCHS.—On Monday, August 22, BETA FUCHS, wife of Fr. Fuchs, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GOLDEN.—On Sunday, August 21, MARY LORIETTA, infant daughter of Michael P. and Rose Golden, aged 1 day.

GRIMES.—On Sunday, August 21, GEORGE GRIMES, aged 73 years, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 316 Seventh avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GRINDALL.—On Monday, August 22, JACOB R. GRINDALL, son of John and Martha Grindall, aged 4 months and 2 days.

Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence 358 West Fifty-third street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock.

HALLOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 20, after a lingering illness, D. ALBERT HALLOWELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 304 State street, near Bond, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

HOGAN.—On Monday, August 22, JAMES HOGAN, in the 62d year of his age, a native of the parish of Kilbride, county Roscommon, Ireland.

The friends of the family and also the members of the Father Mathew T. A. B. (Parent) Society and also the members of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 123 Mulberry street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, August 21, ANNIE STOCKDALE, daughter of Theodore D. and Sarah Johnston, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 258 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J.

LENEHAN.—On Sunday, August 21, HANORAH LENEHAN, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 347 East Twenty-fourth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Connecticut, on Friday, August 19, SAMUEL LYNES, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Stephen C. Lynes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains leave depot, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, at 9, 11½ and 12½ o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—On Saturday, August 20, EDWARD W. MACKENZIE, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 507 East 120th street, Harlem, this (Tuesday) morning at half-past ten o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday morning, August 21, ELIZABETH S., wife of Henry T. Marsh, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence 273 West Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning at quarter to nine o'clock.

MOGER.—MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George E. Moger, and eldest daughter of the late Charles T. and Hester Kelsey, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, August 21, after a long and painful illness, SARAH JANE, wife of George A. Moss.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, River and Sixth streets, Hoboken, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCCOLL.—On Saturday, August 20, HUGH MCCOLL, a native of Scotland, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 222 Cherry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Glasgow (Scotland) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—On Sunday morning, August 21, MARTHA B., wife of Samuel B. Nichols, aged 39 years.

Funeral services, at her late residence, 400 Grove street, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'REILLY.—On Sunday August 21, MARY, wife of Thomas O'Reilly, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 261 West Twentieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

ODELL.—On Saturday, August 20, DANIEL W. ODELL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William G. Odell, Cedar street, Woodside, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Belleville horse cars connect with railroad at Newark.

PALMER.—On Sunday, August 21, GEORGE A. PALMER, in his 27th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 243 Seventh street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Western papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Penn Yan, N. Y., on Monday, August 22, JOHN K. PHILLIPS, of the firm of N. R. Long & Co.

REID.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, August 17, WILHELMINA A. REID, wife of Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., in the 58th year of her age.

RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 21, THOMAS B. RHODES, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 380 Adelphi street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROSEVELT.—On Friday, August 19, at Southport, Conn., of consumption, MARCUS ROSEVELT, aged 37 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

SEWARD.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, August 21, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, EMMA, daughter of James and Lydia Seward, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 Vandam street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SIBELL.—At Eagleswood, N. J., on Sunday, August 21, LOUIS, son of J. W. and H. T. Sibell, aged 14 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood via Staten Island Railroad and ferry, arriving at Whitehall at forty-five minutes past one o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

STAGG.—At Stratford, on Friday, August 19, MARGARET, H., second daughter of J. H. Stagg, Esq.

STURGES.—On Sunday, August 21, JANE FREEMAN, wife of Lothrop L. Sturges, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 116 East Nineteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Stapleton, on Sunday, August 21, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Presbyterian church, Stapleton, S. I., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

TOY.—On Monday morning, at half-past six o'clock, August 22, WILLIE, only child of William D. and Lucy A. Toy, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

A bud on earth,
To bloom in heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 143 North Portland avenue, near Myrtle, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

WATKINS.—At his residence, Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday, August 21, at twelve o'clock, midnight, CHARLES S. WATKINS, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WENDELKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 21, MATILDA, wife of John Wendelken, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 Putnam avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In this city, on Monday, August 22, HOYNES H. WRIGHT, son of the late William Wright, of Boston.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 150 East Thirty-eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

M. Ollivier at the Point of Death.

MILITARY AGITATION IN PORTUGAL.

American Odd Fellows in Europe.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

M. Ollivier at the Point of Death.

PARIS, August 22—P. M.

M. Ollivier, late Prime Minister of the Imperial Cabinet, has been attacked with brain fever and lies dangerously ill at his home. The very latest bulletin as to his condition reports that his life is despaired of, both by his physicians and relatives.

ROME.

No Troops from Prussia.

LONDON, August 22, 1870.

The *North German Gazette* categorically denies the rumor now circulating through Italy that Prussia has offered to send a garrison to Rome to replace the French troops lately withdrawn.

ENGLAND.

American Odd Fellows.

LONDON, August 22, 1870.

Mr. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows of the United States, sailed in the steamer Java on his return home.

Mr. Austin has gone to Berlin.

BELGIUM

Steam Service to New York.

BRUSSELS, August 22, 1870.

The Belgian government has submitted to the Legislative Chambers a project of law regulating steamer service between Antwerp and New York.

ROUMANIA.

The Executive Sustained.

BUCHAREST, August 22, 1870.

A movement having for its object to make Galesco Regent of Roumania has been defeated.

CHINA.

The Allied European Fleet.

LONDON, August 22, 1870.

Advices from Hong Kong of August 4 state that the French and English fleets are at Chefou, where they await orders.

PORTUGAL.

Military Insubordination.

MADRID, August 22, 1870.

Insubordination has manifested itself among the Portuguese troops stationed in the Island of Madeira.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Fires Around Ottawa Still Raging—Suffering Among the Citizens.

OTTAWA, August 22, 1870.

The fires are still burning in all directions. The distress and suffering are incalculable. The Governor's residence is in danger. The mills have closed and all hands are out fighting the fire. A public meeting will be held to devise means for relieving the distressed.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee—Encouraging Prospects for the Fall Elections—Active Sympathy for Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1870.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met here to-day. Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, acted as chairman, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, as secretary.

Communications were read from R. C. McCormack, of Arizona, and ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

The secretary read the full report of the operations of the past month and presented a cheerful prospect for the fall elections. Speeches ware made by Mr. Carson, of Maryland; Mr. Wood, of Delaware, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That this committee heartily sympathize with the German people in their present war with Napoleon, recognizing, as we do, that it is not a contest between the French people and the Germans, but an effort on the part of an unprincipled adventurer to disturb the peace of Europe for his own aggrandizement.

Resolved, That the subordinate councils throughout the United States be requested to manifest their sympathy by donations in aid of the local societies, and by resolutions showing our sincere sympathy with Germany, the friend of education and of civil and religious liberty.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trial of the Military Prisoners—Civil Suits Instituted Against Colonel Kirk.

RALEIGH, August 22, 1870.

Judge Pearson in Chambers to-day commenced the examination of the bench warrant cases of the State vs. Wiley. Nineteen negroes and four whites for the State, and thirteen whites and three negroes for the defence, were sworn as witnesses. This was completed at half-past ten, and the court was adjourned until three o'clock. On the reassembling of the court three witnesses were examined for the State, and the court was again adjourned. Nothing was elicited beyond a description of the building where Stephens' body was found. Judge Pearson was applied to, but refused to call out Bergen, who was bailed to appear to-day, he having gone to his command. Counsel stated that they had affidavits that Bergen had threatened the life of released prisoners who made affidavits regarding his cruelties and tortures.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, opens his court to-morrow, and will probably release thirty or more prisoners now under arrest. Kirk and Bergen will be present to answer for contempt, in not delivering the prisoners who were brought before Judge Pearson; also the civil writ for damages.

Felix Roan, who was released by Judge Brooks at Salisbury, for whom a bench warrant was issued by Judge Pearson, appeared to-day and was bailed,

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet; five-twenty bonds, '62's, 88⅝; '65's, 88; '67's, 87; ten-forties, 85. Railway stocks quiet. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant. Middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, August 22.—Demand is increasing. Orleans is quoted at 99½f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—4 P. M.—Corn, 30s. 6d. for No. 2 mixed. Peas, 37s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Beef, 112s. 6d. Bacon, 58s. for Cumberland cut, 67s. for short rib middles. Pork, 122s. 6d. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—P. M.—Turpentine, 35s. Tallow, 44s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil dull at £31 10s.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, August 21, 1870.

The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing yesterday:—Sugar was slow of sale, but prices were unaltered; holders demand an advance; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds., including 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock remaining in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 256,000 boxes and 3,000 hhds. No. 12 Dutch standard firm at 9 a 9½ reals. Clayed molasses flat at 4 a 4½ reals. Fair to good refining muscovado sugar dull at 7½ a 8 reals. Freights flat; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, 75c. a $1; per hhd. of sugar to do., $3 a $4; per hhd. of molasses to do., $2 a $3; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 25s. a 30s. Bacon steady. Butter steady. Coal oil, 4½ a 4¾ reals. Flour firm at $10 a $11. Hams in demand. Lard firm at [illegible]c. in kegs and 23½c. in tins. Lumber in demand for both white and pitch pine. Potatoes in demand at $2 50 a $2 25. Tallow firm at 13c. Box shooks dull at 7 a 8 reals. Hoops, $50 a $60.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Protection of the Shipping Interests—Looking After the Labor Interests in Congress—Quarrel Over the Adoption of the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1870.

The Labor Congress met this morning with thirty-five members present.

Mr. REDSTONE, of California, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the shipbuilding material used by American shipbuilders should be exempt from imposts and other duties.

Mr. WORTHINGTON offered a resolution, that was tabled on Saturday, relating to the degradation of staff officers, engineers, paymasters and surgeons of the navy. It did not appear at all in the minutes, therefore he moved its adoption. It was adopted.

A resolution expressing approval of the International Workingmen's Association was adopted; also a resolution instructing the secretary to provide a record of the votes of the Senators and Representatives in Congress on questions pertaining to labor interest.

The Committee on Organization presented a report. Mr. Wolf offered a substitute for the report, which was laid on the table.

The section declaring the basis of representation met with considerable opposition, but was passed. The point made by those opposing it was that the basis excluded independent labor organizations in the States that did not have State organizations.

The salary of the President was fixed at $1,500.

The following committee on the national political organization was appointed:—S. P. Cummings, of Massachusetts; A. M. Puett, Indiana; John Maguire, Missouri; Moses W. Fields, Michigan; Alexander Campbell, Illinois; Robert Gilchrist, Kentucky; D. S. Curtiss, District of Columbia; John Sidney, Pennsylvania; John B. Wolf, West Virginia; A. M. Phelps, Connecticut; J. A. Worthington, California; Clinton Briggs, Nebraska; A. M. West, Mississippi; F. L. Miller, Tennessee.

During the afternoon there were about forty delegates present. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization was resumed, and each section separately considered and passed. The time for the next meeting was fixed as the third Monday in August.

Mr. DAVIS offered an additional section, which was adopted, providing that no delegate shall be admitted who is not a *bona fide* member of the organization he represents.

On a motion to adopt the constitution as a whole much confusion arose. Mr. SANFORD declared it had been prepared by a clique. The committee repelled the insinuation. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and announced yeas 26, nays 11, and declared carried. Subsequently the record was corrected and the vote declared 26 yeas and 16 nays, which would defeat the constitution, not being a two-thirds vote. Much confusion followed.

The Vice-President left the chair and the hall, saying he would resign.

President Trevellick finally declared the constitution adopted.

On motion the delegates bound themselves to forward ten dollars each in ten days after their return home for the purpose of paying their indebtedness to President Trevellick.

A resolution by Mr. Serge to dispense with prayer at the opening of the Congress was tabled.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"LE PETIT FAUST."—This pretty little theatre opened last night for the fall season before a crowded house with an English adaptation of Hervé's *opéra bouffe*, "Le Petit Faust." It was mounted in the best style, Mr. Hayes having provided it with some of his choicest scenery. The cast was as follows:—Mephisto, King of the Netherlands, Mrs. James A. Oates; Martha, "a spinster, who never says die," Mr. George L. Fox; Marguerite, a timid young maid, Miss Marion Taylor; Faust, a young old tenor, Mr. H. T. Allen; Valentine, of the very household troops, Mr. William Crane; Siebel, youth of the period, Mr. Charles Drew, Karl, alias Herr Hobber, a gentleman of capers, Miss Lula Prior; Fritz, a regulation swell, Miss F. Jones; Buttons, afterwards Tiger—always spotted—Miss F. Beane; Arab, all alive to coppers, though keeping a broom, Miss Wren; a Cabman, "Hansom is, as Hansom does," Mr. James W. Thorp; The Little Cornet, a pocket warrior, Miss Flora Lee. In regard to the performance, the hoarseness of Mrs. Oates, on whom the weight of the singing fell, acted as a damper which not even the wit and humor of Fox could remove. The arrangement of the music was also faulty, some of the choicest gems of the original being cut out and many pieces introduced which would have driven Hervé crazy. It would be impossible to criticise the performance of the music, as hoarseness seemed to have taken possession of the entire company. Mr. Allen was an exception to the general rule, as his voice was clear enough, but he succeeded in drowning that of every one else. Perhaps the performance may improve on repetition but last night it was anything but a success. Mr. Strelinger should moderate his orchestra and not swamp the chorus so as to make it inaudible. "Le Petite Faust" will be given every night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"UNDER THE PALM."—The second week of the season at Niblo's opens well. There was a good house there last night. "Under the Palm," a new adaptation of Tennyson's poem "Enoch Arden," written expressly for Mr. Barrett, was given with good scenery and a fair cast. There have been a good many versions of this favorite poem, but although "Under the Palm" possesses much merit, to our way of thinking it is not the best that has been played in this city. The piece which was produced at Booth's theatre at the close of last season was in many respects a more effective play. Still Mr. Barrett and the company which assists him succeed in giving a very pleasing performance. As Enoch Arden Mr. Barrett was good, but the character is one not calculated to exhibit the talents of any actor. What there was for him to do, however, was done well. The Philip Ray of Mr. Bangs was also a clever piece of acting, and Miss Moore as Annie Lee, the prettiest little damsel in port, had a part in which she had ample chance to prove that she has lost none of those characteristics which render her acting in pathetic characters successful. She looked and spoke and acted, and, more than all, wept as one might imagine Annie Lee herself did in the imagination of the poet. Mr. Lamb played Gilbert Woggs, the attorney, and played it well; but his drunken scene with Dame Merriam (Mr. Wright) was excellent. He kept the house in a roar from the time he came on the stage until he was taken off in a wheelbarrow. Altogether the piece went off very well, considering the little drawbacks which seem to be almost inevitable on a first night's performance.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Mr. Henry Grau has a benefit at this garden this evening, for which occasion a choice programme has been prepared by Henry Mollenhauer for his orchestra, and some solos will be sung by Mlle. Canissa and Messrs. Habelmann and Formes.

COMPACT OF THE RAILROAD KINGS.

The People to be Fleeced in Consequence.

At a consultation of Jay Gould, on the part of Erie; Commodore Vanderbilt, on the part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, and Colonel Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a uniform rate of freights from this city to the West by these respective railroads was agreed upon. The rates settled upon exceed the summer charges about seventy-five per cent, and are shown in the following list of first class freight prices adopted on the three roads, taking effect to-day:—

	Per Cwt.	
New York to	*Present Price.*	*Former Price.*
Cleveland	$ 63	$ 32
Columbus, Ohio	77	40
Cincinnati	90	45
Indianapolis	92	47
Evansville	1 10	57
Louisville, Ky.	1 12	60
St. Louis, Mo.	1 25	67
Quincy, Ill.	1 25	67
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 74	1 14
Chicago, Ill.	1 00	50

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:—

	Present Rate.	*Former Rate.*
To Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo	$ 63	$ 30
To Chicago and Milwaukee	71	35

The fare for transportation of cattle from Buffalo to New York, which has been carried on for some months past at the competition price of one dollar per car load, has been increased to $140 per car load. It is thought the United States and American Express companies will not be allowed any extension of their transportation contracts and privileges on the Erie and New York Central roads. These companies will establish their own express services. No advance has taken place in the price of tickets for points West and Southwest since last week, but may be soon expected.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN NEW HAVEN.

Yesterday the supply of water at the reservoir of the New Haven Water Company, which the entire city of New Haven relies upon for daily consumption, failed. The water at the lake became so low from the effects of the long-continued drought that the pumping wheel ceased to revolve, cutting off the supply at the reservoir. A donkey engine is being used and a connection is to be made with the works of the Fair Haven Water Company, which will afford a partial supply. All the manufacturers in the city who use steam engines for power, of which there are a large number, will for a short time it is thought be obliged to suspend business for want of water to feed the boilers, and large numbers of men will probably be temporarily thrown out of employment, and much annoyance will be felt at all the dwelling houses where the city water is used.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1870.

Stolen Notes on the First National Bank of Jersey City.

The Comptroller of the Currency has found it necessary to again caution the public against receiving fifties and one hundreds of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. The Central National Bank of New York city will redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented. The object of the Comptroller is to defeat the purposes of the parties who stole $12,000 of notes of this denomination, unsigned, from the Comptroller's Office.

Official Correspondence on the War in Europe.

The State Department has been supplied with copies of all the diplomatic circulars of Bismarck and the French government on the war in Europe. They are quite numerous, but nearly all have appeared in print before. Among the latest papers are those which passed between Washburne and Grammont relative to the expulsion of Prussians from France.

The French Disregarding the Usages of Warfare.

Secretary of State Von Thile has sent the following telegram to the Minister of the North German Union at Washington, by the cable:—

AUGUST 22, 1870.

On the 19th inst., as a bearer of a flag of truce, carrying a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his trumpet, approached at a slow pace the French outposts, to deliver messages from French surgeons in behalf of wounded Frenchmen, he was fired upon by all the French patrols he met on the way, so that he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been severely wounded. We protest solemnly against this violation of the laws of nations.

Insurance Companies' Contingent Funds.

Acting Commissioner Douglass decided to-day that, so far as public resolution No. 75, approved July 13, 1870, concerns the relief from taxation of contingent funds of fire, marine, inland, life, health, accident and other like insurance companies, the provisions thereof are repealed by section fifteen of the act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, which imposes tax on such contingent funds. In a letter on this subject addressed to Assessor Van Wyck, of New York, he says the act of the 14th of July, 1870, being later legislation, and in conflict with the resolution approved the day before, repeals the resolution and makes the funds referred to liable.

Publication of the Blue Book.

The Blue Book for the biennial period ending September 30, 1869, will be ready for distribution about the middle of next September.

Congressman R. R. Butler Arrested.

Information has been received at the Pension Office that Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer at Bristol, Tenn., on August 30, the charges against him.

Personal.

Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, of Montana, left Washington to-night on business connected with the pardon of O'Neill and other felons.

JERSEY YACHTING.

A Race that Didn't Come Off and Spirits that Moved About.

There was to have been a grand yacht race off Greenville yesterday afternoon, and the "Idle Hour" was the headquarters fixed upon by those who had the matter in charge; but, somehow or another, yacht races at Greenville don't always come up to time. That of yesterday, or rather that which was to have been yesterday, was no exception to the general rule. It had been decided that six yachts of twenty-four feet or under should be the number to make a race; but only two yachts made their appearance about three o'clock, although twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the start. The wind, besides, was not the most favorable for a contest, and so it was about as well after all that the affair did not come off. The hotel near the rendezvous of the boats no doubt made its little pile by the thing, for the way whiskey flowed into tumblers and from tumblers into parched throats was a caution to the unsophisticated. Mr. Taylor will doubtless try to get up the race some other day, when he won't have to whistle for boats and a stiff breeze at the same time.

Regatta on the Shrewsbury River.

A regatta will take place to-day on the Shrewsbury river at the Highlands of Neversink which promises to be quite exciting. A number of fast boats are entered for the contest.

PICNICKIAN WHISKEY.

How a Ninth Warder Got Into Trouble—Judge Ledwith on the Case.

It is a well known fact that those who compose our city picnic associations are, with a few exceptions, of the roughest and readiest class in the metropolis. A sample member is A. D. Bush, secretary of the A. E. Cox Association of the Ninth ward, who figured yesterday before Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with the larceny of picnickian bourbon. It seems that the annual picnic of the association is to come off on Saturday next, and Mr. Bush, as secretary of the club, has been making preparations for proper convivialities on the occasion. Among other things he procured twenty dollars' worth of whiskey, all of which being in his possession for some time became too great a temptation for his nature to withstand, and consequently, inviting some other members of the association for a grand carouse, the secretary and his friends consumed in an incredibly short space of time the fluid that was intended to enliven the whole party on the day of the picnic. Some of the non-favored members of the association hearing of the jamboree became very wrathful against the secretary, the result being that Bush was arrested. Justice Ledwith, on hearing the case, remarked that most of the picnic associations were composed of thieves and vagabonds, and it would be strange if this one were an exception. His Honor then dismissed the case.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Organization of a Colored Republican Campaign Club.

A large number of the newly made colored citizens of Brooklyn, E. D., assembled last evening in Zion church, South Third and Eleventh streets, for the purpose of organizing a political campaign club.

The entire proceedings were of a decorous character, and contrasted strangely with the turbulent spirit usually displayed by white ward politicians.

After the singing of a hymn the Rev. Moses Manning explained the objects of the meeting, saying that they met together to organize a radical republican campaign club for the Sixteenth ward. He hoped that every colored citizen would vote for none but radical republicans, no matter what their condition might be otherwise.

Strong resolutions were then introduced and passed without dissent. John Madden, a white politician from the Eighteenth ward spoke at length to the resolutions, complimenting his colored brethren particularly for opening their proceedings with a hymn and thus acknowledging their dependence on God—a very unusual thing among white politicians. After brief addresses by other invited white ward politicians the following named officers of the club were unanimously elected:—President, Rev. Moses Manning; Vice President, Albert J. Storms; Secretary, D. J. Mobley; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Jewell; Treasurer, John Campbell. The organization is to be known as the Sixteenth Ward Lincoln Republican Club.

THE COLORED STATE CONVENTION.

Last evening a final meeting of the delegation elected to the New York State (colored) Labor Convention, to be held at Saratoga, in Hawthorn's Hall, on the 24th of this month, was held at the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Bleecker street. It was well represented, and was called to order by Mr. Stewart, chairman. The object of the meeting was to consult upon the best mode of action and prepare for their journey. The committee appointed to receive subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates have been unsuccessful in obtaining any, therefore they will be obliged to pay their own fare. In addition to the delegates elected the Rev. H. H. Garnett and Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Speiman, of Governor Alcorn's staff, of Mississippi, will be present and address the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY FROM ROME.

Archbishop McCloskey arrived from Europe yesterday, in the Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire. He seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. He proceeded first to the house of Vicar-General Starrs, in Mulberry street, and after remaining there some time in conversation with Father Starrs, went to the Episcopal residence on Madison avenue. There, during the evening, he received visits from a large number of the principal Catholic priests of the city. Father Starrs, Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephens, and several other clergymen remained with the Archbishop for several hours, the chief topic of conversation being the affairs of the diocese during the absence of Dr. McCloskey at the Ecumenical Council.

A PERIOD OF BLOOD.

Domestic Infelicity in the Seventh Ward—A Husband Shoots His Wife and a Boarder and Attempts Suicide.

The old house of No. 15 Hose Company, at No. 23½ Gouverneur street, was last night the scene of a desperate attempt at murder and suicide that has not yet resulted in the death of any of the victims, but will, probably, in the case of the wife of the author of the mischief.

About fifteen minutes after nine o'clock William B. Gordon, who keeps a soda water stand at the corner of East Broadway and Gouveneur street, proceeded to the second floor of No. 23½, which is occupied by his wife, one child, aged three years, and a female boarder, named Catharine McConnell. Entering the rooms he demanded of his wife, Ellen, that she should be expelled from the premises, a demand that was not complied with.

High words ensued, when Gordon, who is an Irishman, aged thirty years, swore that if his demand was not immediately complied with he would kill all the occupants of the rooms. Mrs. Gordon was obdurate and defied her enraged lord, who immediately sat down, drew from one of his pockets a large sized six barrel revolver, loaded it with ball cartridge, and, rising, took deliberate aim at his wife and fired. The ball went on its deadly mission, lodging in the left temple of the woman, who, with a shriek, fell to the floor, bleeding profusely.

The murderer next turned his attention to McConnell, who received a bullet in the elbow, and sat down, exclaiming, "Murder! I'm shot!" Quickly recocking his weapon, the ruffian pointed it at his little son Charles, aged three years, and discharged one barrel. The ball cut a piece off the nose of the boy and lodged in the wall. As all the inmates of the room had by exclamations indicated that the bullets had taken effect, Gorden supposed he had completed his work effectually. Looking at them for a moment, he presented the revolver to his left breast, pulled the trigger and fired. The ball lodged in the breast, above and to the right of the heart, inflicting a severe but not likely a dangerous wound.

The would-be murderer and suicide then left the house and was captured by George Murphy and John Flynn, of No. 15 Engine Company, who turned him over to officer Harshman, of the Thirteenth precinct.

The wound of Mrs. Gordon, it is feared, may prove fatal. The others will likely recover. The motive that prompted the deed can only be devined. It is said that about four weeks ago Gordon and his wife had a violent quarrel about the presence in the house of the woman McConnell, and Gordon left, and has not been near the house since, until last evening. On Sunday night he applied to the Seventh ward police to assist him in gaining possession of his child, but they declined to interfere. All the parties were sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, by order of the police surgeon.

ANOTHER RUFFIAN SHOT.

Every resident of the Seventh ward knows the notorious rough and ready politician Jack Hussey, of 242 Madison street, whose name to many is a terror. Last evening Jack had a narrow escape from death. While passing the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets, within hearing of the sleeping Sergeants of the Seventh ward police, he had a fight with John Franklin, of 580 Water street. Franklin drew a revolver, and planted a bullet in Hussey's left elbow, sending him to a safe distance, but doing no further damage. Franklin was arrested by officer Dyer of the Seventh ward.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM FROM TROY.

TROY, August 22, 1870.

The following is authorized by the Executive Committee of the State Associated Press:—

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Associated Press will pay a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the despatch transmitted from Troy to New York on Friday morning, August 19, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises......... 5 17 | Moon rises.morn 1 38
Sun sets.......... 6 47 | High water...eve 5 47

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
City of Baltim'e.	Aug 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Aug 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Denmark	Aug 24	Havre	69 Broadway.
Paraguay	Aug 27	London	54 South st.
Helvetia	Aug 27	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Wash'tn	Aug 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Aug 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Sept 3	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Paris	Sept 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Cambria	Sept 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Sept 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Sept 7	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Sept 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	Sept 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Sept 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Britannia, Webb, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Sokrates (Nor), Nielsen, Cronstadt—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Mary C Dyer, Hopkins, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.
Brig Candati (Dutch), Krynen, Riga—Runch, Edye & Co.
Brig Rabboni, Coombs, Barcelona—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Clara P Gibbs, Parker, Cadiz—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Alice, Peterson, Port au Prince—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Arctic (Br), Morris, Windsor, NS—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Catharine John (Br), Dodge, Halifax—Heney & Parker.
Schr Freedom (Br), Clare, Hantsport—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Fulton, Parker, South Amboy—J A Coddington.
Schr J W Maitland, Leighton, Boston—D Babcock & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Freeman, Liverpool Aug 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse and 435 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Aug 16, lat 49 32, lon 42 55, passed bark Myrtle (Br), bound W; 17th, lat 48 14, lon 47 41, passed an iceberg; 19th, lat 43 21, lon 59, ship Anna Camp (of Bath), bound W; 21st, a French, a Cunard and an Inman steamer, all bound East.

Steamship Scotia (Br), Judkins, Liverpool Aug 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. 20th inst, at 9:20 AM, lat 44 50, lon 55 23, passed steamship China, bound east; same day, at 5:30 PM, lat 44 04, lon 58 05, ship Baltic (Nor), do.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool, Aug 11, via Queenstown 12, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Had fine weather; 17th, no lat, &c, spoke ship Harvest Queen hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Paraguay (Br), Williams, London July 30, and Havre Aug 4, with mdse and 159 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug 11, lat 48 12, lon 30 15, saw schr Alice Wood, bound E; 16th, lat 43 50, lon 50 40, ship Iona, bound W; 19th, lat 41 30, lon 64 40, a brig rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Pereire (Fr), Daure, Havre, via Brest Aug 13, 4 PM, with mdse and 261 passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Aug 10, lat 43 05, lon 55 48, passed ship Southern Rights, from Newcastle for New York. The P arrived off Sandy Hook at 3 AM, 22d, thus making the passage in 8 days 11 hours, being the quickest westward passage ever made between the two ports.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldredge, Galveston Aug 12, and Key West 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. No date, lat 32, lon 78 30, saw bark Harvest Moon, from Havana for New York.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, NC, with naval stores, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Blanche (Br), Morse, Guanica, PR, 14 days, with sugar to E L Becerra—vessel to G A Philips & Collins. Had moderate weather; 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig T H Haviland (Br), LeBlanc, Glace Bay, CB, 15 days, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had light southerly winds, with much fog and calm.

Schr F G Russell, Clark, Jacksonville, 6 days, for New Haven, with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr Rapidan, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Addie P Avery, Ryan, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Henry Adelbert, Dunton, Gardiner, Me, 6 days, with ice to C H Matthews.
Schr Howard Macomber, Williams, Franklin, Me, 7 days, with lath, to Simpson & Clapp.
U S schr Pharos, Patterson, Provincetown, Mass, 2 days.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig A Bradshaw, Sears, Seville, 42 days, for New York, with wine, lead, &c, to B F Small & Co.
Brig Anna Lindsley (Br), McAlmon, Hillsboro, NB, for Newark, with plaster.
Brig Elmira, Kelly, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Ferguson, Cow Bay for New York, with coal to C B Swain—vessel to D R DeWolf & Co.
Schr W H Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, NS, for New York, with timber to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Chas E Gibson, Thatcher, St John, NB, for New York, with ice to master.
Schr Ben Bolt, Drake, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Kathleen, Merryman, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr North Star, Rogers, George's Banks for New York, with fish to H C Rogers.
Schr Isaac Rich, Rich, Bath for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Jane, Haskell, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Margaret, Smith, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J Boynton, Mitchell, Calais for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Josie (new), Look, Columbia for New York, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Globe, Eaton, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr S L Stevens, Studley, Gardiner for New York, with ice to C H Matthews.
Schr L A Bayles, Bayles, Kennebec for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Carroll, Robinson, Machias for New York, with lath to Chase, Salbot & Co.
Schr Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Pallas, French, Rockland for New York, with lime to J Haviland.
Schr Hero, Kelly, Salem for New York.
Schr Star, Crowell, Boston for New York.
Schr P F Heaton, Watson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Matilda, Rogers, Nantucket for New York, with fish to S B Miller.
Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Plymouth for Philadelphia.
Schr E M Smith, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr T H Seymour, Parker, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, New Bedford for Trenton.
Schr S W Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton for New York.
Schr Jas P Ross, Paul, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr R Thomas, Brown, Sandwich for New York.
Schr Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton for New York.
Schr Artist, Forrester, Somerset for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr Union, ——, Fall River for New York.
Schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River for New York.
Schr Dinworth, Allen, Providence for New York.
Schr D M French, Lovell, Providence for New York.
Schr Anna Spofford, Hulse, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Alice Ada, Pike, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Charger, White, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr C L Hulse, Young, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr M H Mifflin, Lewis, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr J H Crockford, Thrasher, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington for New York.
Schr Orion, Winters, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie, Taylor, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr M P King, Rockwell, Hartford for New York.
Schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr M M Hamilton, Brown, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Escort, Ball, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.
Brig Haze, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.
Brig Proteus, Phillips, Hoboken for Boston.
Brig Continental, Pitts, New York for St Johns, NF.
Schr Oliver Scofield, ——, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr A P Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr Golden Eagle, Hawes, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Philadelphia for Fairhaven.
Schr G R Murney, Murney, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr M L Lewis, Lewis, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Mary Louisa, Deering, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr Emily Dennison, Allen, Clinton Point for Providence.
Schr Georgia, Foss, Port Johnson for Salem.
Schr Tillie E Smith, Elizabethport for Dighton.
Schr Wm A Dubois, Rich, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Rosina, Cummins, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr D A Berry, Walters, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr J H Young, Barret, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr D N Seymour, Norton, Troy for Wareham.
Schr Clarissa Allen, Hale, Albany for Boston.
Schr Ann Flower, White, Albany for Boston.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Albany for Stamford.
Schr J W Bell, Burce, Albany for Taunton.
Schr Ohio, Field, Kingston for Bridgeport.
Schr N H Hall, Murphy, Eddyville for Boston.
Schr Chas Carroll, Chase, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Francis Merritt, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Lucy Babcock, Jones, Rondout for Westerly.
Schr Fannie Hall, Kidd, Rondout for Boston.
Schr G L Lovell, Lovell, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Jane Barrett, Nickerson, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Almon Baker, Crosby, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rondout for Boston.
Schr A R Woodward, Woodward, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Francis Burrett, Allen, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Eliza Townsend, Gardner, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Estelle, Furniss, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Jas English, Barker, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Rondout for Providence.
Schr A F Rowland, Rowland, Rondout for Providence.
Schr D L Sturgis, Hutchings, Rondout for Newburyport.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout for Nantucket.
Schr R T Graham, Wilson, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr David G Floyd, Clifford, Rondout for Newport.
Schr T P Cooper, Sleeper, Rondout for Newport.
Schr Chief, Smith, Rondout for Norwich.
Schr Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Rondout for Warren.
Schr Mary Hannah, Burns, Rondout for ——.
Schr Entire, Kinnear, Rondout for Lynn.
Schr Vicksburg, Dickens, Hoboken for Belfast.
Schr Angler, Besse, Poughkeepsie for Wareham.
Schr Vermillion, Dickinson, Newburg for Providence.
Schr Oliver Spellman, Smith, Newburg for Providence.
Schr Gen Banks, Saulsbury, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Geo P Kane, Ward, —— for Bridgeport.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

There is great interest manifested among the old captains, shipping merchants, and mariners generally, along South and West streets, in relation to the yachting contests eastward. It is the burden of their conversation during the leisure moments of the day, taking precedence over all the other sensations of the period. Each has opinions regarding the sailing qualities of the numerous yachts of the New York squadron, which they give with an earnestness characteristic of their class. Some regard the Cambria as a superior vessel, and think she is "not to be fooled with" by even the crack boats of the fleet.

Since last report there have arrived from points on the Western canals and Hudson river the following barges and canal boats:—By towboat Belle—Canal boats Griffin Deeves, Montezuma, Thos P Thorn, Hi Gibson, Manhattan, E Dessen, Flagship, R Sears, Wm Lincoln, E M Smith, Chas N Sabine, Harmony, P L Pierce, Wm Young, A W Horton. By towboat Anna—Barges S A Nolen, S Colfax, C H Douglass, Columbian, Hottentot, Rathbone, G L Mosher, J W Freeman. By towboat McDonald—Barges T Joy, Inspector, S Hawley; schr John W Bell; canal boats Fred Jillson, Mary & Emma, T Hammond, J H Doolittle, Mary L D, Coquette, Paul Jones, Lizzie Vincent, Saranac, H C Griswold, R C Dow, J T Wilson, Grace, B F Lacoa. By towboat Austin—Barge J Tupney; canal boats Carpenter, A T Goldsmith, Geo W Mitchell, Geo F Webb, J V, D Westfall, C Bristol Silas.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP GUYANE DE BEAUFORT (Fr mail steamer), from Cayenne, Demarara, &c, in leaving Grenada on the 6th inst grounded on a sand bank off that port, but after remaining fast for three hours was got off without assistance from the shore, uninjured, and proceeded to Martinique.

SHIP LAWRENCE BROWN, at Valparaiso for Guanape, dragged her anchors in the gale of the 14th ult, and cut away her masts.

SCHR MARY BOWEN, from Cow Bay for Boston, with coal, was run into and sunk in Boston bay night of 20th inst by the British schr America, from Boston for Cornwallis. Crew saved.

SCHR JOHN FARNUM, from Baltimore for Boston, put into Norfolk 22d inst leaky. She will have to discharge her cargo.

SCHR AMERICA (of Stockton, Me), Staples, from New York for Gloucester, with a cargo of corn and oats, was sunk in Long Island Sound, off Black Rock, Ct, night of 20th inst, by colliding with schr J E Potts, of Brookhaven. All hands saved and taken off by the J E P.

GIBRALTAR, Aug 9—The Scud, Crosby, reported Aug 7 as having been towed in here derelict, is from Philadelphia, and it is supposed was bound to this port for orders. She has been arrested by the Vice Admiralty Court. The Scud was first boarded by the Reform, Norwegian bark, and was afterwards assisted by the crew of the French gunboat Adonis.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Messrs Geo A Philips & Collins, commission and shipping merchants, of South street, for favors.

Purser John R Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, will please accept our thanks for favors.

LAUNCHED—At Bath, Me, 18th inst, Messrs Goss & Sawyer launched their bark of 786 tons, not yet named. She is of fine mould, and the materials and workmanship are first quality.

Spoken.

Ship Augusta, Raynes, from Calcutta for Boston, June 8, lat 31 S, lon 35 E.
Ship John O Baker, Spear, from Liverpool for Portland, Me (or Boston), July 28, lat 48 47, lon 15 30.
Ship Forest Eagle, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 17, lat 40 50, lon 67 20 (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).
Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 20, lat 41, lon 67 53 (by pilot boat C H Marshall, No 3).
Ship Undaunted, Dinsmore, from Cardiff for Montevideo, June 22, lat 4 N, lon 26.
Ship Ventus, Vesper, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, June 30, lat 10 N, lon 25.
Ship Loretto Fish, Watts, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, July 2, lat 10 N, lon 25.
Ship Geo Hurlbut, Masson, from Cardiff for New York, Aug 2, lat 46, lon 40.
Ship Ericsson, Kelly, from New York for San Francisco, July 2, lat 10 N, lon 25.
Bark Garstang (Br), Griffiths, from Liverpool for City Point, July 28, lat 45, lon 17.
Bark Leonidas, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 19, lat 40 50, lon 68 25 (by pilot boat C H Marshall, No 3).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 9—Arrived, Carlton, Trecartin, New York; 10th, N Mosher, Mosher, and Robt Hine, Wilkinson, do.

AMSTERDAM, Aug 7—Arrived, Mary Russell, Whitmore, New Orleans.

BRISTOL, Aug 9—Arrived, Ocean Pearl, England, New York; R H Purington, Crosby, Havana; John E Chase, Davis, Sagua.

BORDEAUX—Arrived at Pauillac 7th, Warren Ordway, Hoyt, New York; L M Merritt, Eaton, Philadelphia; J L Bowen, Amsbury, Richmond (the two latter are in the roads); Adelaide, Hutchinson, New York.

BEYROUT, July 22—Arrived, bark Marblehead, Collins, New York.

BUENOS AYRES, July 14—In port ship Wm Wilcox, Crocker, from Portland; barks Archer, Tibbetts, for New York ldg; Satellite (Br), Turner, for Baltimore do; Kate Agnes (Br), Mahoney, from St John, NB, arrived 6th, disg; brigs Woodland, Mantin, and Azenora, White, for New York ldg; and others.

Sailed 9th, bark Calypso, Whitmore, New York.

BARBADOS, Aug 10—Arrived, brig Gem, Briggs, New York.

Sailed 9th, schr S T Baker, Davis, Orchilla (with part of inward cargo from Philadelphia).

In port 10th, barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, and Reindeer, Wellington, ldg; brig Eastern Star, Foster, do; and others.

CARDIFF, Aug 9—Arrived, Welkin, Blanchard, St Nazaire.

COPENHAGEN, July 30—Arrived, Willemine, Hazewinkle, New York for Konigsberg.

DEMERARA, Aug 6—In port bark St Lawrence, Steed, for Baltimore ldg; brigs Lochinvar, for do do; Suwannee, Simpson; Favorite, Duell, and Torrid Zone, Kirkham, disg; schrs Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, and Hortensia, Norton, for New York ldg; Naonta, Smith, disg.

EASTBOURNE, Aug 9—Off Beachy Head, John Patten, Hill, from Shields for Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, Aug 8—Arrived, Duisberg, Holjes, Baltimore.

GENOA, Aug 6—Arrived, Maria Mercede, Galotta, and Frank Marion, Duncan, New Orleans; Pensilvania, Pontremoli, Philadelphia; Zulma, Pettersen, New York; Storm King, do; 7th, Concettino, Moretto, do; Lophema, Congden, Philadelphia.

GRENADA, July 27—Arrived, schr F G Davis, Doane, New York (and sailed Aug 2 for St Martins.

HAVRE, Aug 7—Arrived, Sarah A Dudman, Rodgers, Philadelphia; 8th, Ville de St Lo, Dubois, New Orleans; Oakland, Merryman, New York; Alire, Lepetit, Jacksonville; 9th, Homeward Bound, Gilmore, and Bidwell, Baker, New Orleans; 11th, Ormoy (Fr), Legvazion, New York; Mozart (NG), Julicher, City Point; Centaur, Williams, New Bedford; Prairie Bird, Davis, Mobile.

Sailed 9th, J B Duffus, Blauvelt, Cardiff and United States; 10th, Abby Ryerson, Dennis, Shields.

Sailed 6th, Yosemite, Steele, Liverpool.

HUELVA, Aug 4—Arrived, Trial, Leach, New York.

HALIFAX, Aug 21—Arrived, steamship City of Halifax, Jamieson, St Johns, NF; brigs Maud, O'Brien, New York for St Johns, NF; Albert, Davis, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 9—Sailed, City of Limerick (s), Phillips, New York; Zaurak, Aalholm, do; Expounder, Crocker, Philadelphia; Merrington, James, Baltimore; Vanguard, Livingston, New Orleans; Amazon, McDonald, Galveston.

Cleared 9th, Rome, Otis, Philadelphia.

Ent out 9th, Wisconsin (s), Williams, and Cynosure, Costello, New York.

LONDON, Aug 19—Cleared, Hudson, Pratt, New York.

Ent out 10th, Celestial Empire, Taylor, for New York.

MARSEILLES, Aug 6—Arrived, Cuba, Holmes, New York; 7th, Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, do.

MALTA, Aug 6—Arrived, Azilia, Brown, New York.

MONTEVIDEO, July 4—Arrived, ships Atalanta, Eastman, Cardiff; 8th, David Stewart, Prentiss, Baltimore; 10th, Susan Hinks, Phinney, St John, NB; 13th, brig Elise Henriette (Arg), Dennel, Philadelphia.

Sailed June 17, brig Redowa, Salter, United States; July 5, bark Silas Fish, Antwerp; 6th, ship Hattie E Tapley, Tapley, Valparaiso; 8th, brig D R Stockwell, Smith, Rosario; 11th, bark Frank Wilson (Br), Dowell, New Orleans.

In port July 16, ships Florence Treat, Short, for Antwerp ldg; Isabel (Arg), Moody, and Ada Gray, Rabe, for New York do; brigs Mauson, Gilkey; N Struve (NG), Struve and Louis Kurner (NG), Overlander, for do do; schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, for Baltimore do (and others).

MONTREAL, Aug 20—Sailed, brig John Boyd, Sprague, Cork for orders.

NEWPORT, Aug 5—Arrived, Narraganset, Hamlin, Corunna.

Cleared 9th, N Boynton, Palmer, New York; Lady Blessington, Adams, New Orleans.

Ent out 8th, Mary Pratt, Kilburn, for New York.

Ent out 5th, Canada, Patten, for New Orleans.

PERNAMBUCO, July 22—Arrived, brigs Rose (Swed), Pahlsen, Baltimore; Atalanta (Br), McMullan, New York; 28th, Brisk (Br), Banks, do.

PONCE, PR, Aug 8—In port brig St Peter (Br), from Philadelphia, for the United States ldg.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 21—Arrived, steamships Minnesota, Whinneray, New York (Aug 10) for Liverpool (and proceeded); 23d, Etna, Lockhead, do (Aug 9) via Halifax for do (and proceeded).

RIO GRANDE, June 30—Sailed, schr Heinrich (NG), Bruns, New York.

In port June 30, brigs Nellie Antrim, Load, for Boston (cleared); Sarnia Gem (Br), for New York (cleared); Gesina (NG), for do do; Mary Allerton, Bourne, from Richmond, Va, arrived June 28, disg; schrs Joachim Heinrich (NG), Stehr, for Boston ldg; Nancy, for New York do; Mary Seymour (Br), Martin, from Richmond, Va, arrived 30th, disg.

SWANAGE, Aug—Off St Alban's Head 9th, Bremen ship Henry, Wessels, from New York for London.

SCILLY, Aug 6—Arrived, Meteor, Droscher, New York.

SWINEMUNDE, Aug 4—Arrived, Atlantic, Jacobsen, Philadelphia.

ST UBES, Aug 1—Sailed, Giles Loring, Pinkham, Portland, Me.

SMYRNA, Aug 19—Arrived, bark Smyrniote, Mackay, New York.

SANTOS, July 8—Cleared, schr Perseverance (Br), for Hampton Roads, with 3239 bags coffee.

In port July 18, brigs Cuba (Nor), for New York, ldg 3600 bags coffee; Circassian (Br), for Sandy Hook for orders, ldg 3108 do.

TRIESTE, Aug 4—Arrived, T Armstrong, Brooks, Philadelphia.

[PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.]

ARDROSSAN, Aug 6—Arrived, Harvest Home, Cummins, Quebec.

ANTWERP, Aug 9—Sailed, Ormus, Pettingill, Philadelphia.

BRISTOL (Pill), Aug 12—Arrived, Grahams Polley, Burgess, Cronstadt.

BORDEAUX, Aug 11—Arrived, Nevada, Jewett, Callao.

BROWNERSHAVEN, Aug 9—Arrived, Energie, Caulkins, Helveat, for New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug 5—Sailed, Artisan, Smith, New York.

BARCELONA, Aug 5—Arrived, Josephine, Forbes, New York.

CARDIFF, Aug 12—Arrived, Criterion, Sheldon, Antwerp.

Cleared 10th, Simla, Salter, Calcutta.

Sailed 12th, Ironsides, Mollard, New Orleans.

CRONSTADT, Aug 6—Arrived, Favour, Rafin, New York.

CELTE, Aug 4—Sailed, Johanna, McCarthy, New York.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Aug 6—Arrived, Argean, Lindsey, Philadelphia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26—Arrived, Giovanni, Califano, New York; 27th, Emilia, Folio, do.

DEAL, Aug 10—Arrived, Hudson, Anthony, Philadelphia (and proceeded); Sena Thurlow, Corbett, New York for Stettin (and anchored); 11th, Henry, Wessels' do for Bremen (and anchored).

DOVER, Aug 9—Louis, Wicke, from Bremen for Philadelphia; 10th, Joshua, Smith, New York for Philadelphia.

ELSINORE, Aug 2—Arrived, J H Pearson, Taylor, Philadelphia (and sailed for Swinemunde); 8th, Reunion, Tucker, New York for Cronstadt.

FOLKESTONE, Aug 11—Off, E Hamilton, White, from Montevideo for Antwerp.

GREENOCK, Aug 12—Sailed, Adelaide Morris, Reid, Boston.

GENOA, Aug 8—Arrived, Ebe, Bartolome, New York; 9th, Mary E Leighton, Gray, and Simeto, Vaccari, do.

GIBRALTAR, Aug 4—Arrived, Redwood, Gardner, New York.

Cleared 3d, Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles.

HARTLEPOOL, Aug 12—Sailed, Lincoln, Trott, New Orleans.

HORNBECK, Aug 7—Off, Confidentia, Zeiss, from New York for Konigsberg.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug 9—Off, ship Henry, from New York for London.

Passed the Motherbank 11th, barks Gratta, and W E Anderson, for Stettin.

Passed the Wight 11th, John Patten, Hill, from Shields for Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 10—Arrived, Heiress, Rea, New Orleans; 11th, Wyoming, Godfrey, Philadelphia; 12th, Tippoo Saib, Dunn, Pensacola; Carrier Dove, Havana.

Cleared 11th, Amy A Lane, Carver, Philadelphia; 12th, Wm Cummings, Miller, New Orleans via Cardiff.

Sailed 9th, J S Thompson, Thompson, New Orleans; 10th, Holland (s), Thomas, New York; Princeton, do; Ariel, Eynon, Boston; 11th, W J Cummings, Davis, Pernambuco; City of Washington (s), New York; C S Baylis, Steele, do; Alice (s), Ellis, New Orleans; 12th, Mount Vernon, Baxter, Singapore; Agenora, Knowles, Boston; George A Holt, Norton, Iquique; Rome, Otis, Philadelphia.

Ent out 9th, City of Cork (s), Allen, for Halifax, Boston and New York; Lydia Skofield, Melcher, for Kingston, Ja, via Cardiff; City of Paris (s), Mirehouse, and Huguenot, Petersen, New York; 11th, Maggie M, Mitchell, Baltimore; France (s), Grogan, and Nancy M, Mosher, New York; C S Packard, Packard, Philadelphia; 12th, Tantivy, Pinckney, Baltimore; Jessore, Sanford, New York; Wyoming, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

LONDON, Aug 11—Arrived, J A Pierce, Bent, New York; Adelina, Cains, do; 12th Constance, Creery, do (and ent out to return).

Cleared 10th, Hudson, Pratt, New York.

Ent out 10th, Celestial Empire, Taylor, for New York.

LIMERICK, Aug 12—Arrived, G A Coonan, Jenkins, St John, NB.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Aug 9—Arrived, Northern Crown, Baltimore.

MALAGA, Aug 7—Arrived, Helen M Rowley, Rowley, New York.

NEWPORT, Aug 8—Arrived, Mary Pratt, Kilburn, Havre for New York.

Sailed 9th, Lady Blessington, Adams, New Orleans; 10th, N Boynton, Palmer, New York.

NEWRY, Aug 11—Sailed, Fanny Atkinson, Atkinson, St John, RB.

ODESSA, July 30—Arrived, Alta Tasliavia, Castellano, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Aug 11—Arrived, Martha, Burke, Marseilles for Boston.

Off do, 9th, ship Success, Chase, from Sweden for Bristol.

PALAIS, Aug 7—Arrived, J E Holbrook, Leavitt, New York (and sailed 10th for Havre).

RYDE, I W, Aug 11—Sailed W E Anderson, Drummond, Stettin.

ROTTERDAM, Aug 9—Cleared, Enterprise, Mulder, Philadelphia.

SHIELDS, Aug 12—Sailed, Sagadahoc, Curtis, Bath, Me.

SAVANAGE, Aug 10—Off St Alban's Head, ship Constantine, from New York for London.

SUNDERLAND, Aug 10—Ent for ldg, Pride of the Ocean, Cooper, and Arlington, Newcomb, for New York.

STETTIN, Aug 5—Arrived, Atlantic, Jacobsen, Philadelphia.

SEVILLE, Aug 6—In port Leopolde, Pesce, for New York, to sail next day.

VENICE, Aug 9—Arrived, Udola, Whittemore, New York.

VIGO, Aug 3—Arrived, Rosario, Trella, New Orleans (and left for Malaga).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 20, P M—Cleared, steamship Kensington, Matthews, Savannah; ship Montana, Moore, St John, NB; brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, Charleston; schr E Nickerson, Crowell, Baltimore.

Arrived Aug 21—Schrs Thomas Fish, Willey, Georgetown, DC; Josiah Whitehouse, Farnham, Baltimore; Trade Wind, Corson, Philadelphia; M E Femerick, Daisey, do; A Richards, Wiley, do; W G Bartlett, Steelman, do; Maggie Van Dusen, Heather, do; E B Wheaton, Ackens, do; Hickman, Small, Morris River, N J; Ada Herbert, Gould, New York; Fleetwing, Nash, do.

BALTIMORE, Aug 20—Arrived, brig Mariposa, Staples, Cardenas.

Cleared—Barks Velox (Nor), Olsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders; Speed (Nor), Natvig, London; brig Birkebeneren (Nor), Olsen, Rotterdam; schrs John Farnum, Baker, Boston; Emeline McLean, Hall, New York.

Sailed—Barks American Lloyds, Delaware; brig Charles Albert.

CHARLESTON, Aug 18—Cleared, schr Robert Palmer, Clark, Shelter Island and New York.

EASTPORT, Aug 4—Arrived, schr Percy, Coalwell, Philadelphia.

Cleared 6th—Schrs Flora King, Cook, and Nellie Anderson, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 22—Passed in brig Julia E Haskell, Haskell, from Demerara for Baltimore.

Passed out—Ships Annapolis, Lennon, Baltimore for Liverpool; Uncle Joe, Sewall, do for Amsterdam; barks Delaware, from do for Demerara; Lapwing, from do for Rio Janeiro; May Queen, from do for do; Ellora, from do for Liverpool; American Lloyds, from do for Montevideo; brigs Arishat West, do for Arishat, NS; Charles Albert, from do for Port Medway, NS; Geo Burnham, from do for Portland; Chattanooga, from do for St John, NB; also bark Constance (Br), Johnson, from do for Bristol, E.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Aug 10—Arrived, brig Georgie, Swan, Wilmington, NC.

11th—Arrived, schr S E Woodbury, Woodbury, Rocky Point.

14th—Arrived, schr J T Alberger, Hanson, Charleston.

INDIANOLA, Aug 11—Arrived, schr John Rose, Howell, New York.

MOBILE, Aug 17—Arrived, bark Moreno, Hopkins, Liverpool; schr E Richardson, Nelson, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 17—Arrived, bark Pervenche (Fr), Jacoy, Marseilles.

18th—Cleared, bark Wabamo, Dalrymple, Liverpool.

20th—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Baker, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New York.

21st—Arrived, steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New York.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 20—Arrived, brig George, Willard, Porto Rico; schrs Reading RR, 47, Little, Amboy; L D Jarard, Downs, Elizabethport; Connecticut, DeHart, and Edmund Linsley, Hardee, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 20, PM—Arrived, brig L S Wadsworth, Larsen, Remedios; schrs Grasmere (Br), Kellin, Demerara; Sarah, Cobb, Boston; Flight, Crowell, do; Dick Williams, Dorson, Gardiner.

Cleared—Schrs Veto, Manning, Liverpool; Ella Fish, Buxton, Mobile; Alaska, Craig, Roxbury; Jas A Parsons, Young, Boston; J Lancaster, Williams, New Bedford; W W Marcy, Craig, Roxbury; Quoddy, Morris, Portland; Vanaman, Brower, Boston; J D McCarthy, Simpson, Charlestown; Hydeville, Holmes, New York; M Vassar, Kelly, New Bedford; Lewis Cooper, Bolley, Albany; Buckley, Morris, Greenpoint; S J Bright, Shaw, Boston; Caroline Hall, Dabsey, Boston; Ella, Thomas, Boston; N Holmes, Warren, Providence; M A Grier, Fleming, Manchester; Lady Ellen, Wills, Sag Harbor; J J Harris, Davis, Somerset.

21st—Arrived, schr Summerville, Sanford, Ponce.

22d—Below, ships Jamestown, Call and Record, Colfer, Liverpool; barks Josepha, Fredericks, London; Caro, Beals, Perth Amboy; F. Reck, Denker, Bremen; brigs S. Lindsay, Wilson, Sagua; Eudoras, Haskell, Bangor.

LEWES, Del—Went to sea A. M. 22d, bark Ganymede, for Copenhagen; brig Harry Stewart, Oporto; Edith, Boston.

RICHMOND, Aug 20—Arrived, schr Crisis, Bowen, Albany.

Sailed—Schrs Fanny Hatch, Fales, New Bedford; Benj Reed, Gregory, Fall River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED FOR 50 CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, Bad Nails, Enlarged Joints, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c. By mail 50 cents.

JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS WITHOUT pain. 25c. Sold at drug and shoe stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price and trade supplied by Japanese Corn File Company, 34 Pine street, New York.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR DETENTION from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eyes, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries, Molasses and Provisions to the gold standard.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION.
The close, sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced more or less by everybody, and the only question is what that something will be. With those who have tested the effect of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS on themselves, or have observed its effects on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.
As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANARCHY.

Attorney General Akerman in Consultation with Judge Brooks Regarding Kirk's Prisoners.

[From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, August 20.]

We are told that the deepest interest has been manifested by the large crowds collected at Salisbury for the last few days to witness the proceedings in the habeas corpus cases before Judge Brooks.

Yesterday morning Mr. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States, arrived in Salisbury at half-past seven A. M., and he was met at the depot by Judge Brooks, where they remained in close conference for half an hour. We understand that the result of the conference was perfectly satisfactory to Judge Brooks and that Mr. Akerman's opinion coincides with his in regard to the prisoners.

At any rate we understand that all the prisoners who had been produced were unconditionally released at twelve o'clock yesterday and that writs of habeas corpus had been issued for thirty others who are yet in custody. A passenger on the North Carolina train, Friday morning, informs us that there was an eager crowd of probably five hundred persons at the depot in Salisbury, and he was informed that up town the streets were thronged with multitudes. The best of order prevails, and if our report is correct that the prisoners have been released, we have no doubt what the best of feeling also prevails.

The following is one of several affadavits made by Kirk's prisoners in regard to their treatment:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. }

Lucian H. Murray, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, residing in the town of Graham, in the county of Alamance, in said State; that he belongs to no military organization and is in no manner subject to military law, but that his occupation is that of a clerk and salesman in a retail store in said town, of Bason & Son; that he is a native of and has all his life resided in the said county of Alamance, and is now of the age of twenty-seven years; that on the 2[illegible]th of July last, being informed that a guard of soldiers from the camp of G. W. Kirk, at Company Shops, had been to his place of business to arrest this affiant, while he was absent therefrom, he went to the said camp and reported himself to one B. W. Burgen, who claimed to be Lieutenant Colonel under said Kirk, in the command of a regiment which they called "State troops;" that said Burgen immediately ordered this affiant to be put under guard and detained in said camp as a prisoner. This affiant was placed in a tent with two other persons also prisoners; and in the night succeeding, about one o'clock A. M., the said Burgen came to the tent with a candle and addressed this affiant who was awake, asking, "Is that you, Murray?" to which affiant replied "Yes." Said Burgen then retired to his own tent and shortly afterwards came back without a light and touched this affiant upon his feet, and in a low tone of voice ordered him "to get up," the other two prisoners being apparently asleep. This affiant replied, "Very well; can I get my shoes?" The said Burgen answered "No, you will not need them long." He then took this affiant to his own tent, where there were three of his men armed with pistols; the said Burgen then said to this affiant that "he must tell him all about the hanging of Wyatt Outlaw." This affiant replied that he knew nothing about it, and that he did not know that Outlaw had been hanged till after sunrise the morning after it was done. The said Burgen replied, "It is a damned lie; I know that you do," and proceeded to say that there was an affidavit filed in his office against this affiant, stating that he, this affiant, had seen Outlaw hanged by one Adolphus Moore. This affiant replied it was false, that he knew nothing about it. The said Burgen put a rope around the neck of this affiant and said, "Patten and Rogers (alluding to two others of his prisoners) knew nothing about it till they were hung up, and they could then tell all about it, and you must do the same." He then took this affiant to a tree, about fifty yards from his tent, with the three armed men aforesaid, threw the end of the rope, still on this affiant's neck, over a branch of the tree, and having already tied this affiant's arms in the manner usual with criminals about to be executed, he, the said Burgen, drew the rope and swung this affiant up by the neck. After suspending him for a short time he was let down; the said Burgen asked him if he would confess then; this affiant replied that he had nothing to confess. The said Burgen and his men aforesaid then presented their pistols at this affiant's breast and threatened to blow his heart out if he did not confess. This affiant still refusing to make the admission demanded, the said Burgen seized the rope and again hoisted this affiant from the ground, more roughly than before, and suspending him longer, upon being let down this affiant was unable to speak for some time. The said Burgen then said, "Now confess that you saw Moore." Affiant replied he could not do it. Said Burgen replied, "You must acknowledge it or die," and said to one of his men, "Sergeant, hang him up to that tree and let him hang till eight o'clock in the morning, then cut him down and bury him under the tree." After other conversation and threats of killing this affiant, the said Burgen said to this affiant, "I will now give you until to-morrow night, and if you don't confess then I will kill you dead." Affiant replied, "I will never confess, for I have nothing to confess." This affiant was then taken back to his tent, aforesaid, after being charged to say nothing about what had occurred, and threatened with death if he divulged it. He was not tortured again, but has been held by the said Kirk as a prisoner until brought to Salisbury before his Honor Judge Brooks on yesterday.

LUCIAN H. MURRAY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th of August, 1870.—WILLIAM LARKINS, Clerk United States District Court, District Cape Fear.

FLOOD AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—There was a very destructive flood at Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday. The water rose six feet higher than was ever known or heard of. Great damage was done to the buildings of the town, and still more to the crops, fences, mills, &c., in the vicinity. The track at Abingdon was washed away for a distance of 600 feet. The *News* says:—"Along the bottom, from Carmihan and Kelley's garden, the end fence of which was washed out, to the street leading to the centre of the town there is literally nothing left standing. Findley's new mill and a negro cabin were washed away, the inmates hardly escaping. On Wolf creek the dams were washed away from Hopkins', Clap's, Francisco's, White's and Vance's mills. The dwelling of the Rev Mr. Mickel was, during the absence of himself and wife, carried away by the flood, and the fate of their five children left alone therein was unknown."

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD Furniture sale
THIS DAY (TUESDAY MORNING),
August 23, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.
Over $25,000 worth of costly Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in five story private mansion No. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.
400 lots by catalogue, viz :—
Celebrated city made rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, in use six months, cost $800; Stool, Cover, four magnificent Parlor Suits, covered in satin, brocatel and reps; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, rich rosewood Bedroom Suits, style of Louis XIV.; black walnut do., Hair Beds, Spring Beds, over 400 yards of Carpets, Dining Room Furniture in full, set rich Cut Glass and Silverware; in fact the complete Household Furniture of the above in lots. N. B.—Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 109 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Genteel Household Furniture.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction on Wednesday, August 24, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS,
WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,
Hall, Dining Room, &c., Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Mirrors, Bedding, Desks, Chairs, Carpets, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., AUCtioneers.
Over 800 lots and over $20,000 worth
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes,
At Public Auction, to the highest bidder.
On THIS DAY (THURSDAY), August 11, at 10½ o'clock,
At the large five story residence, 12 Tenth street,
Between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, eight rich Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, brocatel, reps, and lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Cabinets, bois de rose Etageres, Tables, Bookcase, Writing Desk, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, 2 Sideboards, 2 Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Glass, China, and Silverware, Cutlery, &c. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, at reasonable charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
Tuesday and Wednesday, August 23 and 24,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
Important Trade Sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned Ware and Plated Ware,
Tea Trays, Guns, Pistols, &c.,
embracing about 2,500 lots desirable goods adapted to city and country trade.
Catalogues, with full particulars, on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at the Auction Mart,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock.
For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 469 BROADway, offer at private sale, at 25 per cent less than manufacturers' prices, rosewood, walnut and mahogany, carved, gilt and inlaid
PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DININGROOM FURNITURE.
PIANOFORTES, PARLOR SAFE, BRUSSELS, VELVET AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, &c.
Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandise.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. H. SEIXAS, AUCTIONEER—China, Glass, Crockery, Yellowware, Plated Table Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c. FARRINGTON & SEIXAS will sell this day, Tuesday, 23d, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 10 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods carefully packed for shipping free of charge.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER—We will include in our sale of this day, Tuesday 23d, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
950 POUNDS BEST ENGLISH
PIANO WIRE
Nos. 16 to 24, in five pound packages.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION SALE AT WOODSIDE, NEW JERSEY.—THEODORE SANDFORD, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, August 23 at 3 P. M., on the premises, Cottage street, new Cottage, eight rooms; lot 50x225 feet, carriage house, &c. Particulars of JOHN W. JORALEMON, Belleville avenue, corner of Cottage street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
Successors to
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street,
Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The firm of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (established 1847) having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Henry H. Leeds, and by limitation, the business will be continued by Allen B. Miner, surviving partner, who has associated with him his brother, Henry D. Miner, under the firm name of
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.
NEW YORK, August 1, 1870.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; art galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Thursday, August 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, special sale of California Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, &c., by order of consignees.
The above Wines, &c., comprising 467 cases, are all in fine order and from the celebrated "Natoma" and "Sonoma" vineyards, H. D. Dunn & Co., agents, San Francisco, are received direct from them, and will be sold positively without reserve as above; also a choice line of imported Clarets, Sherries, Port, old Brandy, Rum and Whiskey, by order of receivers, to close accounts, in packages to suit.
Liquors now at our store and samples ready for examination.
Also at 12 o'clock,
a small amateur Engine Lathe, in complete order.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
Henry H. Leeds & Miner
(established 1847).
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Friday, August 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 325 West Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, elegant Household Furniture, made to order by best Broadway manufacturers; carved rosewood seven octave Piano, made by Chickering, of very superior tone and finish; Marvin's Parlor Silver Safe, Pier Mirrors, &c. Particulars Thursday.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
Henry H. Leeds & Miner
(established 1847).
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Monday, August 29, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, Mortgagee's sale of elegant Furniture, made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus; rich satin and brocatel Curtains and Draperies, rosewood Pianos, French Plate Mirrors, French Moquet and Velvet Carpets, &c. Details in time. By order of Pottier & Stymus.
JOHN J. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Second sale of Household Furniture,
on THURSDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
The sale will comprise some very fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Stair Carpets, Ingrain and Oilcloth, elegant Cottage Suits, children's black walnut and painted Suits, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, &c.
Together with all the Stores, Sugars, Teas, Liquors, &c., &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
(the oldest stand in the city),
salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office,
running through to Liberty street;
Horse and carriage branch 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Household Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.,
at auction.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on,
WEDNESDAY, August 24, at 10½ o'clock,
at No. 104 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, all the Furniture contained in said house, comprised in part of rosewood Parlor Suits in satin and reps, rosewood Etageres, Centre Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c.; carved walnut extension Dining-Tables, Buffet, French Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Sofas, Lounges and Easy Chairs, fine curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows; Blankets, Sheets, &c.; French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors; Lace Curtains, rosewood Pianoforte, 7 octave, overstrung bass; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; China and Glass Ware, together with the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auction office.

AUGUSTUS A. SHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.
$30,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Silver, China, Glassware, many rare, costly Works of Art.
Public Auction,
500 Lots by Catalogue,
On this day (Tuesday), at the elegant private residence
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Rooms—Super Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel, of the richest description; Window Curtains, Marqueterie Cabinet Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase; Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, valuable collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Artistic Bronzes, Statuary, Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker. Bedrooms Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Sheets, Counterpanes. Dining Room—Extension Table, Lounges, Silver Casters, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Spoons, China Ware, Glass Ware. Sheffield Cutlery. Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also the Furniture of servants' apartments. Every facility for packing, shipping, removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE.—ON TUESDAY, THE 23D INSTANT, at 11 A. M., THOMAS REILLY, Auctioneer, will sell, corner of 115th street and Fifth avenue, the Horses, Carts, Contractor's Tools and other Property on the line of contracts belonging to John McGrane, contractor, deceased. By order of the executrix. Terms cash.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Pianoforte.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms 79 Nassau street, 8 or 10 fine Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Curled Hair Mattresses, Hall Stands, walnut and oak Buffets, Extension Tables, Office Desks, Chairs, some fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, seven octave rosewood Pianoforte; together with large assortment of second hand Furniture, 100 Stone China Toilet Sets; all to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, at 340 East Thirty-third street, near Second avenue, to close business, entire Stock, fine Fixtures, &c., of that Family Grocery Store, viz Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Soap, Candles, Starch, Spices, Cord, Brushes, Baskets, Pails, Scales, Weights, Measures, Counters, Cans, Shelving, &c.; also will sell fine Horse, grocer's top Wagon and Harness. Sale positive. Buyers, dealers, specialty, invited. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Wednesday, corner Eighty-first street and Broadway, valuable Lease of three Lots, Horses, Carts, Scales, Fixtures, Office Furniture, Buildings, &c., of excellent Coal Yard; cheap at private sale.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office 87 Third avenue.

E. FARMER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY, at two o'clock, at 444 Canal street, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Pier and other Mirrors, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Extension and other Tables, Sofa Beds, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Washstands, Brussels and other Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Beds and Bedding, Hair and other Mattresses, Refrigerators, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware. Also one two-seat light Carriage.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
POSITIVELY CLOSING SALE
OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK
OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK,
AT HIS WAREROOMS, 194 AND 196 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STREETS.
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Comprising rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Library and Office Furniture of every variety, all of which was made for Mr. Southack's retail trade, and well worthy the attention of those in want of strictly first class furniture, every lot of which will be sold positively, without any reserve whatever, as the building must be torn down immediately, to be rebuilt for a bank. The goods are now on exhibition, and catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.
NOTICE.—Purchasers at the previous sales are hereby notified that all goods not cleared on or before Wednesday will be resold for account of the former purchaser, and their deposits will be forfeited.
HENRY B. HERTS,
Auctioneer.

I. P. ROBINSON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT public auction, on Thursday, August 25, 1870, on the premises of Theodore Mateos, Esq., Eastchester, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., consisting of elegant Household Furniture:—1 rosewood Pianoforte, 7⅓ octave; rosewood and black walnut sets Parlor Suits, rosewood and red damask; Beds and Bedding; Counterpanes and Linen, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; Extension, Center and Card Tables; Silver, Glassware and Cutlery; Pier and Oval Mirrors; 4 Carriages; 4 sets single and double Harness; Robes, Sleigh and Bells; 1 splendid pair of Carriage Horses, sound and kind. Also, on the same day, will offer for sale the beautiful Country Seat of Theodore Mateos, Eastchester, being 1¼ mile from Mount Vernon depot, New York and New Haven railroad; House modern and grounds handsomely laid out, with plenty of choice fruits, containing 1¼ acre, more or less; House 36x35, containing 13 rooms, with bathroom, hot and cold water through the house, with fine carriage house and outbuildings; property is desirably located, within 500 yards of the salt water, desirable for bathing; property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day; terms made easy to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to THEODORE MATEOS, 14 South William street, or I. P. ROBINSON, Main street, New Rochelle.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE. Cabinetmakers.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a lot of Lumber, Boards, Black Walnut, Cabinetmaker's Benches, Tools, &c.; two Furniture Trucks. HENRY SINGER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Machinery for manufacturing Paper Collars.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 351 Pearl street, fourth floor, consisting of four Presses, one Finishing Machine, one Roller, Shafting, Pulleys, Scales, lot of Paper in reams. At 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Paper Collars and Cuffs.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale Printing Establishment.
This day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 1[illegible] William street, near Frankfort, the effects of a Printing Establishment; one Taylor Press, one Hand Press, one Cutting Machine, Type, Cases, Cabinets, &c.
By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale, Wednesday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, one large Iron Safe, Counters, Desks, Frames, Window Shades, Household Furniture, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

J. L. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.—WM. PENNY, SALESman.—Auction sale, Thursday, August 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a three story and basement brick House, No. 293 South Fifth street, Jersey City. For particulars and permit apply to TAYLOR & HASBROUCK, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BEER PUMPS.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, one splendid four pull English Beer Pump and lead Pipe. P. McCABE, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.
Watches and Jewelry.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock,
500 lots of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c.
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Guns and Pistols. Musical Instruments, &c.
By order R. Simpson & Co., 195 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY. JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets and Spreads. By order of Patrick Fullan, West Thirty-ninth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
By order of the Supreme Court
and under the direction of
THOMAS J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, August 24, 1870, at 10 A. M., at No. 24 John street, a large and choice assortment of Silver and Plated Ware, finished and unfinished, consisting of splendid Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Fruit Dishes, Call Bells, Gravy Boats, Nut Picks, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Knives, it being the stock of a first class establishment.
Also splendid Store Fixtures.
Showcases, in walnut and French plate glass; Counters and Counter Cases, Office Furniture, Iron Safe, Desks, &c. By order of THOMAS J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Wholesale Stock
Millinery Goods, Pier Mirrors,
Flowers, Feathers, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large and general assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Trimmings, Stands, large Pier Mirrors, glass Cases, Store Fixtures, Stands, Counters, Office Furniture, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JACOB SEEBACHER, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S AND ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF John Sedgwick, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of L. Binns, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at 27 East Broadway, in the city of New York, a large lot of Millinery Goods, consisting of Straw Goods, Ribbons, Feathers, Show Cases, Counters, Fixtures, &c.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue, a quantity of Machinery, consisting of Lathes, Drilling Machines, Tools, &c.
B. REILLY, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON WEDNESday, August 24, at 154 Sixth avenue, at 10½ o'clock, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 126 WOOSTER street, New York, August 17, 1870.
Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale on the part of the United States, to the highest bidder, the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, viz.:—
Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000.
Counterpanes, 15,000; G. Percha Bed Covers, 1,000.
Mattresses, hair, 300; Mosquito Bars, 20,000.
Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow Cases, white, 20,000.
Pillow Ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000.
Drawers, 20,000; Dressing Gowns, 15,000;
Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000;
Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, Hand, 7,000 dozen; Roller, 200 dozen.
The above mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.
The government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised.
Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 Wooster street, near Prince.
Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be endorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August 11, 1870.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 9th day of September next, at 12 M., for supplying Ship Chandlery to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.
Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the ship chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom House.
Proposals will be considered not only in the aggregate sum, but item by item, and accepted or rejected accordingly.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT RIVER.
ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, }
NEWPORT, R. I., August 18, 1870. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1870, for dredging and piling in the Connecticut river, between Middletown and Hartford. The amount to be expended is about $20,000.
Specifications for the work, giving localities, kind of work, nature of materials, depth of water, &c., and any information practicable to give, will be furnished from this office on application, along with blank forms for Proposals and Guaranties.
G. K. WARREN,
Maj. Eng'r. & Bvt. Maj. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMERERIES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1870. }
Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the national cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.
The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.
The freight will be paid by the United States and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may consigned.
The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from local officers.
It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.
Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.
There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States, and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.
Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster General's office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs," and they will be opened at noon on the 19th of September, 1870.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, August 1, 1870. }
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing October 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.
There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish Stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.
The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several Departments:—
First Department.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.—Number of districts, 59.
Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia.—Number of districts, 54.
Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas.—Number of districts, 32.
Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dacotah and Wyoming.—Number of districts, 83.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.
The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.
The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE SATIN BROCATEL PARlor Suit, nearly new, made to order for $650, will be sold for $275; one do. single Suit, $150; black walnut striped reps Suit, $65; magnificent Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; also a lot Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at sacrifice for cash; residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED French satin brocatel, made to order, cost $450, for $150; one do., $50; Etageres, Bookcases, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Mirrors, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, Silverware, half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RICH ROSEWOOD BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, made to order, in use six months; cost $300, for $140; one do., 9 pieces, for $100; two Suits in reps for $60; eight Bedroom Suits at $20; Carpets at half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OILCLOTH AND BEDDING at reduced prices; housekeepers supplied at O'FARRELL'S, 2[illegible]0 Eighth avenue, late O'Farrell & Greene. Payment taken weekly or monthly.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WANTED, FOR A Southern market, slightly damaged or second hand Furniture and Bedding. Dealers can hear of a market by calling, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., any day this week, at 88 South street.

CLOTHING.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—100,000 LADIES—THE ONLY INDEPENDENT Business and Medical, Spiritual Clairvoyant in America is Mrs. LINWOOD, 148 West Thirty-seventh street. No gentlemen.

MADAM ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

$20,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN surpass Madame CLIFTON, the great Medical and Business Clairvoyant. All business strictly confidential. Office 186 Bleecker street, second door west of Macdougal street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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PARIS
AND LONDON.
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AT THE
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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

LOOK FOR
FRIDAY'S
WAR CARTOON.

IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LATEST
RELIABLE
CABLE
DESPATCHES
FROM
BERLIN,
PARIS
AND LONDON.
THE EVENTS OF THE MORNING
AT THE
SEAT OF WAR
IN THE
GREATEST
EVENING PAPER
OF THE AGE,
THE TELEGRAM.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Complementary Benefit to J. H. BOWERS.
TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1870,
The great play of the OCTOROON, together with SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, and other novelties.
Wednesday Evening, memorial Benefit under direction of a distinguished committee, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late J. W. Lingard.
Saturday Evening, complementary Benefit of Miss Fanny Herring, and last night of the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
Seats secured six days in advance, at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that Tickets purchased of Sidewalk Speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.
"OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian,
Joseph K.
EMMET,
in GAYLER'S popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
in the GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE.
MR. EMMET, in response to
UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
will introduce his great character song of
"KEISER, DON'T YOU WANT TO PUY A DORG?"
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS.
BUTLER & GILMORE, MANAGERS and PROPRIETORS.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL THEATRE OF THE AGE.
GRAND AUGMENTATION OF TALENT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME. GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD
will appear in a
GRAND AND VARIED BILL
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Popular Prices of Admission, 25 Cents, 50 Cents and $1.

TERRACE GARDEN, FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND Third avenue.
TUESDAY, August 23, 1870,
GRAND GALA BENEFIT OPERATIC CONCERT FOR MR. H. GRAU.
The following artists will appear:—Miss Canissa, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. Formes, a selected Chorus and Mollenhauer's Grand Orchestra. The performance will be presented in the open Garden. The programme:—Duet, from the Opera Belisario—Mr. Habelmann and Mr. Formes and the orchestra. Solo, Ernani—Miss Canissa and orchestra. Miserere, from Il Trovatore—Miss Canissa, Mr. Hablemann, the Chorus and the orchestra. Czaar and Carpenter—Mr. Formes and orchestra. One Night in Granada—Miss Canissa, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. Formes and the Chorus and orchestra. Between each two parts the Orchestra will play various selections, and will close with Bismarck's March.
Admission only fifty cents.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A LADY, WHO IS EMPLOYED OUT DURING THE day, wants an unfurnished Room, without board; unexceptionable references. Address M. W., box 108 Herald office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES AN UNFURnished House, near West Twenty-third street; rent $1,000 or $1,200. Address E. M., care of H. P. Sears & Co., 238 Greenwich street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FOUR FINE airy Rooms, with water and gas, in a pleasant neighborhood, for light housekeeping; rent not to exceed $40. Address P. B. C., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A SECOND OR third Floor, unfurnished, for light housekeeping, from September 1, in a good neighborhood, on the line of Fourth, Sixth or Eighth avenue cars, in a house with but one other family, best of reference given and required. Address, with particulars, box 3,405 Post office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMIly, 1st of September, by two brothers and their wives; location between Fifth and Seventh avenues and Fortieth and Fiftieth streets; references given. Address box 208 Herald office.

HOUSES WANTED.—BEING A HOUSE OWNER MYself I would like several more or an estate to act as agent for; give my whole time. Address OWNER, box 177 Herald office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN FOURteenth and Thirtieth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues; first class; moderate price. Address box 222 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ONE LARGE ROOM, or Room and Bedroom, unfurnished; must be located below Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Address C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, AN unfurnished House; good location, first class neighborhood; New York city; terms, $1,400 to $2,000. Address, with full particulars, N. B., box 5,332 Post office.

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT 4 STORY BROWN stone Dwelling House, handsomely furnished throughout and located between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Parties having houses of this description to let will please address H., box 578 Post office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, IN New York or Brooklyn, by a quiet, respectable family of five adults. State locality, number of rooms and lowest terms to H. M. C., box 1,504 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, AN unfurnished House; location between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues; lease not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Address M., box 4,222 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT, FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO MAY 1, a three story and basement House, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Second and Eighth avenues. Address, stating terms, box 5,455 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A THREE STORY AND basement House, East of Fifth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets; rent from $1,000 to $1,500. Address HOUSE, 135 West Forty-fourth street.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR BUY A SMALL TWO STORY House, in a good neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, N., box 166 Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, RENT NOT to exceed $2,000, location above Fortieth street, between Madison and Seventh avenues. Address box 1,769 Post office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Rooms, by a gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping, in a good location. Address, giving all particulars, E. A., box 445 Post office. Best reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, IN A strictly private family, two Chambers and private Parlor. Location, rooms and service must be unexceptionable in every respect. Address to-day box 159 Hoffman House.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOUR unfurnished Rooms (second floor preferred), in a genteel house, below Eighteenth street, west side; rent not to exceed $30. Address GOULD, Herald office.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, FULLY FURNISHed, for housekeeping; private house; careful family; gentleman, wife, three children; rent about $55. Call on or address F., 203 Broadway, second floor, front.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in good location; rent must be moderate. Address C. A. B., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE LITTLE PLACE ADJAcent to New York on Hudson, Harlem or New Haven Railroads; furnished preferred; must be in good order; family three persons only. Address W. S. C., box 3,446 Post office.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY HOUSE, PARTIALLY OR fully furnished or unfurnished, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with full particulars, A. G., 316 Herkimer street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENtleman; neighborhood Fourteenth street. Address J. W., Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY PROFESSOR, EXCELLENT AND WELL EXperienced teacher of music, French and German (and speaking English well, is desirous of finding engagements in schools or private families; best references given and required. Apply to Miss B., care of Mr. Christern, foreign bookseller, 77 University place, New York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE, WITH HIGH TESTImonials, offers his services as classical tutor in return for a really comfortable home. Address A. M. O., Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, OF GREAT experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a select school, or to act as visiting governess in a respectable family. Qualifications:—German, French, English, &c. Address TEACHER, care of Rev. H. Baegener, 101 East 7th st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING FIVE YEARS' EXPERIence, wishes a situation to teach English branches and penmanship in a private or public school (private preferred) in New York; best reference given. Address Miss TERRELL, 203 Crown st., New Haven, Conn.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open for day and evening pupils. Private desks can be secured this week without extra charge. Ladies receive special attention. Stiffness, cramping or trembling removed from the worst hand. Terms very reasonable.

GREENWICH, CONN.—12 BOYS UNDER 13 YEARS OF age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms $600. Open September 14. HARRY PECK.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (ESTABLISHED 1849,) 62 Bowery.—Specialties, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, &c. 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Two strictly private rooms day and evening. Ladies taught bookkeeping and correspondence.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE SPANISH language, Mathematics and Civil Engineering, by a graduate at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy. Address C. G., 40 and 42 Broadway, room 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
GEORGE WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager
FIFTY-FIRST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
MONDAY, August 22, every day at 2 and evening at 8, until further notice,
ALBERT W. AIKEN'S
new sensation drama, adapted from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled a
HEART OF GOLD,
HEART OF GOLD,
HEART OF GOLD,
with new scenery, costumes, properties and an unapproachable cast.
FRIDAY, August 26, day and evening,
BENEFIT OF ALBERT W. AIKEN.
SATURDAY, August 27 Last appearance of ALBERT W. AIKEN and last night of the season.
MONDAY, September 5, will inaugurate the opening of the fall and winter seasons, with the beautiful and gifted artiste
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
who will appear in a new drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., being the latest London sensation, entitled,
TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
Second week of the brilliant young American actor
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who will appear this evening for the
SECOND TIME IN NEW YORK
in Maeder and McDonnough's
AFFECTING AND BEAUTIFUL HOME STORY,
founded on Tennyson's celebrated poem entitled,
UNDER THE PALM.
Enoch Arden (a rough sailor lad)...LAWRENCE BARRETT
Philip Ray The Miller's only son)..........Mr. F. C. BANGS
Captain Perrin (Master of the Good Fortune).Mr. M. LEVICK
Doctor Stelling..........................Mr. E. B. HOLMES
Gilbert Wogge (an attorney)...............Mr. E. LAMB
Mark Lane (an innkeeper)...................H. A. RENDLE
Walter Arden....................Master WILLIE HEARNE
Sailors, Villagers, &c.
Annie Lee...........................Miss LOUISA MOORE
Alice Stelling.........................Miss LIZZIE MAHON
Dame Merriam....................Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT
ACT 1—OUTWARD BOUND.
SCENE 1—"The Tall-Towered Mill that whistled on the Waste."
SCENE 2—"Interior of the Inn of Timber-Crossed Antiquity."
SCENE 3—"The Home of Enoch Arden"—"Neat and neatlike, half way up the street, that clambered toward the Mill."
SCENE 4—SAILING OF THE SHIP.
Enoch goes as Boatswain of the "Good Fortune," bound for China.
"Keep a clean hearth and a good fire for me, for I'll be back, my girl, to laugh at all your fears."
AFFECTING TABLEAU.
A lapse of thirteen years is supposed to occur between the first and second Acts.
ACT 2—CAST AWAY.
SCENE 1—THE HAZEL DELL. THE VILLAGE FESTIVAL. AN OLD ENGLISH MAY-POLE DANCE.
SCENE 2—THE VISION; UNDER THE PALM.
Annie's appeal "Heavenly Orb! direct my judgment; send, through thy beams, some tidings of the lost one."
GRAND TABLEAU.
Realization of Annie's Vision. Rescue of Enoch Arden. A sail! a sail!
ACT 3—HOME AGAIN.
The revelation. The heart struggle. The loved and the lost. Enoch departs on his last voyage.
TABLEAU.
Tickets purchased from sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR.......................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..Manager
SEVENTH WEEK
of the wonderful artiste
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE
VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE
IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
in the new comic ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA...KATHI LANNER
To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22, ANOTHER SENSATION.
A new original dramatic and fantastic Ballet, in three acts and six tableaux, by Kathi Lanner, entitled
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
Seats secured in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
SECOND PERFORMANCE
of the
GREAT AND POPULAR SUCCESS
LITTLE FAUST,
by
MRS. JAMES A. OATES
and
HER NEWLY ORGANIZED COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
together with
MR. GEO. L. FOX,
THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN.
ALL NEW SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
LAUGHABLE EFFECTS.
Mephisto and the Arab, MRS. JAS. A. OATES.
Martha (head of the school) MR. GEO. L. FOX.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22, AND EVERY NIGHT.
THE GREAT STAR COMEDIAN,
JOHNNY WILD.
MISS JENNY ENGLE
IN HER SERIO-COMIC SPECIALTIES.
THE BEAUTIFUL MINNIE GREY,
THE ACTIVE GIRL.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.
COMIC PANTOMIME OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.
WILD AND KERNS AS BLINKS AND JINKS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2½.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
820 BROADWAY AND 82 FIFTH AVENUE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
126, 130 and 132 (new No. 102, 104 and 106) Court,
near State street
(Chartered in 1863 under special law),
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870,
for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition and the modern languages.
TERMS:—CLASSES $10 AND $15 PER QUARTER.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION $25 PER QUARTER.
Several eminent professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, August 29. Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
820 BROADWAY, NEAR TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK.
128 (NEW NO. 102) COURT, NEAR STATE STREET,
BROOKLYN.

LEEDS ART GALLERIES—NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADway—Free exhibition of fine Paintings and Statuary at private sale.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1848.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

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A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
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designs, on hand at the
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97 Nassau street,
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PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PIANOFORTES.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF BARNES' premium Pianofortes; also extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, Grands, Squares and Uprights, Chickering's and other celebrated makers; on instalments at cash prices. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT ALL ROUND CORners seven octave Piano, agraffe treble, &c.; cost $500; price $175. At 47 University place, corner 11th st.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANFORTE, WITH EVERY improvement, at a great sacrifice for cash. A beautiful rosewood Pianoforte, only $150.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SPLENDID CHICKERING PIANO FOR SALE AT half the original cost.—Round corners, seven obtave, serpentine bottom, &c. Call at No. 235 East 116th street, between Second and Third avenues.

AN ELEGANT CARVED DOUBLE ROUND SEVEN octave Piano, used a little; bargain for cash. Warranted.
DECKER & BROTHER,
56 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $550; for $250; Parlor Suits, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WILL SELL A MAGnificent rosewood Pianoforte, carved case and legs, 7 octave, overstrung, celebrated makers; five years' guarantee. Great sacrifice. 113 Seventh street.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, the property of a private family declining housekeeping, in use six months cost 700, for $250, stool and cover, box for shipping. Call at private residence, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7⅓ PIANO, ONLY $185; great bargain; magnificent overstrung, having carved legs, all latest improvements; Weber's make. Great sacrifice.
JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $150 BEAUTIful large rosewood Pianoforte, first class makers; modern improvements and style; sweet, powerful tone. 25 Third avenue.

$325.—IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A $650 FIRST class Piano will be sold for $325 if sold this week; has been used only three months and is a magnificent instrument; guaranteed 5 years. Music store, 8.3 Third av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

11 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., second floor.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; meats, soups, jellies and pastry; no objection to the country; can take care of a dairy; Christian family preferred; good reference.

15 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing in a small private family; best city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., rear, first floor.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; no objection to do the coarse washing if required; will be found trustworthy; first class city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A first class family; understands the business fully; best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; good washer and ironer. Best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as order cook in a hotel or restaurant; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; also a kitchen girl; best city reference. Call or address.

120 WEST 16TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the best city references.

123 7TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in an American family. Address.

152 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook; city references given.

129 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; best reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a first class private family; is a first class cook and understands all kinds of pastry. Can furnish best city reference.

145 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

149 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A good cook and first rate baker; understands all kinds of soups, desserts and pastries; first class city references.

152 WEST 30TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN AS cook, either in a boarding house or club; city reference. Call for two days.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family.

204 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game; good city reference.

207 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; IS willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

254 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; reference can be seen.

254 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as plain cook; is a good bread baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging and has no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

294 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; a first rate washer and ironer. Good city reference.

333 WEST 26TH ST, NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent laundress and good baker. Good city reference.

338 WEST 36TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TOgether; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference.

342 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist at washing, or would do the housework of a small family; good reference.

420 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT cook, with nine years' reference from last employer.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer.

411 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; fully capable of doing both.

464 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO sisters, one as plain cook and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to Jersey City, Hoboken or Hudson City; city references.

490 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS first class cook and would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has good reference.

524 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK IN a private family, hotel or restaurant; best city references.

524 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK IN a private family; no objection to the country. Best city reference.

528 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook or washer and ironer; good city reference.

532 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a good baker; best reference.

744 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer

Chambermaids, &c.

13 WEST 30TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is willing and obliging.

23 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework; is willing and obliging. Good city reference.

108 EAST 52D ST., REAR COTTAGE.—TWO GIRLS: one as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing, the other to do general housework; good city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do washing. Best city reference.

112 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

115 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; the best city references. Call for two days.

117 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good operator; good city reference

119 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman, strongly recommended, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

120 WEST 16TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has six years' reference.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY AMERICAN woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with washing in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, best city reference.

144 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMmaid and waitress or to take care of children; has good reference from last place.

161 WEST 51ST ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; excellent city references.

184 DIVISION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBER maid or to do light housework.

202 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Best city references.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—AS CHAMBERmaid; understands fine washing and French fluting; city reference.

206 7TH AV., OLD NUMBER.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and will assist in washing, ironing and plain sewing.

208 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as child's nurse. Best reference.

217 WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FRONT ROOM, top floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a nice private family. Good city reference from her last place.

226 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or nurse.

229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY ST., fifth floor, room 57.—Two young girls, lately landed; one as parlormaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to country or city; both have lived out in Ireland. Call from 10 till 1 tomorrow.

230 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Has four years' reference from last place.

232 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

232 WEST 31ST ST, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; is kind to children; reference.

234 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or would take care of children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, in the corset store.

242 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant English girl, not long in this country, to do chamberwork and assist in sewing. Call for two days.

252 WEST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl fully competent, as chambermaid and waitress; city reference if required.

253 WEST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen until suited. Call or address.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; will assist in other work; references. Can be seen for two days.

347 WEST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children in a private family; capable of either places. Can be seen at her late employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

360 WEST 22D ST.—WANTED, A PLACE TO MIND a child or do chamberwork and waiting. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock.

370 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; best city reference can be given. Call for two days.

419 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A smart young girl to do chamberwork and assist on Wheeler & Wilson's machine or take care of children; best city references.

422 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of a baby; best reference from last place.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—AS seamstress and nurse and to take care of and teach young children; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

690 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

734 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; city reference.

840 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family.

966 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., RING third bell.—A competent young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children; city reference can be given. Call at nursery corner of Lexington av. and 51st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and assist with washing; best city reference. Address A. B., box 146 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

13 STANTON ST.—A NEAT AND STYLISH DRESSmaker; work by the day; can cut, fit, make evening dresses and walking suits in the latest style; a good chance to get work done reasonably before the busy season. Call on or address M. K.

48 BLEECKER ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a woman who understands all kinds of family sewing and is also a competent nurse. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day or week; works on ladies' dresses, and finishes them off, and children's clothing. References.

161 WEST 51ST ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A REspectable family; understands dressmaking.

181 MACDOUGAL, CORNER 8TH ST. (PRESENT employer's).—As seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit very nicely. Call for two days.

222 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress to take in washing and ironing at her house; clothes done up in magnificent style at 75c. per dozen; best city reference. Call on or address ANNE CARRICK.

223 WEST 43D ST.—FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, understands dressmaking with or without machine; sewing done at home, or go out by day or week. Call or address.

232 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as plain sewer in a private family.

313 6TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A young Protestant woman as seamstress and to take care of children in a private family; best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

316 EAST 37TH ST. (LAST EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

343 EAST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A first class dressmaker, cutter, fitter and trimmer, who works in private family, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

489 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT dressmaker wishes a re-engagement as family seamstress by the day or week; can cut and fit and is a good operator on the Grover & Baker machine; will go a short distance in the country if required; satisfactory references.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A young girl as seamstress and to assist with the chamberwork, or would take care of growing children; can operate on machine; good city reference.

569 BROADWAY, CORNER PRINCE STREET.—A young woman as dressmaker and cloakmaker in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on four machines; Wheeler & Wilson's preferred.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING NECKties desires work at home. Address J. A. T., Jersey City Post office.

HOME WORK WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, accustomed to fine robes, under linen, &c.; Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address box 5,988 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND QUICK sewer, a home in a private family, where one day's work and three hours every other day in the week would be considered a compensation for board. Address for one week DRESSMAKER, station D.

General Housework, &c.

4 FRANKLIN TERRACE, 26TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference from last place.

10 CLARKSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

11 ESSEX ST., ROOM 20.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; reference.

21 MONROE ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family in the country or chamberwork and plain sewing.

149 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

150 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; good city reference.

160 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good city reference from her last place.

200 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small family; best city references.

212 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., first floor, back.—A respectable young woman to do light housework for a small private family; understands her business. Can be seen for two days.

240 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good references given.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do the light housework of a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; three years' reference.

241 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

256 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family. Reference given.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

322 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; reference from her last place.

333 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do housework in a small private family; is a very good washer and ironer.

349 EAST 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable woman as good laundress, or would do general housework; good reference. Call for two days.

399 1ST AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

412 8TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A competent young woman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

431 18TH ST. BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; city reference can be given.

510 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do light housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer.

528 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; will make herself generally useful.

542 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference.

659 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl to do light housework or mind children. Can be seen at her parents'.

720 7TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A young Scotch girl, recently arrived, in a small private family; will do housework.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American woman, in a hotel or private family; has a practical knowledge of the same. Address C. H. W.

54 WEST 32D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, AN AMERIcan woman of 40, to a gentleman, with or without children, or as nurse to a sick lady and take charge of her house. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

125 PRINCE ST.—A COMPETENT HOTEL HOUSEkeeper that understands her business in every department. Address Mrs. M. D.

150 EAST 33D ST.—A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper, in either city or country, where she will have entire charge and control; references exchanged; none but responsible persons need apply. Call or address.

191 MOTT ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN a widower's family of one or two children.
Mrs. C.

347 118TH ST.—A LADY OF HIGH CULTURE AND refinement as housekeeper in the family of a gentleman of means, or would instruct children in English, French and music. Address Miss JACKSON.

A LADY, THROWN ON HER OWN RESOURCES, would like to meet with a lady or gentleman in need of a competent and reliable housekeeper. Address Mrs. PETTER, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

A YOUNG SOUTHERN WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO take charge of a gentleman's household, or hotel or private club of gentlemen, or to superintend the general education of children, or any position of trust not menial. The highest testimonials (Northern and Southern) as regards character, capability, &c. Address, for three days, Mrs. CLINTON, Herald office.

A LADY QUITE ALONE AND TIRED OF BOARDING would superintend the house of a good man: she will give particulars as to position and reputation and will not notice answers not doing likewise. Address STRANGER, Herald office.

ANY PARTY OF STANDING AND MEANS WISHING the services of a lady as housekeeper may address for an interview one well calculated for the position and disposed to lend a helping hand in any department of the house if necessary, as well as to supervise; good security that everything shall be properly cared for. CARRIE, station D.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WIDOW DESIRES A situation as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor; best of references will be given. Address Sophia, box 417 Bridgeport, Conn.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, WHO SPEAKS SPANISH as well as English, as housekeeper in some respectable family. Address for one week Mrs. VAN, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—BY A LADY of middle age, in a first class hotel or private party of gentlemen; is experienced in every respect; good reference as to qualifications and character. Address HOUSEKEEPER, station B, Grand st.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, aged 20, the charge of a hotel or a gentleman's house; speaks French and German; best of references. Address HERMIT, Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG LADY, A position as housekeeper in some gentleman's family; none but responsible parties need answer. Address H., Post office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

1 LAURENS ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress in a private family; can give satisfactory reference from her last employer, for whom she has worked for six years.

2 MARION ST.—WASHING TAKEN IN; 75 CENTS per dozen; rough dry, 50 cents per dozen; by Mrs. Hansalar.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A young girl as laundress; would work out by the day; good reference.

200 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of two or three gentlemen or ladies' fine washing; first class city reference.

208 WEST 16TH ST.—A WOMAN TO TAKE IN washing or go out by the day; best city reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A married woman to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done on moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDIE.

225 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's or family's washing; would go out by the day.

246 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor, front room.—An efficient, reliable laundress to take in washing; understands fluting and ladies' fineries. Unexceptionable references.

251 3D AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN who does washing would like to take the washing for a few nice gentlemen; best references.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fineries; best city reference.

311 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable woman wishes the washing of some ladies or gentlemen or families; can flute nicely; good reference.

327 WEST 43D ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable woman wishes a lady's or gentleman's washing at her own place, or would go out if required; also would do scrubbing or cleaning.

338 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., first floor.—A competent laundress wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; understands fluting; reasonable charges; excellent references.

341 26TH ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman would like to do washing at her own house; is a first class laundress; would take it by the month.

345 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable woman to do washing in her own house, or would go out by the day; would do housecleaning; best reference.

404 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own house. Ask for Mrs. PROVOST.

411 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, wants work by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer; also a good house cleaner; no objection to take work to the house; city reference.

418 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with excellent references, to go out by the day at washing and ironing, or would do house cleaning.

424 3D AV.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing, ladies' ball and afternoon dresses, puffing and fluting done in the latest style; will go out by the day.

433 EAST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A FIRST CLASS laundress in a private family or boarding house; no objection to go to the country; good city reference.

433 EAST 15TH ST.—TWO SISTERS IN A BOARDing house or hotel; one as laundress, the other as assistant laundress. Call for two days.

434 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman wants gentlemen's or family washing by the month or dozen; puffing and fluting done; terms moderate.

454 WEST 19TH ST.—WASHING AND IRONING by a first class laundress at her residence.

525 1ST AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A respectable Protestant woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own residence.

A LAUNDRY FOREWOMAN OF FOUR YEARS' EXperience wishes a situation to take charge or manage the help. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., LAUNDRESS, Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

18 LAIGHT ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; good reference.

28 84TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A most respectable Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and understands spoon and bottle feeding; first class references. Call for two days.

29 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can give best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer and braider; good reference given.

40 EAST 18TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to travel; best city reference.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN OLD LADY AS MONTHLY nurse; thoroughly understands her business; has had many years' experience in America; is competent and reliable; price $10 per week.

58½ WEST 10TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, wishing to return to France, would like to take care of children or ladies. Address Miss JOSEPHINE.

83 DIKEMAN ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A REspectable young married woman as wet nurse.

109 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

150 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse in a respectable family; has good city reference.

175 ESSEX STREET.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

201 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—AS AN EXperienced nurse and to do plain sewing. Highest city reference from last place.

222 ELIZABETH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A Protestant girl to take care of children and do light chamberwork.

228 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as children's nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days.

234 WEST 21ST ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; excellent city references.

241 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl, 16 years of age, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

248 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as nurse in a respectable family; has good references.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and neat sewer; best city reference.

344 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse.

345 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

365 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk wishes a baby to nurse, having lost her own.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable girl as competent nurse; would do sewing if required; best references. Call for two days.

410 EAST 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, top floor.—A young girl, lately landed, to mind children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

416 EAST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable widow woman wants ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence.

425 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN AMERICAN GIRL as infant's nurse in a first class family; good city references.

425 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A young woman as wet nurse.

426 EAST 11TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse in a private family.

432 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE BAKER'S.—A YOUNG woman as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; inquire for one week.

433 EAST 18TH ST.—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk to wet nurse a baby at her own home.

456 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in washing; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

574 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; best city reference. Call for two days.

603 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own house.
Mrs. FLYNN.

624 EAST 17TH ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a baby to wet nurse.

1,405 2D AV., NEAR 78TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN American girl to take care of children and assist with plain sewing; references given if required. Call for two days.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS MONTHLY NURSE; will be disengaged by the 15th of September; price $10 per week and upwards. Address J. M. H., station C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A young woman with an infant one month old. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

Waitresses, &c.

158 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear, room No. 7.—A neat, young German girl as waitress and chambermaid.

315 EAST 35TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS waitress; best city reference.

894 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable girl as waitress or to do chamberwork in a private family; understands her business; call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

6 MARION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A bakery.

227 GRAND ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTAble widow lady wants an office to clean or gentlemen's washing to do; best reference.

230 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND in a bakery. Apply for two days.

239 WOOSTER ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY, SPEAKing French, as nurse in a widower's family. Address.

251 WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY in a fancy store, or some light mental work in a store; can give the best references.

319 EAST 14TH ST.—A LADY WISHES COPYING TO do, either at home or in an office. Address COPYIST.

409 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as French ladies' maid; speaks German, English and French; is a competent hair dresser and used to fine sewing; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

848 3D AV.—AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; is a good hairdresser; no objection to take charge of growing children.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS DAILY GOVerness in a school or family. English, French, Music and Drawing. Address E. L., Mr. White's, 146 Macdougal st.

A PARISIAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO TEACH FOR a home, or as visiting governess, in schools or families. Address Miss VALANCE, station L, Harlem.

A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD ADDRESS AND BUSIness qualifications, desires an engagement with a first class house; is a good accountant and saleslady. Address Miss H. M., station A.

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as lady's maid, or would take care of children; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has good references. Address M. C., box 188 Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION WOULD ACCEPT OF A position as housekeeper in return for a home, or would instruct in English, French and music. Address Miss J., box 169 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD LIKE A situation as companion or governess; will teach all English branches, drawing and the rudiments of music; will assist in dressmaking if required. Address, stating terms, M. D., Post office, Troy.

AN EDUCATED AND REFINED YOUNG LADY, AGED 19, desires a situation immediately as primary teacher or as housekeeper and governess combined; a reasonable compensation expected. Triflers not noticed. Address Q. E. D., box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, DESIRES a home in a family where she can instruct children in the ordinary English branches, and drawing if necessary; is an adept with the needle and willing to make herself useful in that capacity. Being without a home she desires that more than a large salary. References given. Address S. S., box 121 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, IN A children's home; the one, a widow lady of experience, as matron; the other, a young lady who has spent some time in an institution, as teacher; not particular as to location. Address TEACHER, Newark (N. J.) Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN, BY A lady from Canada; understands the fancy goods and fur business; speaks French and English; best references. Address C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LADY, SOME POSItion not menial; has had some experience in the care of the sick; a pleasant home the chief object; no objection to travel. Address Miss ELLEN BROWN, Brooklyn.

Intelligence Offices.

WET NURSES CAN IMMEDIATELY HAVE SITUAtions free by applying at Mme. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT 368 CANAL ST.—500 ILLUSION, MECHLIN AND half lace bonnet framemakers wanted. Old hands apply at once.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS.—A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; one competent to take full charge of kitchen will secure $30 per month.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good reference required. Call at 170 4th st., between South 1st and South 2d sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

A.—WANTED—A SMART YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND a cigar stand; must be prepossessing and understand her business. Address, granting an interview, BANK, 17 New st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MILLINER AND TRIMmer wanted—To fill a permanent position in Memphis, Tenn. Apply this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to MARSHAL, JOHNSON & CO., 510 Broadway.

A FORTUNE FOR LADIES.—50 CENTS.—TWELVE lessons in the beautiful art of preserving natural flowers, with latest improvements, will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.
R. S. BRONSON,
Northampton, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED,
Ladies or Gentlemen,
in all parts of the United States,
for the great Masonic work,
The Rituals of Freemasonry.
J. H. WARWICK,
432 Broome street.

BLANK BOOK SEWERS AND RULING MACHINE feeders wanted.—Those who understand it; also young men to work in book bindery. Apply at 23 Beekman st.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD CITY reference. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 29 West 19th st.

DRESSMAKERS.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AND trimmers wanted; none but very good hands need apply to M. N. PARRAIN & CO., dress and cloakmakers, 28 Bond street.

OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINE, on shirt fronts. WATSON & STEWART, 56 Duane st.

SCARF AND TIE HANDS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & Co.'s, 637 Broadway. Inducements to ladies accustomed to the finest work.

TWO OR THREE INTELLIGENT LADY CANVASSERS wanted, for a new and attractive work. Call at the office of the Real Estate Record, 106 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 129 STATE ST., first house from Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; CITY reference required. Apply at 306 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A GOOD LAUNdress, to go to the country. Address box 438 Post office.

WANTED—BOW AND TIE MAKERS, AT 52 WHITE st.
H. J. & CO.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 123 East 55th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must take entire charge of the lower part of the house; three in family. Call at 122 East 59th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family, at 133½ West 49th st.; good city reference required; German preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, AMIABLE AND OBLIGing laundress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 50 West 28th st., from 9 to 10.

WANTED—100 FANCY BRAID SEWERS. APPLY Tuesday, 23d inst., from 9 to 12 A. M., at 84 Mercer st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; references required. 117 East 51st st.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH CITY REFERENCE, TO DO general housework for a small private family. Apply at 427 West 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A GIRL TO DO washing and ironing and general housework for a small family. 338 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW FIRST CLASS milliners and round hat trimmers. Apply at 324 Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; city reference required. Apply at 216 West 50th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE HOSPITAL nurse for the Jersey City Charity Hospital, foot of Washington street, Jersey City. Apply between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PASTRY COOKS. ONLY THOSE understanding pastry need apply at 411 Broadway, from 8 to 9 A. M., this day.

WANTED—AT 638 6TH AV., A RELIABLE, MATRONly woman, under 40, of good habits and references, able and willing to do the housework for a man and two children.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL FOR general housework; references required. Apply at 246 61st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS AS NURSE AND seamstress; one to go on Staten Island; good references required. Call at 202 Henry st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; only those with good city references need apply. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 64 West 53d st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN WOMAN, to take the entire charge of a child one year old; best references required. Apply, between 10 and 12, on Tuesday, at 264 East 78th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; ENGLISH preferred, to go to the seashore with a small family; must assist with washing; situation permanent. Apply today, from 9 till 11, at room 116 Grand Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family, a short distance in the country. Apply from 10 to 2 this day at 70 Union place (4th av.), between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at 14 Perry st. (Ashland place).

WANTED—AT 300 MADISON ST., A SMART, tidy girl, with good city reference, for general housework in a small private family.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ONE WHO IS willing to do general housework; must have city reference. Apply at 242 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK IMMEDIATELY; situation permanent; single man preferred. Apply to Z. WEST, 36 Hudson st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of a child two years old; one that can sew and is willing to go into the country; good references required. Call at 92 West 11th st., all day Tuesday.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, FIRST class, well recommended; one as cook, washer and ironer the other as waitress and chambermaid, in a small private family; if first class, good wages. Apply at 140 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, FOR A small family in the country; one must understand making butter; good wages offered and steady employment. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock at WHITE'S malt house, corner West and Bethune sts.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN to take entire charge of an infant; she must be intelligent and willing to assist a little at household duties; a competent and obliging person will find a pleasant and permanent home at good wages; also a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron and do housework for a family of three; city references required for both. Apply at 200 6th av.

10 FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND HAT TRIMMERS wanted. Apply immediately to Madame WERNER, 13 Division st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

88 HUDSON ST.—COOK, LATELY LANDED FROM the old country; knows all the branches; none but first class hotel or restaurant keepers need apply. Address PETER McLAREN.

213 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY.—A MAN AND wife, lately landed; the man as first class waiter, and woman as chambermaid or to wait on ladies or children; thirty years' reference from the old country, and also New York city reference. Address for one week.

365 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; best city reference. Address J. B.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house or office; speaks and writes English and German. Address 74 Essex st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS PORTER. Apply to Mr. BIRD, 164 3d av., between 16th and 17th streets.

A SWISS, SPEAKING GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGlish, wishes a situation in a store or butcher shop. Address G. TRECHSEL, box 206 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WISHES A SITUATION IN a good private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 9 until 12 for two days at the Washington Hotel, 4th av., opposite the Harlem depot.

A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS ADJUSTING Wheeler & Wilson machines and will make himself useful in the shirt front business. Address SHIRT FRONT, stating salary and place of employment, Herald office.

A MAN AND WIFE, FULLY CAPABLE, WITH EXperience and highest references, want the management of a hotel or large boarding house (city or country), or a respectable position in a hotel. Address, for two days, W., station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MUTE, EIGHTEEN years old; writes a good hand; salary $200. Address MUTE, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AS waiter in a private family; has first class references from former employers. Address F. P., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, just arrived, either in a tea and coffee store or meat market. Address S. S., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOroughly understands his business and can give satisfactory references from last employer. Call at or address Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS carter; accustomed to all kinds of wood and work.
J. M., 251 Hudson street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as porter or any capacity; good recommendation as to honesty and sobriety. Address, for three days, O. McBRIDE, 519 9th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A millinery house. Apply at 758 Broadway.

A SHORTHAND WRITER, COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy, will engage as corresponding clerk, private secretary, author's assistant or reporter; a good accountant. Address G. H. G., Yonkers.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK.—A BRITISH FIRM, EXpecting Dry and various Continental goods to this market, require a firm to sell on del credere and afford finance facilities on shipments. Address F. M., Park Avenue Hotel

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS clerk or light porter; is a good penman and thoroughly understands office duties; excellent references and any amount of security can be furnished. Address ACTIVE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (POLE) WHO UNDERSTANDS THE English language and writes a fair and quick hand wishes a situation in an office as copy clerk or to make himself useful; he is willing to go to the country. Apply at Reinhardt's Hotel, Nos. 2 Greenwich st. and 5 Battery place, in about two days.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHOSE BUSINESS REquires his attention but half of his time, would like to engage with a responsible firm as collector or a position of like responsibility; character and references unexceptionable. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE SPEAKING GERMAN preferred. Corner of Graham av. and Frost st., Williamsburg.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY COMpetent and well recommended from his last place. Apply at 303 4th av., corner of 23d st.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT DESIRED—BY A YOUNG man, occupied as bookkeeper and cashier during day. Address EVENING, Herald office.

INSURANCE OFFICE.—A SMART YOUNG MAN wanted as copyist and to make himself generally useful; good writing indispensable. Address E. F., box 207 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS CLERK in a grocery, hardware or liquor store; best of recommendations, if required. Apply at 98 West Houston st.

TO PAPER WAREHOUSES.—A GENTLEMAN, OF 24 years' experience in the trade, understanding stock, chemicals, &c., is desirous of a situation in an established house. Address D., box 2,137 Post office.

TO RETAIL TOBACCONISTS.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman, aged 20, desires a situation as salesman in the above; not having had any experience would take a small salary. Address D. M. W., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OUTDOOR SALESMAN for a paper warehouse. Address P. HOUSE, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND to make himself generally useful. Address D., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, WHO IS thoroughly competent. Address, stating salary, MERCHANT, box 2,093 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A JOBbing millinery house; one that can command a good trade. HAMMOND, MERRIAM & CO., 522 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands laces and white goods, to buy for a Broadway store. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A WHOLESALE drug house; an order clerk that thoroughly understands the business. Apply at 252 Greenwich st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY goods salesmen, for the dress goods department. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY store. One that understands the business may apply at 57 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND stock clerk in a fancy goods importing business. Apply at 378 Broadway. None but those well recommended need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, WILLING to assist in chamberwork and waiting; best city reference required. Apply at 31 West 16th st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ENGAGED AS collector for a house in this city would make arrangements with another house to do their collecting; references given. Address X. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk for white goods and shawls, by a house in this city; none others need apply; permanent situation. Address JOBBER, box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK IN A men's furnishing business; must be a good accountant and also experienced, and provided with good reference. Address, by letter only, M. A. TYNBERG, 323 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 YEARS, A situation in a shipping, railroad or express office; understands bookkeeping, and is a good penman. Can furnish best reference from last employer. Address E. H., box 163 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the gas fixtures, China and fancy goods business, China more especially; one who has been used to city trade. Address, stating past experience, CHINA, box 114 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDNERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlishman, single; best city reference. Apply at R. C. LOWDEN'S harness store, 30 East 14th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, lately landed from the old country, as coachman, or to do general work on a gentleman's place. Address J. C., box 200 Herald office.

AS GARDENER, BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN; CAN use tools; can drive; an experienced man; single. Address P. B., box 216 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GARdener, &c., by a steady, industrious young man, who perfectly understands driving, proper care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; sober and obliging; best city reference. Address G., box 219 Herald office.

A PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED—BY AN efficient gardener; experienced in making and laying out new pleasure grounds and flower gardens and tasteful arrangement in planting; is a first rate propagator of hard and soft wooded plants; understands the management of vineries, hot and cold conservatories, fruit, flower and vegetable gardens. Address J. H., Manhattanville Post office.

A PROFESSIONAL COACHMAN, ACTIVE AND moral, who, from large experience, thoroughly understands the management of horses (fast, if you please), is desirous of a situation in a respectable family, and only such; no objection to the country; first class references. Call on or address for three days ROBERT QUINN, 116 East 4th st., New York.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; best city reference. Address E. C., box 200 Herald office.

COACHMAN—AMERICAN; FIRST CLASS EXPErienced man, horseman, &c.; stylish, capable city driver; a thorough worker; understands gardening, &c.; five years' city reference. Apply to or address EMERSON, 147 Grand st.

COACHMAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT—A COMPETENT man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom; good city driver; best city reference; four years in last place. Address E. M., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, single; willing and obliging; seven years' best city reference. Call on or address J. D., 1,152 Broadway, harness store.

GARDENER'S AND FLORIST'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; also the care of all kinds of fancy stock. Address, for three days, W. B., at ALFRED BRIDGEMAN'S seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; not long in the country. Address J. C., box 211 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address F. M. A., 238 West 37th st., room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; best reference; city or country. Address A. C., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A MAN AND HIS wife, as gardener and cook. Apply at 152 Chambers street, this day, before 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED MAN AS coachman, porter or waiter, &c.; the most satisfactory references can be given. Address box 3,494 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; will give reference and security; last working place San Francisco. Address J. J. K., 531 West 42d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER OF long experience in the management of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, plants, fruits and vegetables; also understands all the different branches belonging to a gentleman's place. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, Westchester village, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman and groom; can clip or singe; nine years' experience from last place. Call on or address for one week W. H., 324 South 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; he understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call on or address E. S., 45 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, city or country; understands his business and all kinds of work round a gentleman's house; good reference. Address 215 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a young Swede; eight years' experience in hot house, flowers and general gardening; moderate wages. Address, for two days, O. PETERSON, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, with no encumbrance, as coachman and groom; long experience; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address J. B., No. 7 West 44th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first class city references. Address E. C. B., box 206 Herald office.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE TO LIVE WITH A physician, in a pleasant country town in New Jersey; the husband to take care of the horses and make himself generally useful, and the wife to do general housework; Swiss or German preferred; experience requisite; wages moderate. Address, with reference, F., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; good city reference from his last employer; no objection to city or country. Address T. E., 96 York st., Jersey City, N. J.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 2.—A STRONG BOY, TO drive a doctor's wagon, residing with his parents; very best reference.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $200 CASH CAN hear of a splendid opportunity to travel, by applying at 23 Dey street, room No. 1.

AGENTS.—RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A desirable article; quick sales, large profits.
GEORGE A. COWLES & CO., 45 Dey st., New York.

A RARE OPENING FOR A FIRST CLASS AGENT—In one of the largest life insurance companies. Gentleman of character and business ability, with a large acquaintance in this city and surroundings, may apply to PLINY F. SMITH, 26 Nassau street.

A SECOND CARVER WANTED—AT GREELEY'S dining saloon, 15 Greenwich ave. Only those used to the business need apply.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; SALARY $3 per week; good place for an intelligent lad. Address box 212 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, IN A wholesale hardware store, to learn the business; should reside with parents or guardian; salary first year $100. Address C. & D., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST AS STOCK CLERK, &C., in a wholesale clothing house in this city; one having had some experience preferred. Address, giving references and age, CLOTHIER, Herald office.

EMIGRATION TO COLORADO.—ALL PERSONS WILling to join must apply immediately, at No. 7 Broadway.

JUST WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS—A NICE LIGHT manufacturing business, coining money. Half interest only $200. MOODY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY WANTED—UNDER 16 years, who resides with his parents in the city; must be well recommended, and write good and be quick at figures. Call after 10 o'clock at 45 Broad st.

WANTED—A GOOD OYSTER AND ORDER COOK, AT NURSE'S, 524 8th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER. INQUIRE from 9 until 10 A. M., at Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—A FOLDER. APPLY AT EMPIRE PRINT Works, 215 and 217 West 36th st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY IN THE drug store 182 Canal st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART WAITER FOR A DINING room. Apply this day at CONKLIN'S, 42 White st.

WANTED—A PORTER, IN A MANUFACTURING business. Address, with reference, box 4,519 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO OPEN oysters and wait on table. Apply at ROBERTS' Restaurant, 3d av. and 129th st., Harlem.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE Store; must be a good writer and quick at figures. Address C. P. S., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a boy, about 15 years of age. Address box 5,588 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO WELL DRESSED YOUNG MEN, with first class reference, for fall and winter trade. Call after 10 A. M.
M. M. SHELLEY, 22 Ann street.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen and good able-bodied landsmen. Apply to E. & J. W. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, NOT UNDER 15, ABLE to write distinctly and to copy correctly. Salary $3 to $6 per week. References required. Address, in applicant's handwriting, D. H., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL RESTAURANT, A YOUNG man, about 17 years old, to attend the table and open oysters. Apply at Nassau Hotel, No. 2 South 8th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST COME WELL recommended and write a good hand; wages $3 per week. Call before 10½ at POTTER BROTHERS', No. 5½ Pine st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS; lodgings at store with a comrade; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, A. B., station A, New York.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN CONTROL CITY city trade, for a house in the manufacture of ladies', children's and men's clothing of every description. Right party can command own terms. Address room No. 5 817 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO LEARN the mason trade or to take care of two horses and make himself useful. Address for three days, M. H. P., Cranford, N. J.

JEWELRY ENGRAVER WANTED—ONE ACCUStomed to engraving on rings preferred. Apply at No. 6 John st., third floor, to-day.

TO HATTERS.—A FINISHER, BODY IRONER AND curler wanted; also a first class salesman.
CLINTON, the Hatter, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. APPLY TO A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers st.

WANTED—SHOP CUTTERS. APPLY TO P. C. BARNUM & CO., 196 Chatham square.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARD AND MONOGRAM engraver; steady situation. Send samples of work and state salary wanted. Address R. HOSKINS & CO., 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—25 BRASS FINISHERS; FIRST CLASS cock makers will find steady work and good wages by applying immediately at our factory at Haydenville, Mass.
HAYDEN, GERE & CO.

WANTED—A DIE SINKER TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; to a man who thoroughly understands designing and hub cutting for jewelry a good price and permanent situation. Apply to IRA RICHARDS & CO., 203 Broadway, up stairs.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,420. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Eleventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Eleventh Page—Third column.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Fourth column.
BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Second Page—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Second Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
CLOTHING—Eleventh Page—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Second Page—Sixth column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—Third column.
DENTISTRY—Second Page—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Fifth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—First Page—Third column.
EVENING TELEGRAM—Eleventh Page—Fourth column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—First Page—Fourth column.
FURNITURE—Eleventh Page—Third column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Second Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—Second and third columns.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
INSTRUCTION—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
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LEGAL NOTICES—First Page—Sixth column.
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LOST AND FOUND—First Page—Third column.
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MEDICAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—First Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—First Page—First column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—First Page—Third column.
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PIANOFORTES—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—Eleventh Page—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Third and fourth columns.
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REWARDS—First Page—Third column.
ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
SALES AT AUCTION—Eleventh Page—First, second and third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First, second, third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
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THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Fifth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—First column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—First column.

PERSONAL.

COIL. WANTED, INFORMATION OF CHARLES Coil, born in county Cavan, Ireland, who sailed from Liverpool for California in the year 1860, and supposed to have located near Sacramento, Cal. Any information of his address or whereabouts is earnestly solicited by his sister Mary. Address JAMES LINDSAY, Greenville, Conn. California papers please copy.

FANNIE SHIRLEY, BROOKLYN POST OFFICE—IF you wish to hear from your old friend and correspondent direct as before to Omaha, Neb.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT SLEAVEN, A boat hand on the Mississippi, family lived in New Orleans, will be thankfully received by his nephew, Robert Sleaven, at the National Academy of Design, Twenty third street and Fourth avenue, New York. Southern papers please copy.

MARY LYNCH, WHO LEFT GREENWICH, CONN, last September, will be benefited by sending her address to P., Herald office.

PATRICK OR JAMES McGINNIS, OF ADDERNY, FERmanagh county, Ireland, will please let their cousin, KATE KEENAN, know where they are. Direct in care of Thomas T. Mather, Jenkentown, Montgomery county, Pa.

PATRICK SMITH, A NATIVE OF MOILLET, PARISH of Killenkare, county Cavan, Ireland.—Information will be gladly received of the above by his brother John, just arrived in San Francisco from South Australia. Address ANN FOX, care of Pooley & Tibbitts, New Clinton Hotel, Pacific street, San Francisco, California.

R. T. HILLIARD, WHO LEFT WOOD STREET, Barnsley, for America—If still living E Jones wishes to hear from him. Address 349 East Twenty third street, New York, care Mrs. McDonald.

WILL MRS S. M. HALL, WHOM GENTLEMAN MET corner Beekman street, July 31, at 9 P. M., send her address to ALEXANDER, Herald office?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING WATER.—VISITORS AT Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa, on their return to the city, also the public generally, will find the above mineral waters for sale by M. S. BROWN, wine and fruit store, 685 Broadway.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF IRISHMEN WILL BE HELD at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Tuesday evening, August 23, for the purpose of organizing a demonstration to express sympathy with France in the present struggle. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

A.—STORAGE $1 50 A LOAD, AND CASH ADVANCES on Pianos, Furniture, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Merchandise generally, or received at owners' prices for private sale, also stocks of Merchandise bought for any amount, by A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, 598 Broadway, near Houston street.

A.—

LING WAU, CHINESE PHYSICIAN,
40 East Fourteenth street,
has 500 new Medicines. Cures cases declared hopeless by other physicians.

FOR SALE—A FULL SIZED BURIAL LOT, ON BATtle Hill, at Greenwood Cemetery. For particulars inquire of L. B. HALSEY, 151 Broadway, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL Beautifier. 48 Bond street. Verb Sap.

JAMES WILLIS, SURVEYOR, &c.,
No. 157 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
is prepared to execute Surveys and Topographical Maps and Plans of any fractional sections or tracts of land, mineral districts, farms, &c., preparatory to the construction of railways, water courses, sewers, buildings, &c., in accordance with the laws and customs of the United States. Small farms carefully laid out in plots or lots. Terms and reference on application.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given, Kentucky and Royal Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall street, box 4,254 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

OLD SILK HATS, CASSIMERE AND BEAVER HATS made over into the new style, and Panama Hats cleaned and trimmed, at JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, corner of Thirty first street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 513—AUGUST 22, 1870.
25, 33, 52, 26, 61, 6, 75, 70, 20, 12, 37, 60, 55, 29.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 520—AUGUST 23, 1870.
28, 45, 25, 19, 23, 44, 41, 61, 24, 12, 63, 4.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 495—AUGUST 22, 1870.
7, 45, 39, 40, 42, 9, 61, 2, 32, 41, 74, 64, 50, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 496—AUGUST 23, 1870.
57, 48, 67, 70, 6, 53, 75, 22, 13, 24, 58, 41.
Information furnished and circulars sent in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 916 Broadway, 152 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

$34.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
A. L. MARCY & CO., Brokers,
10 Wall street, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT SLOOP OF 80 TONS; will be sold cheap. Apply to J. WEAVER, 610 Ninth avenue.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE—NEW, CHEAP; 40 FEET long, ten horse power; or would exchange for small keel yacht. Apply to J. M., 265 Broadway, fifth floor.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO TO FOUR HUNDRED pounds second hand Nonpareil or Agate, about half worn and well assorted. Address HAGAR & CO., 38 Gold street.

WANTED—TWO TEN TON CRANES FOR FOUNDRY use. KEYSER Stove Works, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO BUY, THE FIXTURES AND LEASE of a sample room or liquor store, in a good location, or to lease a store for that purpose. Address, with particulars, W. D. GIBSON, 226 East Thirty-second street.

WANTED TO BUY—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND Showcases, about eight feet long, plate glass and silver frames. Address W. O. COMPTON, Herald office.

MUSICAL.

LADIES' SEMINARIES IN WANT OF GOOD PIANO and vocal teachers, and churches in want of competent organists and singers, will save time and expense if they will apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director of the American Conservatory of Music, 54 Union square.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs for sale and stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE YEAR OLD STALLION SCYthian Golddust, by Dorsey's Goldust out of a thoroughbred mare, kind in all harness and under saddle; also Wagon, Harness and two suits Clothing. Inquire at 25 William street, room No. 7.

THE TURF.

AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR
will be held at
THE PROSPECT FAIR GROUNDS,
Long Island,
in the early part of October next.
Animals and articles for exhibition and competition are invited from all quarters.

Full particulars about September 5.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary, 149 Montague street, Brooklyn.

FLEETWOOD PARK,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
SEPTEMBER MEETING, 1870.
PREMIUMS $9,500.
SEPTEMBER 20, 21, 22 and 23.
TUESDAY, September 20.
Purse No. 1—$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:40, $600 to the first horse, $300 to the second, $100 to the third.
WEDNESDAY, September 21.
Purse No. 2—$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third.
THURSDAY, September 22.
Purse No. 3—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26, $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
FRIDAY, September 23.
Purse No. 4—$1,000, for horses that never beat 2:34, two miles and repeat, in harness; $600 to the first horse, $400 to the second, $200 to the third.
Purse No. 5—$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:22; $1,500 to the first horse, $600 to the second, $400 to the third.
All the above races mile heats, three in five, in harness, except Purse No. 4, which will be two miles and repeat, in harness.
Entrance ten per cent, three to enter and two to start, to close at George W. Jenkins' Fleetwood Park Club House, 1,424 Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty first streets, New York, at 9 o'clock P. M. Sept. 6. All entries by mail to be addressed to box 123 Morrisania Post office. By order.
HENRY DATER, President.

MATCH RACE FOR $2,000, TO TAKE PLACE OVER Paterson Track, on Thursday, August 25, 1870.
John P. Ackerman names br. s. Hamperion, sired by Rysdyck's Hambletonian. Dam by One Eyed Hunter. Six years old.
Jacob I. Hopper, names b. s. Doctor Parmly, sired by Rysdyck's Hambletonian. Dam the celebrated trotting mare Rody. Six years old.
The above race is made "play or pay," and will certainly come off. The race is mile heats, best three in five to harness. To be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association.
There is a great deal of feeling in regard to this contest. Both stallions are fast, and very equally matched in speed, and the people can expect to see a close and well contested race. Race will start at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission to all parts of the track, $1. Ladies free.
A. A. HOPPER, President.

MONMOUTH PARK,
LONG BRANCH.
Trotting Meeting, August 27, 30 and 31.
SATURDAY, August 27.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:33; $1,500 to first, $750 to second and $250 to third.
Second Race—Purse $3,000, for horses that never beat 2:30; $1,200 to first, $500 to second and $300 to third.
TUESDAY, August 30.
First Race—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
Second Race—Narragansett Steamboat Company's purse ($2,500), for horses that never beat 2:23; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third.
WEDNESDAY, August 31.
First Race—Purse $5,000, for all horses, $3,500 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third.
Second Race—Silver Punchbowl, donated by W. M. Fliess, Esq. (valued at $500) for gentlemen's horses that never trotted for money.
Entrance ten per cent, three or more to enter.
Purses close at Continental Hotel on Tuesday, the 23d of August.
The steamers Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt will run extra trips to the races.
W. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK.
TEAM BAY MARES—15½ hands, 7 years, stylish and pleasant drivers, warranted sound, kind and true, excellent for family use, together with a Stoler shifting top Wagon, extra light, in good order. Also, a set of fine double Harness.
SORREL TROTTING HORSE, HALF BROTHER TO BUTLER. Sired by same horse; 16¼ hands, 8 years old, very stylish, warranted sound, he can trot in THREE MINUTES and has great endurance, can trot 12 miles an hour with ease, together with a top Wagon by Mix, in good order, Harness, &c.
BROWN HORSE, 15¾ hands, 6 years, stylish and good driver; warranted sound, kind and true in all harness; superior for business purposes.
DARK GRAY HORSE, 15 hands, 6 years, warranted sound and true.
FINE BLACK MARE, 15 hands, 6 years; prompt and free driver, warranted sound, kind and true, is an excellent road or family animal.
LARGE BAY MARE, 16 hands, 8 years, very stylish, warranted sound and true in all harness; trots in about three minutes, for coupe or carriage use is unsurpassed, together with Business Wagon and Harness, in first rate order.
DARK BAY FAMILY HORSE, 16 hands, eight years, very stylish, good stepper, kind and true, together with top Wagon, Harness, &c.
DAPPLE GRAY SADDLE HORSE, Kentucky stock, 15¾ hands, seven years, very handsome, warranted sound and true; has gaits known to saddle horse and can be used in harness, a very superior animal.
DARK BAY COUPE HORSE, 15¾ hands, eight years old, kind and true, very stylish and pleasant driver, excellent for family use.
ROAN MARE, 15½ hands, 9 years, stylish, steady driver, in 2 50; warranted sound and true, afraid of nothing, can be driven by a lady, together with top Wagon, by Wood Bros., as good as new, also Harness, &c., &c.
SHIFTING TOP DUSENBURY & VAN DUZER WAGON, in good order.
TOP WAGON, BY MIX, in first rate order.
TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.
TWO SEAT DEPOT WAGONS.
SEVEN TOP AND ROAD WAGONS.
Harness, Whips, Sheets, Nets, &c.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

A PERFECT SADDLE HORSE,
One of the finest in the country,
15¾ hands high, 8 years old, kind in double harness; has neither vice, trick nor fault, raised by Ward Macy, of Versailles, Ky., and has a pedigree that will satisfy the most fastidious; has every gait known to a saddle horse. Only parties in search of a first class saddle horse are invited to apply at
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
HORSE AUCTION BRANCH,
112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S.
This day, at 12 o'clock.
One fine Family Team.
Five Family Horses warranted.
Several business and Road Horses.
Ten Top Buggies, new and second hand.
Top and no top Pony Phaetons.
One second hand light Express Wagon.
We never postpone a sale for weather.
See catalogue above.

A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE, or will exchange for a country business doing a first class business. Address C. E. D., box 217 Herald office.

A CRIMSON-LINED, FINE VICTORIA, POLE AND shafts, complete, but little used, for sale for want of use, for $800. Inquire for terms at 163 West Thirtieth street.

A BLACK MARE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; fine driver and can trot close to three minutes; price $300; also two sets double Harness and an English Side Saddle. Apply at 136 East Thirteenth street.

A.—LANDAULETS.— A
Lady's Pride, own make; not equalled; in proof call and examine, seasonable Carriages; 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—THE LARGEST AND best assortment of seasonable Carriages and lowest prices; examine before purchasing elsewhere; lot second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, cheap.

A SUPERIOR PAIR OF FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSES for sale—Black; 15¾ hands; eight years old, sound, kind and true, sold only for want of use. Inquire of L. B. WARNER, 46, 48 and 50 White street.

ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE CARRIAGES AND Harness on hand and to order. Purchasers invited to examine stock, save money and get goods as represented.
HICKS, 22 Barclay street.

ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND PARK PHAetons, Pony Phaetons, Dog Carts, Road Wagons, Depot Wagons, Rockaways, Victorias, Harness, &c.; reliable work; unusually low prices. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A DESIRABLE TEAM OF BLACK HORSES FOR SALE at a bargain, pony built; eight and nine years old; 15 hands high; sound and kind, single or double, will sell separate. Apply to F. BONNEARD, 176 Centre street.

A HANDSOME BAROUCHE, WOOD BROTHERS' make, $350; double set Harness, silver plated, $75; also two Horses. Sold cheap. Apply at 140 West Twenty-eighth street.

BARGAINS IN CARRIAGES.—ALL OPEN WAGONS $50 up; top Wagons by best city makers $150 up, one Gray Wagon, little used, perfect order, $250, six seat Rockaway, built by Brewster & Co., $350; a fine assortment of Rockaways, Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, &c., which will be sold low.
W. H. GRAY, 23 and 24 Wooster street.

COUPE, POLE AND SHAFTS.—GOOD ORDER AND very low price. Moger's Stable, Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, sound and kind, very stylish, 7 years old. 259 Second avenue, corner Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP WAGON, BREWSTER'S build: also, a single set of Harness, Dunscomb's make, very little used. Inquire at Clark's stable, 21 Third street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, an extra handsome and fast gray Gelding, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam, a fast Messenger mare, is about 16 high, 8 years old, a very elegant, handy and superior driver, trotted without preparation at Lockport, N. Y., to wagon, in 2 45 this spring; is afraid of nothing and can be driven by any one; has great endurance and style; is as fine and promising a roadster as goes the road.
Also, extra stylish, fine, superior and fast chestnut Gelding, 15¾ high, 8 years old; was sired by Ethan Allen and raised by Mr. Orvin S. Roe; is a very free and pleasant driver; has trotted in 2:40, and can trot in 2.50 now; is perfectly gentle for any one to drive, and for style and fine appearance cannot be beat.
The above horses can be seen at the mart any time previous to sale.

A.—SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.—FOR POSITIVE AND peremptory sale, a gentleman's complete Turnout, consisting of handsome, superior, highly bred and fast cross-matched pair of TROTTING MARES, about 15¾ high, 6 and 8 years old, the bay mare sired by LEXINGTON, dam a MESSENGER MARE, the gray mare sired by TRUSTEE, dam an ABDALLAH MARE; are extra fine, stylish, game and handy drivers; the gray mare has trotted this season in 2:33, the bay mare in 2 41, and they are warranted to trot IN 2:50 TOGETHER OR NO SALE.
THEY FEAR NO LOCOMOTIVE, and can be driven by a lady at full speed; do not lug or fret, and are without vice or tricks; are positively the most promising pair of trotting mares in the State, and are warranted sound and kind. Also fine light top ROAD WAGON, made by BEARDSLEY, in first class order. Set of fine DOUBLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, Robe, Whip, &c. If not sold at private sale they will then be offered at public auction ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where they can now be seen and examined and a trial given.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty ninth street, will be sold at public auction, without reserve, ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, at 12 O'CLOCK,
THE FINE
LARGE, HIGH BRED chestnut Trotting Horse
HILLSDALE.
WAS RAISED AT HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN,
where he trotted last season in 2:44 to country wagon, under the name of HILLSDALE HORSE; is 15¾ high, 7 years old, and without exception as fine, genteel, pure-gaited, honest, reliable and well behaved a GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTER as can be produced, has no vice nor tricks, fears nothing, trots in fine style, without fretting or pulling, and has fine endurance, he has improved in speed since last season, and with a few days' preparation can beat 2:40 and can pull a road wagon in 2 45; is warranted sound and kind, he was bought this spring by Mr. JAMES DEYO and sold to present owner, who retires from the road and is compelled to sell. HILLSDALE can be seen and examined at the Mart any day previous to sale.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, BLACK POINTS, 6 YEARS old, 15 hands high, sound and kind, make a splendid family mare, well adapted to the saddle. 279 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE CART HORSES: ALSO one Team and five Dirt Carts; one pony built Horse, $65. Apply at the contractor's stable, 84 New Chambers st.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high, sound and kind, suitable for grocery or express wagon, price $125. 547 West Fifty-first street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID DARK GRAY CANAdian Pony, 14½ hands high, four years old, very stylish and trots close on three minutes, warranted sound, gentle in all harness; suitable for a lady or boy; is well broken to saddle. Must be sold for want of use. Inquire at 59 King street.

FOR SALE—A SORREL HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, young and promising; warranted every way, and of superior style and action. Inquire at stable 122 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—TWO CANADIAN PONIES, 14 HANDS high, will suit light work, sound and kind, and will be sold cheap; are good drivers. 246 West Houston street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH COAL BLACK HORSE, FIT for coupe or express; 6 years old, 16 hands, perfectly sound and gentle, also a first class grocer's Wagon, Concord build, with harness. To be seen from 10 to 1 at McNAMARA'S stables, Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD HORSES, TWO Coaches, two sets of double Harness. Apply to F. VOGT, No. 320 West Thirty seventh street, for three days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COVERED TOP WAGON, SUITable for grocery, express or soda water business. No. 449 West Fifty fourth street.

GREAT BARGAINS.—TOP BUGGY, $125; ROAD WAgon, $150, Rockaway, $140, Pony Phaeton, $120, Victoria, $600, Carriages, all styles, new and second hand, at reduced prices. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

HORSE WANTED—FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS, to use before grocery wagon, good care will be taken of him. Address J. G. W., 939 Eighth avenue.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—SORREL; 15 HANDS; 5 years old, long tail and mane, warranted sound and kind. 455 West Sixteenth street.

THE COMING CARRIAGE.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue.
Coupes, Clarences, Landaus, Landaulets, Coupe Rockaways and all seasonable Vehicles at reduced prices.

WANTED—A MARE THAT CAN TROT, AND SHOW between 2 45 and 2 40. Address, with full particulars, viz., height, speed, color, price and where to be seen, SPEED, Herald office.

$140.—ROAD WAGON, PIANO BOX, COST $275, good as new, or will exchange for Top Wagon. Can be seen at 74 Columbia street, corner of Rivington.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST—LOST, NEAR THE CORNER OF SIXTH avenue and Thirty-first street, a Scotch terrier Dog, answers to the name of Jack. Any one returning him to 19 West Thirty-first street will receive $10 reward.

LOST—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, IN MADISON AVEnue car, a lady's medallion lace Handkerchief. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 41 East Twelfth street.

LOST—TWO BANK BOOKS ON THE MANHATTAN Savings Institution, Nos. 45,776 and 55,643. The finder will please return same to the bank, corner of Broadway and Bleecker street.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 77,263 OF THE Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the bank, No. 51 Chambers street. If not found application will be made for a new book on the 17th of October.
EDWARD VARLEY, Depositor.

LOST—AT THE POST OFFICE, THREE CHECKS, TO the order of George Degen, No. 225 William street. The owner of them will pay a liberal reward if they are delivered at his office.

LOST—ON MONDAY, AUGUST 22, A GOLD WATCH Key, between the corner of Beekman and South streets and pier 4. $25 reward will be paid on leaving the above key at 320 Second avenue. JOE McCANLESS.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, from 143 Duane street, a white Spitz Dog, lion shaved. The above reward will be paid for his return.

$10 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, an old black Horse, 15¾ hands high, a little stiff behind, had his forelock cut short, one white hind foot, half moon white mark on fore foot, a triangle white mark under his belly, cut with britchen on both legs behind and rubbed with traces. Any person furnishing information of the whereabouts of said horse will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner. JAMES M. WATSON, 622 West Fifty second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

$100 REWARD.—SMALL, BLACK LEATHER BAG left in rear car 5 P. M. train Hudson River Railroad Saturday, 13th inst. $100 reward will be paid if left at cashier's desk, WELLS, FARGO & CO., 84 Broadway, and no questions asked.

$10,000 REWARD.—THE NEW YORK STOCK Exchange offers a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Benjamin Nathan, late a member of said Exchange, who was killed on the night of July 28, 1870, at his house in Twenty-third street, New York City.
J. L. BROWNELL, Vice Chairman, Gov. Com.
D. C. HAYS, Treasurer.
O. O. WHITE, Secretary.

EUROPE.

IN CHANCERY, IRELAND.

Denis Donovan, Petitioner; John Donovan, and by amendment Margaret Donovan, as Executrix of James Donovan, Respondents.

"Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850."

Pursuant to an order made in these matters, and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1869, the persons claiming to be next of kin of Michael Tobin, late of Mount Verdon terrace, St. Luke's, in the city of Cork, in Ireland, gentleman, deceased, who died in the month of May, 1868, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of January, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Right Honorable the Vice Chancellor of Ireland, at the Four Courts, Inns quay, in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order. And notice is hereby given that Monday, the 16th day of January, 1871, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon said claims.

The following are the persons through whom, it appears from the statement lodged in the said Chambers, kinship may be claimed:—Ellen Quinlan, the mother of the intestate, and who, previous to her marriage with William Tobin, the father of the intestate, resided at Egmont, near Kanturk, in the county of Cork; the two brothers of said Ellen, Patrick and John Quinlan, and her three sisters, stated to have been married to persons named Enright, Drinan and Galway, respectively; Margaret Donovan, otherwise Tobin, alleged to have been an aunt of intestate, and whose children were Denis and James Donovan, who are stated to have gone to Wales in the years 1834 and 1832 respectively, and to have subsequently gone to America, and Margaret, stated to have married Callaghan MacCarthy, formerly of Bandon, in the county of Cork, and who is stated to have gone to London in the year 1834; James Tobin and Joseph Tobin, who were sons of James Tobin, paternal uncle of said intestate, and who are stated to have gone to India about fifty years since.
Dated this 5th day of July, 1870.
A. T. CHATTERTON, Chief Clerk.
MACCARTHY & HANRAHAN,
Solicitors for Petitioners, 24 Dame street, Dublin.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ JENNIE RICH'S GREAT STORY IN THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, out to-day. Sold by all news companies.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, No. 34 John street.

THE TECHNOLOGIST FOR SEPTEMBER NOW ready; an illustrated monthly journal, devoted to the interests of engineering, manufacturing and building. The leading illustrated article—"Steam Navigation for Canals." For sale by news dealers. Issued by the INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION COMPANY, 176 Broadway, New York.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH, CONTAINS THE latest Masonic and Military News.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE, $15,000, $11,000, $10,000, $4,500 and $2,500 at five per cent discount; seconds, $17,500, $7,000, $6,500, three of $5,000, $3,500 and $800 at ten per cent discount; $238 400 to loan on first and second mortgages. Apply to JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 7 Pine street.

MONEY WANTED ON TIME ON RAILROAD BONDS, by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, 18 Exchange place.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE, DRY GOODS and all kinds of Merchandise. Storage taken. At 11 and 17 Abingdon square, in real estate office. JACOBS.

OUR CLIENTS HAVE SEVERAL AMOUNTS THAT they desire to loan at once, if applied for immediately, on bond and mortgage, on improved city property.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

PARTIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF CAPITAL AND doing a legitimate business are invited to an interview at 569 Broadway, rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

WANTED—$15,000, ON A PURCHASE MONEY FIRST mortgage; first class property.
FEETER & BAKER, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.

$10,000 TO $20,000, PRIVATE FUNDS, TO LOAN on first class city property to a party who will take a life policy. PLINY F. SMITH, 26 Nassau st.

$35,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages. Principals only dealt with. Call on L. MENDELSON, 317 Broadway.

$275,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; first, second and leasehold Mortgages bought; also builders' loan of $100,000.
HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROperty in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; $10,000 for unimproved. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought for cash. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT HYMAN'S, 638 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S building).—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

FOR SALE.

ALE PUMPS.—A SIX PULL PUMP FOR SALE, price $150. D. M. FOLEY, 271 Water street.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A FINE DISTILLERY STORE for sale, with or without Stock, now doing a fine business. Inquire on the premises, 51 Cherry street.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH TWO YEARS' lease of whole house, will be sold cheap in consequence of the illness of the owner. Apply in the store 503 Canal street.

A GREAT BARGAIN, IF SOLD TO DAY.—FOR SALE, Stationery and Printing Establishment, excellent location; doing fine cash business, unquestionably rare chance. Apply to GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., 23 Chambers street.

A CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER AND ICE Cream Saloon for sale, on a great thoroughfare, unsurpassed for business; A No. 1 stand; unquestionably a very rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP, DESIRABLE CONFECtionery and Ice Cream Saloon and Variety Store for sale; Glass Jars, superior marble Soda Fountain, fine Counters, Shelving, good Stock, Lease, &c., on best part of Sixth avenue. Price this day $450.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE LOW, A SPLENDID FRUIT AND Poultry Store; also Bakeries, Corner Liquor Stores, Sample Rooms, Cigar Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Oyster Saloons Restaurants, Hotels, Shoe Stores, Drug Stores, Half Interest in Wholesale Drug Business, Kindling Wood Yards, Market Stands, Groceries, Country Taverns, down town Cooper Shop, Silver Plating Business, &c. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—CASH PRICE $650, RETAIL receipts $60 weekly; good chance for a physician or any competent drug clerk. Address R. D., Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HALF AN HOUR FROM New York, doing $15 to $25 a day, long lease, low rent; good reasons for selling, very low for cash. Address DRUGS for three days, Herald office.

DRUG STORE, IN A LEADING THOROUGHFARE, Brooklyn, five years' lease. Rent low. Rare chance for party speaking German. Cash price $2,500. Address DRUGGIST, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE LEASE AND BUSINESS FOR SALE—An old established first class Restaurant, in the most central location, one door west of Broadway, in complete running order, with best class of customers. Apply on the premises, 60 East Tenth street.

FOR SALE—PRIVATELY, THE LARGEST AND BEST fitted up Billiard Hall and Saloon on the Bowery, on the ground floor, doing the best business on the Bowery, next door to and in the same building as Tony Pastor's Opera House, the proprietor obliged to dispose of the same on account of travelling. Apply at 199 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER SALOON, SITUated between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, convenient to Irving Hall, Academy of Music, the New York Circus, and the new Tammany, sold in consequence of the death of the proprietor. Inquire of E. COOK, 130 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—BAR AND FIXTURES, WITH A FOUR-pull Pump. Inquire in the barber shop, 639 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—A CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, EIGHT miles from New York, by reason of dissolving copartnership, a first rate chance to make money. Inquire at 30 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. A. MUELLER.

FOR SALE—A TIN, STOVE AND HOUSEFURNISHING Store; Hardware, &c., rent cheap. Inquire at 421 Ninth avenue, between Thirty third and Thirty fourth sts.

FOR SALE—FOR THE SUM OF $250, IN A GOOD LOcation, the good will and fixtures of a Candy Store, with small Stock, reason for selling, the owner in poor health. Apply to J. HEYMANN, 49 Fair street, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A Fruit, Poultry, Game and Fancy Grocery, doing splendid business, a rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEO. W. SIMERS & CO.

FOR SALE—ALL THE COMPLETE FIXTURES OF A Barroom, very cheap. 60 East Fourteenth street, Segard's store.

FOR SALE—A NEATLY FITTED UP SAMPLE ROOM on Broadway. Inquire of A. B. CRANDALL, 16 Dutch street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALLEry, established 25 years, owner retiring. Apply on premises. Mrs. L. A. HICKS, 158 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR AND Tobacco Business, on one of the best avenues; rent low, terms easy. For particulars apply to J. T. WEYMAN, Whitney House, Broadway and Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT and Oyster House, doing a good business, having two places the cause of selling, will be sold low. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store cheap for cash. Reason for selling given if wanted. For all particulars inquire at 13 First avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND Good Will of a Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. Inquire at 32 Bowery or 23 Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEWSPAPER AND CIGAR Store, with a Route. Inquire in the store, 180 avenue B.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Store, convenient to Desbrosses street ferry and Norwich line of steamers. Apply on the premises, corner of Washington and Watts streets.

HOTEL, LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—FIFteen minutes' drive from Stamford, on New Haven road, the bar will pay the whole expense of the house, will sell for one half the value; $2,000. Address LANDLORD, box 174 Post office, Stamford, Conn.

JERSEY CITY EXPRESS, WITH THREE HORSES and Wagons, will be sold cheap. Apply at 224 Greenwich street, in hat store, to CHARLES GATES, until sold.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE—INQUIRE 325 WEST Thirty sixth street after twelve o'clock.

MILK ROUTE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED Milk Route, with Dairy. Apply at 857 Second avenue.

THE KINDLING WOOD YARD 507 ELEVENTH avenue for sale cheap, as the owner wants to go West. Apply on the premises.

TO SELL—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE; GOOD business place, reason for selling given at the store. Call at the store Fulton avenue, old No. 1,095, and 487 new No., Brooklyn.

$200 WILL BUY NEAT LIQUOR STORE 533 WEST Twenty ninth street. Must be sold this week, owner going to Europe.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS—PORTABLE STATIONARY and Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills, Burr Mills, Woodworth & Farrar Planers, machinists' Tools, Shives' Governor, Utica Steam Gauges, Disston's Saws, Belting; all first class goods and at lowest prices. Before purchasing call on or address EDWD. P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

A PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINE, DOUBLE, INDEpendent, 8x12 cylinders, upright boiler, on wheels, with house, for sale, at Pierrepont Stores, Wall street ferry, Brooklyn.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines and Boilers, Hoisting Engines, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills and Wood Working Machinery. Call or send for reduced price list. C. EDWD COPELAND,
Salesrooms 42 Cortlandt street, New York.

BILLIARDS.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR PERSONS IN WANT OF new and second hand Billiard Tables, at great bargains, to buy at SHARP'S factory, No 416 Broome street, New York.

ONE SECOND HAND AND ONE NEW ROSEWOOD Billiard Table, standard size, for sale cheap for cash or on instalments. Call at 219 East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North river as follows:—
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, October 1
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, October 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine:—
To Brest or Havre—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
To Paris, including railway ticket—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Wednesday and Saturday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded at reduced rates to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
CAMBRIA, Sat.......Aug. 27	CALEDONIA, Wed. Aug. 24
ANGLIA..........Sept. 3	BRITANNIA..........Sept. 14
INDIA..........Sept. 10	IOWA..........Sept. 21
AUSTRALIA..........Sept. 17	CALEDONIA..........Oct. 5
COLUMBIA..........Sept. 24	BRITANNIA..........Oct. 26
EUROPA..........Oct. 1	IOWA..........Nov. 2

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYing the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green..........August 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman..........August 31, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Passages booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Palmyra, Thursday, August 18	Batavia, Thursday, Sept. 1
Tarifa, Saturday, August 20	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Aug 24	Calabria, Thursday, Sept. 8
Samaria, Thursday, August 25	Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednesday, August 31	Nemesis, Thursday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $130, gold. Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris..........145, gold
Return tickets..........250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage:—
First cabin, $80, gold. Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA..........Wednesday, August 24
HELVETIA..........Saturday, August 27
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 3 North river.
PARAGUAY, Williams,..........August 27
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50, steerage $25.
Passengers booked for Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA, Grigs..........Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas..........September 3, 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON,
every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
DENMARK..........Saturday, August 27, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA sails Thursday, August 25.
BALDWIN sails Thursday, September 1.
Cabin passage $80, gold, steerage $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Havre or Paris at reduced rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore (via Halifax) Tuesday, August 23, 1 P. M.
City of Washington..........Saturday, August 27, 2 P. M.
City of Paris..........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 noon.
City of Antwerp via Halifax Saturday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin, single berth	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocketbook form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK; or, Handbook of Travel Talk for Travellers and Schools. Being a guide to conversation in English, French, German and Italian. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
For sale by all booksellers.

FOR HAVRE.
The first class side wheel American steamship GUIDING STAR, 2,595 tons, will be dispatched from pier 46 North river on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, $75, currency.
Second cabin, $60, currency.
Steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—PASSPORTS procured in 24 hours by A. H. NONES, Notary and Commissioner for all the States, 484 Broadway, room No. 4.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon,
on 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Sept. 5, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Caverly.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco October 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,900 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river. For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. M. Greene, August 25.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, September 1.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau), September 8.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers, touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer GULF STREAM, Captain McCreary, at pier 20 East river, will sail as soon as full.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
The steamer ARIADNE will follow and sail when full direct to Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Air Line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
190 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line,
sailing every twenty days, from pier 17 East river.
The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Saturday, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Friday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer VICTOR, Captain Gurdon Gates, is now receiving freight at pier 20 East river, and will sail Saturday, August 27, at 3 P.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river, and sail Saturday, September 3.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........August 27
CORTES, Nelson..........September 3
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, August 27.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—The New York and South Carolina Steamship Company's first class steamship CLYDE, Captain Alexander Hunter, on Wednesday, August 24, sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The steamer MANHATTAN will follow and sail Saturday, August 27.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 30 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY.—EVENING LINE—NO COMBInation.—Great reduction of fare and staterooms, commencing September 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50c., deck; first class, including stateroom accommodations, $1 50; also with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, west or north. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 staterooms, splendidly furnished), leave their new depot, pier 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton streets, daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Passengers by Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue horse cars will get out at Charlton street. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion ticket to Saratoga $5.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—FULTON, Wall, South and Hamilton ferry cars to Greenwood Cemetery connect with steam cars to the island every forty minutes.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—ON AND after Wednesday July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall and Pine Plains at 10:33 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New York via Hudson River Railroad at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Returning,
leaves Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New York at 11 A. M. and 9:50 P. M.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—A RAILROAD TICKET FOR SAN FRANcisco. Address box 5,037 Post office.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON HOUSAtonic and Naugatuck Railroad, fare $1; steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 noon and 12 every night (Sundays excepted).

FOR CATSKILL AND HUDSON, LANDING AT NEW Hamburg, Rhinebeck, &c.—The new, fast steamboat NEVERSINK, Captain W. H. Mellen, leaves foot Warren street every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare $1.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND PECK SLIP.
Summer arrangement.
Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GLEN,
on and after Monday, July 11,
leave Harlem for Astoria and Peck slip at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.30 A. M., and 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30 P. M.
Leave Peck slip for Astoria and Harlem at 7, 8, 9:15 and 11.30 A. M., 1:30, 3.15, 4:15, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Landing at Eleventh and 120th streets each way.
Fare, 10c., or 12 tickets for $1. On Sunday fare 15c.
First boat leaves Harlem 9 A. M., last boat leaves Peck slip 7 P. M., not landing at Astoria or 120th street.
Steamer SYLVAN GROVE can be chartered for excursions. Apply at the office, foot of 120th street, Harlem.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 2, 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10.30 A. M., Rutland Express.
3 45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. L. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 15, for Sharon Springs (fare $4 from New York) and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy. Tickets on sale and baggage checked by Dodds' Express, office 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE ONLY REGULAR boat, the fast and safe steamer POPE CATLIN, Captain B. G. Farrie, makes regular daily trips during the entire season, leaving Peck slip, 7.45, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8 15, Warren street, New York, 9, Pier 8, North river, 9 15. Returning, leaves Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 5.45. New York at 6. Connecting with sail boats for Far Rockaway. Fare 50 cents each way, or 75 cents the round trip.

A GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH and Rockaway Beach, on Friday, August 26, on board the fast sailing steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW. Boat leaves as follows:—Harlem Bridge, 8, 120th street, 8 10, Eleventh street, 8.45, Peck slip, 9, and Warren street, 9.30. Returning, leave Rockaway Beach, 4:30 P. M. Music by Wallace. Fare for the excursion, $1, children half price. Refreshments on board. C. H. LONGSTREET.

A.—NEW, FIRST CLASS STEAMER PLEASANT VALLEY for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side, from Spring street, at 10, 2, 5.15 and 7 P. M., Sunday included, landing at Thirty-fourth street both ways.

A.—A.—THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURDAYS excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7 30 A. M., Christopher street at 8 A. M., and pier No. 4 North river at 8 45 A. M. Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board. Fare, $1, ladies, 50 cents.

CHOLERA BANKS.—THE WELL KNOWN SEAGOING steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain R. P. Tremain, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks, on Friday, August 26, leaving Peck slip, 7 15 A. M., Christopher street, North river, 7.45 A. M., and pier 4, North river, at 8.30 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. Lutz's Band will furnish music. Anderson Colwell, pilot. Gents, $2, ladies, $1.

CHOLERA BANKS.—ANDERSON COLWELL, PILOT.—The RIP VAN WINKLE will make her fifth excursion to the Cholera Banks on Friday, August 26.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEAshore.—North and East River Lines.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West Tenth street at 9 20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren street at 9.40, 12.40, 3:40; pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving Eighth street at 8.20, 11 20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8 40, 11 40, 2 40, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONISTS, NOTICE.—THE STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, with accommodations for 800 passengers, has forty state rooms, will be chartered to Sunday schools, societies, clubs, &c., for Excursions, on reasonable terms. Apply to CORNELL, HORTON & CO., Catskill, N. Y., or to ROBERT CHISHOLM, 224 West street, corner North Moore, New York.

FOR CATSKILL, DAILY.—STEAMBOATS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave pier 35 North river, foot of Franklin street, at 6 P. M., and Saturday, at 2 P. M., making their usual landings, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3.30 P. M. daily.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison street, daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE AND OTHER FIRST CLASS Steamers to charter for Sunday school picnics and other private parties, with groves. Apply to CRARY HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane, up stairs.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE LEAVES CHRISTOpher street 10, 2 and 5, landing at Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee. Leaves Fort Lee 7, 12, 3½ and 6, landing at Thirty-fourth street each way; music on board. Sundays included.

THE LARGE, COMFORTABLE SALOON STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, also other Steamers and Barges to charter for excursions, with all the most popular Groves.
BLOOMER & CO., 248 Front street.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
M. K. Jesup et al. vs. the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company et als.
Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, N. C., made in the above entitled cause at the Spring Term, 1870, on presentation at the office of
CRONLY & MORRIS,
in this city, I will pay to the holders of the first preferred bonds, secured by the mortgage made by the defendant, the said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, to the plaintiff, M. K. Jesup, who have not already received the same, a per centage of $30 72 on said bonds and accrued interest on the same, being dividend for distribution, as aforesaid, from net sales of that portion of the railroad and other property covered by said mortgage, which was in the State of North Carolina.
In further obedience to the order made as aforesaid, I hereby notify all holders of the bonds above referred to that unless the same are presented to me as above for payment of the dividend above stated on or before the
First day of September, 1870,
they will be forever debarred of any participation in the said fund in my hands for distribution as aforesaid.
M. CRONLY,
Commissioner and Referee.
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY AND COUNTRY SURVEYING, DRAUGHTING, ores analyzed, mining property prospected, and other branches of mining engineering promptly attended to. Apply at 12 Pine street, room No. 8.

MORMONISM.

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?

Second Day of the Great Discussion Between Dr. Newman and Orson Pratt.

The Female Saints Becoming More and More Interested.

Text of the Argument of the Champions of Many Wives and One Wife.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 13, 1870.

The great debate between Professor Pratt and the Rev. Dr. Newman on the subject of polygamy still absorbs the attention of all classes of people here. There was a large attendance in the Tabernacle this afternoon when the respective disputants resumed their arguments concerning the Divine sanction of the system. The audience listened with marked attention during the whole of the proceedings. Dr. Newman produced a profound impression when he pronounced with powerful effect the law laid down in Leviticus, "Thou shalt not take one wife to another," which he claimed conclusively condemned polygamy. The meeting was called to order by Judge Snow. Elder Franklin D. Richards, one of the Twelve Apostles, offered the opening prayer. Judge Snow read to the audience some of the articles of agreement for the government of the debate. Professor Pratt then rose and resumed his argument.

Continued Argument of Professor Pratt.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We again come before you this afternoon, being the second day of our discussion, to examine the question "Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?" I will here remark that yesterday afternoon I occupied one hour upon the subject, brought forth numerous evidences from the Bible to show that polygamy was a Divine institution, sanctioned by the Bible, sanctioned by the Almighty, who gave the laws contained in the Bible. Here let me observe that it is of the utmost importance to clearly understand the point under discussion. I perceived that in the argument that followed me yesterday the subject was dwelt upon somewhat minutely in regard to the meaning of the term "polygamy;" that it included both a plurality of wives and a plurality of husbands. Hence a new term was introduced by the reverend doctor that followed me, namely "polygymy" (polygyny), if I recollect the term, having reference to a plurality of wives. This seems to be the question under discussion, as the former word seems to be discarded and scouted. Then, does the Bible sanction polygymy—perhaps I may not have got the term exactly right—that is, does it sanction a plurality of wives? It was said by the speaker who followed me, in relation to a plurality of wives—perhaps I had better refer to some of the remarks from print, for fear that my memory might not serve me on the occasion. The first remark to which I will call your attention is in regard to the original of the Bible. I admit in this discussion the Bible called King James translation as authority. I admit the Bible in the original Hebrew if it can be found. Of course we have Hebrew Bibles at the present day—I hold one in my hand—that is, a Bible in the Hebrew language. But I do deny that it contains the original copies of the Hebrew language. There is no such thing in existence as the original copies, neither secondary copies, neither copies that might come in as the hundredth copy, I presume. They cannot be found. We have not the original of the law of Moses written upon the tables of stone. Such tables and such original have not been in existence to our knowledge for the last 1,800 years. We cannot refer to them. We cannot refer to any copies, only those that have been multiplied in modern times—that is, comparatively modern times. And inasmuch as these copies disagree one with the other, so much so that it is said there are thirty thousand different readings in the various manuscripts and copies, who is to decide whether this present Hebrew Bible, translated from one particular manuscript, is in accordance with the original or not? Certainly it would not do for me, as an individual, to set up my judgment in relation to the matter; neither would it do for any other one learned man to set up his judgment in relation to this matter. I would far rather, therefore, take the standard of King James and the able translators that were chosen in his day—men of great learning and science; men of information; men that had studied the original languages, the Hebrew and Greek, and had become extensively acquainted with the various manuscripts in existence. I would rather take their judgment than all the opinions that might be advanced by myself or by any other learned man, however deeply he may be versed in Hebrew or in Greek. I do not, therefore, in making these remarks, disparage the Bible or set it aside. By no means. I accept it as proof as it was translated by those men who were chosen for the purpose; and scores of millions of copies of this Bible have been circulated among all nations, in various tongues, in various languages, sent forth by millions among the inhabitants of the earth for their information.

We will now pass along, after having decided upon the nature of the Bible that is to be admitted as evidence and proof in regard to polygamy. It is stated, in the course of the remarks of the reverend gentleman, in relation to polygamy, or "polygymy"—whichever term we feel disposed to choose—that the marriage of more than one woman is considered adultery. I will read one or two sentences:—"Take His exposition," that is, the Saviour's exposition, "of the ten commandments as they were given amid the thunders of Mount Sinai, and you find that He has written a commentary on that decalogue, bringing out its hidden meaning, showing to us that the man is an adulterer who not only marries more women than one, but who looks on a woman with salacial lust."

Such is commentary on the law by the Lord Jesus. In a part of this I agree most perfectly with the gentleman who has spoken. If a man, according to this great commentary of our Saviour, looks upon a woman with a lustful heart and lustful desire he commits adultery in his heart, and is condemned as an adultery. With the other part I do most distinctly disagree. It is merely the assertion of the reverend gentleman. No proof was adduced from the New Testament Scriptures. No proof advanced as the words of the great Commentator, Our Lord Jesus Christ, to establish that position that a man who marries more than one woman is an adulterer. If there is such a passage recorded within the lids of the New Testament it has not come under my observation. It remains to be proved, therefore. We will now pass to another item. That is the meaning of the word "sanction." "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" I am willing to admit the full force and meaning of the word "sanction." I am willing to take it in all its acceptation as set forth in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. I do not feel like shrinking from this, nor withdrawing in any manner from the definition given: let it stand in all its force. "The only adequate idea of sanction," says Mr. Newman, "is the Divine and positive approbation plainly expressed either in definite statute or by such forms of confirmation as constitute a full and clear equivalent. It is in this that we take the term sanction in the question before us." Admit it that it must be expressed in definite terms. Those terms were laid before the congregation yesterday afternoon. In this Bible—King James' translation—passage after passage was brought forth to prove the Divine sanction of polygamy—a direct command in several instances, wherein they were required to be polygamists, and, in one instance especially, they were required under the heaviest curse of the law. "Cursed be he who continueth not in all things written in this book of the Lord, and we, all the people, say amen," was the expression. I say under this dreadful curse and denunciation of Almighty God the people were commanded to be polygamists on one occasion. Did this sanction it? Did this give authority and power to practice that divine institution? It certainly is sanctioned, or else I do not understand the meaning of Dr. Webster and the meaning of the argument here presented by my opponent. I waited in vain yesterday afternoon for any rebutting evidence or testimony against this divine sanction. I was ready with my pencil and paper to record anything in opposition, if possible. I heard a remarkable sermon, wonderful, a wonderful flourish of oratory. It certainly was pleasing to my ear. It fell upon me like the dew of heaven, as it were, so far as oratorical flourish is concerned; but where was the rebutting testimony, where was the evidence brought forth? Forty-nine minutes of the time was occupied before it was even referred to. Forty-nine minutes passed away in the flourish of oratory without the proofs being rebutted and the evidence examined. Then eleven minutes were left. I did expect to hear something during the eleven minutes that would in some small degree rebut the numerous evidences that were brought forth in the divine record to establish and sanction polygamy, and I waited in vain. To be sure, one passage, and only one, that was brought forth in Deuteronomy was merely referred to, and then without examining that passage and showing that it did not command polygamy; another item that was referred to by myself in regard to Lamech and Cain was brought up instead of the examination of that passage, and until the close of the eleven minutes the subject of Abel's sacrifice and Cain's sacrifice and Cain going to the land of Nod to marry a wife, &c. All these things were examined, but these testimonies that were brought forth were left untouched.

Now, then, we will proceed to the fifth, that is, the first great form of marriage that was established in the beginning—one man created for one woman. However, before we dwell upon this subject let me make a remark in regard to Cain and Lamech; then we will commence on this argument. I did not state yesterday afternoon, as it was represented by the speaker that followed me, that Cain went to the land of Nod and there married a wife, for there is no such thing in the Bible. I stated that Cain went to the land of Nod after having murdered his brother Abel. I stated that we were not to suppose that God had created another woman in the land of Nod; that Cain took his wife in the land of Nod. We are not to suppose this. But we are to suppose that he took his wife with him; but when he arrived in the land of Nod he begat a child. So says the Bible. But what has all this to do with regard to the form of marriage? Does it prove anything? No. The murder that Cain committed in slaying his brother Abel does not prove anything against the monogamic form of marriage; neither anything in favor of it. It stands as an isolated fact that a wicked man may be a monogamist. How in regard to Lamech? Lamech, as far as is recorded in the Bible, was the first polygamist; the first on record. There may have been thousands and tens of thousands that are not here recorded. There were thousands and tens of thousands of monogamists, and yet I believe that we have only three cases of monogamists recorded during the period from the creation down to the flood, some 1,600 years and upwards. The silence of Scripture, therefore, in regard to the number of polygamists in that day is no evidence whatever. But it has been asserted before this congregation that this is the first case recorded of a polygamist, and that in connection therewith murder was committed, and it has been indicated or inferred that the murder was committed in defence of polygamy. I deny it. I call upon the gentleman to bring forth one proof from that Bible from the beginning to the end to prove that murder had anything to do in relation to the polygamic form of marriage of Lamech. It had nothing to do with it. It is true he revealed his crime to his wives, but the cause of his crime is not stated in the book. What has that to do, then, with the divinity of the great institution established in the Bible called polygamy? Nothing at all. It does not condemn polygamy, neither does it justify it, any more than murder condemns the other form of marriage or justifies it.

Having disposed of these two questions, let me now come to the first monogamist, namely—Adam. Let us examine his character and the character of his monogamic wife. Lamech slew a young man to his wounding, a young man to his hurt—that was killing one was it not? How many did Adam kill, the first monogamist? All the world of mankind! He murdered the whole human race. (Laughter.) How? By falling in the Garden of Eden. Would mankind have died if it had not been for the sins of these monogamists? No. Paul says that, "As in Adam all died, so in Christ shall all be made alive." It was by the transgression of the first monogamist and his monogamic wife that all mankind have to undergo the penalty of death. He was the cause, and I presume it will be acknowledged even by monogamists that this was a very great crime. What can be compared to it? Can Cain's crime or Lamech's be possibly compared to the crime of bringing death and destruction not only upon the people who lived in the early age but upon the whole human race?

But what is all that to do in regard to the divine institution of marriage? Nothing at all. It does not prove one thing or the other. But when arguments of this description are entered into by the opponents of polygamy it is well to examine their foundation and the truth and force of those arguments, to see whether they will stand the test of Scripture or stand the test of sound reason, sound argument and sound judgment.

Moreover, Adam was not only guilty of bringing death and destruction upon the whole human race, but he was the means of introducing a fallen humanity into this world of ours. Why did Cain slay his brother Abel? Because he was a descendant of that fallen being. He was a personage that had come forth from the loins of a man that had brought death into the world. Why did Lamech slay that young man? Because the great first couple of monogamists that had existed had brought death and destruction into the world. When we look abroad and see all the various crimes, including murder, that exist on the face of our globe; when we see mankind committing themselves to all manner of degradation and iniquity and destroying one another, what are the causes that have produced all this evil among men? Because a monogamous couple transgressed the laws of heaven.

The reverend gentleman refers us to the saying of that great man Martin Luther concerning the relation that exists between husband and wife. It was a beautiful argument. I have no fault whatever to find with it. It is just as applicable to polygamy as it is to monogamy. And the answer of Martin Luther to the question that was put to him, why God took the female from the side of man, is just as appropriate, just as proper, just as consistent with the plural form of marriage as it is with the other form. He did not take the woman from the head. Why? The argument was that the man should be the head, or, as Paul says, "The man is the head of the woman." That is his position, and I believe my learned opponent agrees with me perfectly in this. We have no dispute whatever upon this ground. Why did He not take the woman from the foot? Because a man is not to tyrannize over his wife and tread her under foot. Why did He take her from his side? Because the rib lies nearest to the heart, showing the position of woman; not only one woman, but two women, five women, ten women, forty women, fifty women, all come under the protection of this one head. Jesus says, "No man can serve two masters, because he must hate the one and love the other, cleave unto one and turn away from the other." That is very true.

But let us now examine polygamy, for that was referred to yesterday: and the reverend gentleman could not see why, if a man had the liberty of taking more wives than one, why a woman should not have the same privilege. If God has granted to the woman any such privilege it is not expressed in the Bible. The other is expressed, and it remains for the reverend gentleman to disprove it. But then, again, when we come to reason in regard to polyandry, where a woman was to have more husbands than one. What was the object of the creation? One object was companionship, he told us. That is very good. I agree with the gentleman in this respect. Another object was procreation. Very good. I agree with the gentleman also in the second object. Another object was prevention. I agree with him so far as the argument is carried out in regard to this, in its true light. But let us examine the second object—namely, procreation. The Lord instituted marriage—the great bonds of marriage—for the sake of multiplying the human species here upon the earth. Does polyandry assist us in the multiplication of the human species—a woman having four or five or six or twenty or fifty husbands—does it tend to multiply the human race? I think that monogamists as well as polygamists, when they come to reflect upon this particular point, will see that a woman with more husbands than one destroys her own fruitfulness. I think there would be no dispute upon that subject. If, peradventure, a woman should even have offspring by a plurality of husbands, there would be another great difficulty in the way—the father would be unknown. (Laughter.) Would it not be so? It destroys all knowledge of the paternity, all knowledge of the husband, of the protector of the wife: all knowledge of the father is lost among the children. Is this the case with a plurality of wives? Not by any means. If a man had fifty wives the knowledge of the father is understood just as well as the knowledge of the mother. It does not destroy, therefore, the great principle of parentage on the part of the husband, on the part of the father. Therefore it is more consistent, more reasonable; first, for procreation, and, second, to obtain a knowledge of the parentage. It is more consistent that a man should have a plurality of wives than for woman to have a plurality of husbands.

Again, a man with plenty of wives is capable of raising up a more numerous household, and you know what the scriptures have said about children—"Lo! the children are the heritage of the Lord, and the fruit of the womb is his reward." This being the case the faithful, righteous, good and holy man that takes, according to the great, divine institution of polygamy, a number of wives is capable of multiplying his offspring ten or twenty fold more than he could by one wife. Can one wife do this by polyandry? Not by any means. Here, then, is another great distinction between the male and the female. Look at that great and good and holy man that is called Gideon in the scriptures, a man to whom an angel of God was sent, and he among all the hosts of Israel was chosen to go forth as the servant of the Most High. For what purpose? To deliver Israel from the numerous hosts of Midianites and others that had gathered together against them. Was he a polygamist? Yes. He had many wives. He had seventy-two sons; how many daughters I know not. Could any woman in polyandry bring forth or conceive seventy-two sons and perhaps an equal number of daughters? I do not know but there might be some efficacy in that herb called "mandrake"—(laughter)—some medicinal properties in that or in some other miraculous herb that would give power and strength for one woman to bring forth seventy-two sons. Who knows, in a day of wonders? But a man has the power to beget large families and large households. Hence we read that among the great and notable men who judged Israel that one man had thirty sons.

You will find his name recorded in the Book of Judges. Another judge of Israel had thirty sons and thirty daughters. Still another judge of Israel had forty sons; and then we come to Gideon, that we have already named; we find that he had seventy-two. Now we have nothing to do with the righteousness of these men, nor their righteousness has nothing to do with the marriage institution. God has established that by divine command. God has established it by His own sanction, whether it be the polygamic or the monogamic form. If Gideon fell into idolatry, as it may be argued, perhaps, by the reverend doctor, that has nothing to do with the case; for yet he had the power to multiply to himself seventy-two sons, showing that, whether a wicked man or a righteous man, he had the superior power to that of the females. Well, now, right here, let me say God is a consistent being, and being a person that is properly consistent He delights in the salvation of the human family. A wicked man may take unto himself a wife and raise up a posterity. He may set before that wife and her posterity a very wicked example. By his drunkenness, by his blasphemy, by his lying, by his immoralities, he may lead those children to destruction. A righteous man may take fifty wives, or ten, as you choose—a plurality, at any rate—and he may bring up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He may instruct his children in the great principles of righteousness and truth, and lead them along and bring them up by his examples, by his precepts, by his teachings, to inherit eternal life at the right hand of God with those polygamists, Abraham and Jacob of old, who are up yonder, in the kingdom of God. Now, then, which of the two is the Lord the most pleased with, the man that has five, ten, twenty or fifty wives, bringing up his scores of children and teaching them, instructing and exalting them so that they may obtain eternal life with the ancient polygamists in the kingdom of God, or the man, the monogamist, that brings up his wife in all manner of wickedness, and finally goes down to hell himself and leads his whole family there? Now, which would you, my brethren, you with the little wisdom you have compared with the supreme wisdom of the great Creator of the universe, who among you would not feel it an honor to entrust your offspring with your friends instead of your enemies? Would not God, therefore, act upon the same principle? Does God delight in the marriages that exist among the wicked? Woe unto the antediluvian race! They married; they were given in marriage until the day that Noah entered into the ark with his four sons and their wives. Was God pleased with their marriages? No. They were not righteous men nor righteous women. The children were taught in the wicked precepts of their fathers, and committed all manner of wickedness, until all flesh had corrupted its way before the Lord. Therefore the Lord had to destroy these evil workers of iniquity that had received wives instead of those marriages consummated in the days before the flood. The marriages and intermarriages among the sons and daughters of men being acceptable to the Most High, He was obliged to destroy both those that were married and their offspring from the face of the earth. How much better it would have been to have had a few polygamist individuals that would bring forth a pure and holy offspring, that the Lord might save and exalt unto eternal life? Consequently, when we examine the subject of polygamy in regard to this matter we cannot acknowledge, from the Scriptures and from various other testimonies and sources of information, that the marriages of the wicked are accepted before heaven. There are many passages of Scripture to support me in what I have now said. The Lord in one place commands the destruction of the people, parents and children, lest they should fill the world with cities, lest all the world, as it were, should be peopled by the descendants of the wicked that had presumed to marry wives contrary to the laws of God—that is, to bring up offspring contrary to His law; for no person can pretend to say that a marriage consummated between an unrighteous man and an unrighteous woman is a marriage of persons whom God has joined together. No, my friends. As well take the ordinance of baptism and say that a man might go forward to be baptised, and because he had complied with the simple ordinances in the ceremony of baptism, that therefore it was acceptable in the sight of Heaven. No such thing. God never had anything to do with the marriages of the wicked only to permit those marriages, perhaps for a wise purpose, as He permitted Joseph to be sold into Egypt by his brethren. God intended it for good, but He did not justify the instrument that perpetrated that awful crime in relation to the sale of their brethren. So He permits those unauthorized marriages between wicked men and women to perpetuate the human race because they will not hearken to Him until the time shall come when He can have an opportunity, perhaps in future generations, of calling upon their posterity, and that they will hear He permits. He does not sanction it. If the reverend gentleman should argue that the census makes out an equality of males and females this idea that I have brought forth will rebut the idea that is advanced. The idea is, because there is an equality that every man must be confined to one wife and every woman to one husband. Is that the way God dispenses His gifts and His blessings to the human family? Then He should give the same amount of gifts and blessings to the wicked that He does to the righteous. In some respects He does. He sends rains from the heavens upon the just and upon the unjust; but then there are many great and important blessings that are bestowed more abundantly upon the righteous than upon the wicked, and God has His reasons and His designs and His purposes to accomplish when He undertakes to make a distinction between the wicked and the righteous in dispensing His blessings. Therefore, if the wicked take wives without being joined together by divine authority, wives of which the Lord has no particular occasion, wives that have wasted themselves with their husbands by the laws of man, when marriage is a divine institution, because the Lord has done this it does not prove that He sanctions it. But He would prefer rather that the people should be like Israel of old—a nation of polygamists as well as monogamists, and that the blessings should be dispensed among them according to their righteousness rather than to have a perfect equality upon the part of the male and the female. Many passages of Scripture might be brought forth to show that this is the way that God dispenses His blessings to the human family. I will refer you to the thirty-seventh Psalm. God in that Psalm has expressly said and repeated over and over again that the seed of evil doers shall be rooted out of the earth; they shall be destroyed; they will not inherit the earth, while the righteous shall inherit the earth; while the righteous shall be blessed and prosperous—thus bestowing his blessings upon the one and his curse upon the other.

We shall expect this afternoon, it is to be hoped, to hear some arguments refuting those passages of Scripture that were put forth to sustain the divinity of polygamy as well as monogamy: and if the gentleman cannot find anything to invalidate these passages—if he cannot find any proof to limit those passages to monogamic households—if there is no such evidence or testimony contained in the passages themselves—if there is nothing in the original Hebrew, taking the Hebrew as it now exists, to invalidate those passages, then polygamy stands on a foundation as firm as the rock of ages itself—as firm as the throne of the Almighty. On the other hand, if he can prove that this form of marriage was repealed by the New Testament; if he can prove that God has ever in any period or age of the world brought any command to do away with that principle or form of plural marriage, then perhaps the argument may rest upon the other side. I shall wait with great patience to have some argument brought forth by this learned gentleman on this subject. We are very glad, in this Territory, to have the learned come among us, for we, as a people, have embraced the Bible as the standard of our faith, and if, indeed, we are misunderstanding it, if we are practising contrary to its precepts, how very thankful we ought to be here in this mountain Territory to have some of the learned come from abroad; people that are acquainted with the original language, that can correct our errors and bring us to a knowledge and understanding of the true form of marriage. (Laughter.) We think this is generous on the part of these gentlemen, much more so than it would be to enact laws to incarcerate in dungeons those who practise a form of marriage that is laid down in this book, and send them there for three or four or five years, and permit their women and children to suffer with hunger, taking away the right of protection which they had a right to expect from their husbands, and shutting them up in loathsome dungeons. We thank Mr. Newman and the gentlemen who have come among us; who have come with intelligence and full of philanthropy to enlighten the minds of this people in this Territory, and, if possible, convince us of our errors.

We have many arguments that we have drawn up here, not only to reason upon, but discuss in favor of polygamy. But I am informed that only seven minutes of time is granted to me. I cannot, therefore, on this occasion pretend to enter into these arguments and examine them with that justice that should be exhibited before the people. Mr. Newman has said that he would like to have nine hours to bring forth his strong arguments and his reasoning and the strength of testimony for the benefit of the poor people here in Utah. (Laughter.) I wish that he would take not only nine hours but nine weeks or nine months, and be a philanthropist or missionary in our midst, and visit all our settlements and try to reclaim this people from their awful beastly characters which they are represented to have by the learned people abroad. We want to be taught in the arts of civilization, provided the civilization agrees with the Scripture. We are very fond of the Scriptures; we do not wish, however, to comply with many of the customs and practices of those who call themselves Christian nations. Much might be said on this subject: much, too, that ought to crimson the face of those who call themselves civilized when they reflect upon the great enormities, the great social evils that exist in their own midst. Look, for instance, at the great city of New York, the metropolis of our nation so far as trade and commerce are concerned. Read the statistics of that great city: that is a civilized city; that is where we may expect some of the most learned theologians to hold forth the great and beautiful principles of Christianity. What exists in the midst of that city? Females by the tens of thousands, females that are debauched by day and by night, females that are in open day parading the streets of that great city. Here they are monogamists, and it is a part and portion of the civilization of New York to have but one wife and then go forth into these dens of pollution and pollute themselves by night and by day. It is a part and portion of the civilization of New York to be very pious in regard to the monogamic system, but harlots and prostitutes and mistresses by the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands walk the streets in open day as well as night—sin enough committed in twenty-four hours to have sunk the whole city down into the gulf of destruction like the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and those cities of the plains in ancient times. We learn that there was one case of prostitution among the children of Benjamin in ancient days. Some lewd men came in and took another man's wife or concubine, whichever you may choose to call her, and they abused her all night, and for that one sin they were called to account. They were called upon by the rest of the tribes of Israel to deliver up the offenders. Consequently they were confederates. They held the prisoners that committed the crime in their midst. And now, what was the result of that little crime?—not a little crime, but a very great crime—not tens and scores and thousands of prostitutes daily prostituted. But for this one crime the Lord said unto the tribes, "Go forth and fight the men of the tribe of Benjamin," and the next day he said, "Go again and fight against the tribes of Benjamin," and the next day they were commanded by the Lord God Almighty to go forth against Benjamin, and they did so and cut off all the tribe except 600 men that fled from the hot wrath of the children of Israel. What is the matter? Why, the destruction of almost a tribe of Israel for one night of prostitution. Compare that striking purity that existed in ancient Israel with the pollutions and whoredoms and social evils and every other species of abomination and infanticide practised in all the cities of this nation, and then because a very few individuals in this mountain Territory are practising lawful marriage, under Bible authority, a law must be enacted, and we must be threatened with extermination; we must be incarcerated into dungeons, our families must be torn from us and prevented from receiving our labors for their support. Why? Because of the piety of civilized nations, with all these swarming evils in their midst. (Turning to the umpire, How much time have I left?)

UMPIRE—One minute. [Laughter.]

MR. PRATT—You can't bring forth much of an argument in one minute. But to close this argument I now call upon the reverend gentleman before us, whom I highly respect for his learning, for his eloquence and for his talents in laying before the people those great beauties of marriage between the male and the female—I call upon him to bring forth proof to refute the passages that were laid down in our argument to substantiate and sanction polygamy. I ask him to prove to this people that those laws were limited, if they were limited.

Continued Argument of Dr. Newman.

Dr. Newman immediately arose and spoke as follows:—Messrs. Umpires, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I understand the gentleman to complain against me that I did not answer the Scriptural arguments which he adduced yesterday. If I did not the responsibility is upon him. He being in the affirmative should have analyzed and defined the question under debate; but he failed to do that. It therefore fell to me, not by right but by his neglect, to do his duty, and I did it to the best of my ability. It was of the utmost importance that this audience, so attentive and so respectable, should have a clear and definite understanding of the terms of the question. And I desire now to inform the gentleman that I had before me the answers to the passages which he adduced, and had I had another hour I would have produced the answers then. I will do it to-day. Now my learned friend may take out his pencil, for he will have something to do this afternoon.

A passing remark—a word in regard to the original manuscript written by Moses, or by Joshua, or by Samuel, or by the prophets. You sit down to write a letter to a friend: you take it into your head to copy that letter; you do copy it; the original draft you care nothing about, whether it is given to the winds or to the flames, so you have the copy. What care I about the two tables of stone on which the original law was written, so that I have a true copy of the law? A passing remark in regard to mother Eve. I will defend the venerable woman. If the fall came by the influence of one woman over one man, what would have happened to the world if Adam had had more wives than one? (Laughter.) And more: If one woman brought our woe into the world, and she was a monogamist, then a monogamist, the blessed Virgin Mary, brought the Redeemer into the world. So I think they are even.

My friend supposes that the Almighty might have created more women than one out of Adam's ribs, but Adam had not ribs enough from which to create fifty women. My friend speaks against polyandry—the right of women to have a plurality of husbands. He bases his argument upon the increase of progeny. Science affirms that where polygamy or polygyny (a plurality of wives) prevails the tendency is toward a preponderance of one sex over the other, either all men or all women, which amounts to the extermination of the race.

In due time I will reply to the gentleman's remark in regard to Gideon and to other Scriptural passages, and especially to his remarks in regard to prostitution, or what is known as the "social evil." Now, what was the object of the gentleman yesterday? It was to discover a general law for the sanction of polygamy. Did he find that law? I deny it. What is law? Law is the expression of the legislative will. Law is the manner in which an act is performed. It is the law of gravitation that all things tend to a common centre. It is a law of flowers that

> They open their fan-like leaves to the light,
> And close them beneath the kisses of night.

What is civil law? Simply defining how the citizen should act. What is moral law? Simply defining the moral conduct of God's subjects. Laws are mandatory, prohibitory, permissive; commanding what should be done, prohibiting what should not be done, permitting what may be done. And yet where has the gentleman produced this general law which he spent an hour searching for? And then remember that this law must sanction polygamy. Perhaps it is not necessary to repeat our definition of the word "sanction." My learned friend, for whom I have respect, agrees with me as to the definition of the term "sanction;" therefore we need not spend a solitary moment further touching these two points.

There is another vital point in reference to the nature of law. In legislating upon any subject there must be a great organic central principle, mandatory or prohibitory, in reference to that subject, and all other parts of the particular law as well as the general code must be interpreted in harmony therewith. Now I propose this afternoon to produce a law—simple, direct, positive—that polygamy is forbidden in God's Holy Word, Leviticus xviii., 18:—"Neither shalt thou take one wife to another to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her lifetime." "Neither" (repeating with emphasis), "neither shalt thou take one wife to another to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her lifetime." (Sensation.) But it is said that we have read this as it is in the margin, and that as it is in the body of the text it reads, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister to vex her; to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her lifetime." It is said, therefore, that my version is the one given in the margin. Very well—*argumentum ad hominem*—I draw the argument from the speech of the gentleman yesterday. Mr. Pratt said in his comments upon the text, "If brethren dwell together." Now it is well enough in reading this to refer to the margin, as we have the liberty I believe to do so, and you will find that in the margin the word "brethren" is also translated "near kinsmen." I accept his mode of reasoning. He refers to the margin and I refer to the margin: and it is a poor rule that will not work both ways—a poor rule that will not favor monogamy as it favors polygamy. Such, then, is the fact stated in this law. Now, it is necessary for us to consider the nature of this law, to expound it to your understandings. It may be proper for me to say that this interpretation as given in the margin is sustained by the most eminent Biblical and classical scholars in the history of Christendom—by Bishop Jewell, by the learned Cookson, by the eminent Dr. Dwight and other distinguished Biblical scholars. It is an accepted canon of interpretation that the scope of the law must be considered in determining the sense of any portion of the law: and it is equally binding upon us to ascertain the mind of the legislator from the preface of the law when such preface is given. The first five verses of this chapter are prefatory, and in the third verse it is stated, "After the doings of the land of Egypt wherein ye dwelt ye shall not do: and after the doings of the land of Canaan, whither I bring you, shall ye not do; neither shall ye walk in their ordinances." What were their ordinances? Both the Egyptians and the Canaanites practised incest, adultery, sodomy and polygamy. From verse six to seventeen inclusive the law of consanguinity is laid down, and the blood of relationship is defined, within the limits of which persons were forbidden to marry. But in verse eighteen the law against polygamy is given:—"Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister;" or, as we have given it in the marginal reading, "Thou shalt not take one wife to another." According to Dr. Edwards the words which we translate, "a wife or sister," are found in the Hebrew but eight times. In each passage they refer to inanimate objects, such as the wings of the cherubim, tenons, mortices, &c., and signify coupling together one to another. They denote the exact likeness of one thing to another, and here forbid, as the margin expresses it, the taking of one wife to another in her lifetime. Such, then, is the law. Such were the ordinances forbidden which the Egyptians and the Canaanites practised.

Now we propose to push this argument a little further. But it is said that if this passage does not prohibit a man marrying two sisters at the same time then such a marriage is nowhere else in the Bible pronounced incestuous. That is the objection of my friend, to which I reply that such a marriage is forbidden by consequence and analogy, as, for example, where it is prohibited that a son shall marry his mother (seventh verse), it follows that the daughter shall not marry her father; yet it is not so expressly stated. In verse fourteen it is forbidden to uncover the nakedness of thy father's brother, so I infer "thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy mother's brother," though it is not stated. In verse sixteen it is said, "Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife," so I infer that a man shall not uncover the nakedness of his wife's sister; that if two brothers shall not take the same woman then two sisters shall not take the same man; for between one man and two sisters and one woman and two brothers is the same degree of proximity, and therefore both are forbidden by the law of God. Furthermore, if the marriage of a man and two sisters is here forbidden then verse eighteen is a repetition of the law. But we affirm that such a repetition is not contained in this chapter. More than this: if for argument's sake we concede it means two literal sisters, yet that prohibition is not a permission for a man to take two wives who are not sisters, for all sound jurists will agree that a prohibition is one thing and a permission is another thing. Nay, more. The Mormons do or do not receive the law of Moses as binding. That they do not is clear from their practices. For instance, in Leviticus xx., 14, is said:—"And if a man take a wife and her mother it is wickedness; they shall be burnt with fire, both he and they, that there be no wickedness among you." Yet Mr. John Hyde, Jr., page 56 of his work on Mormonism, says that a Mr. Bolton married a woman and her daughter, and a Captain Brown married a woman and her two daughters. These are illustrations of the violation of the law. Yet, more than this, the Mormons say that Leviticus xviii., 18, prohibits a man from marrying two sisters. Yet Mr. Hyde informs me that a Mr. Wallace married three sisters, and that a Mr. Sharkey married the same number. Now the question is, is the law of Moses obeyed here or not? Suppose that those gentlemen can prove that the term in the text means two literal sisters—and yet two literal sisters are married here to the same man—then I affirm that you do not keep God's law, which you say is God's law as given by his servant Moses. More than this, if it here means two literal sisters, and whereas Jacob married two sisters, and whereas, according to Mormon doctrine, God worked a miracle on Leah and Rachel that they might have children, and whereas it is here said that the said miracles were in approval of polygamy, so also were such miracles the approval of incest. If it be true that God did not express disapproval of Jacob's having two wives, neither did he express disapproval of his having two sisters as wives, therefore the Divine silence in the one case is the offset to the Divine silence in the other case. Now you are driven to the conclusion that either my interpretation of this passage is correct, "Neither shall a man take one wife unto another," or you must admit that this passage, meaning two literal sisters, you therefore live in violation of God's law. It is for my distinguished friend to choose which horn of the dilemma he pleases. I thank him for the compliment he paid me that I came here as a philanthropist. I have only kindness in my heart for these men and women. Had not this kindness filled my heart, had I believed in a crushing civil law, I should have remained in Washington. But I come here, believing the truth as it is in Jesus, and therefore I am come, and I am glad that I have the privilege of speaking what I believe to be God's truth in your hearing.

The gentleman quoted Deuteronomy xxi., 15-17, which is the law of primogenture, and is designed to preserve the descent of property—"If a man have two wives, one beloved and the other hated, and they have borne him children, both the beloved and the hated; and if the first born be hers that was hated, then it shall be, when he maketh his sons to inherit that which he hath, that he may not make the son of the beloved first born before the son of the hated, which is indeed the first born; but he shall acknowledge the son of the hated for the first born, by giving him a double portion of all that he hath: for he is the beginning of his strength; the right of the first born is his." How did he apply this law? Why he first assumed the prevalence of polygamy among the Jews in the wilderness and then said the law was made for polygamic families as well as monogamists. He says, inasmuch as polygamy is nowhere condemned in the law of God, we are entitled to construe this law as applying to polygamists. But I have shown already that Leviticus xviii., 18, is a positive prohibition and, therefore, this passage must be interpreted by that which I have quoted. I propose to erect the balance to-day and try every Scripture argument which he has produced by those scales of justice. In other words, here I stand; I have recited unto you God's solemn law, "Neither shall a man take one wife unto another," and I will try every passage by this law. My friend spent an hour yesterday in seeking a general law; on the other hand I give you one in a minute. How natural is this supposition that when a man has two wives in succession he may love the last a little better than the first, and I believe that is common out here, loving the last a little better than the first. How natural is it for a second wife to influence the father in his disposition of his property, inducing him to confer his property upon her children, while the children of the first wife, poor woman, dead and gone, are deprived of their property rights.

But supposing the meaning of this passage is two wives at the same time, this cannot be constituted by any accepted rules of interpretation into a sanction of polygamy. If it can I can prove that sheep stealing is just as divinely authorized. For it is as if Moses had said:—"It in view of the prevalence of polygamy, a Jew shall so far forget and transgress God's law of monogamy as to take two wives at the same time this shall not work the abrogation of the law of primogeniture; the first born son shall not be cheated out of his rights." Now it is said "If a man have two wives." Very well. If that supposition is an approval, so also are these words, "If a man shall steal an ox or a sheep and kill it or sell it he shall restore five oxen for the ox and four sheep for a sheep." If the former assertion is a sanction of polygamy, then the latter assertion is a sanction of sheep stealing, and we can all go after the flocks this afternoon. The second chapter he quotes is Exodus xxi., 7-11, referring to the laws of breach of promise. Mr. Pratt says this approves or favors polygamy in his opinion; but he did not dwell long on this text. He indulged in an episode on the lost manuscripts. Now let us inquire into the meaning of this passage:—"And if a man sell his daughter to be a maidservant, she shall not go out as the menservants do. If she please not her master, who hath betrothed her to himself, then shall he let her be redeemed; to sell her into a strange nation he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her. And if he hath betrothed her unto his son he shall deal with her after the manner of daughters. If he take him another wife her food, her raiment and her duty of marriage shall he not diminish." "And if he do not these three unto her, then shall she go out free without money." What are the significant points in this passage? They are simply these:—According to Jewish law a destitute Jew was permitted to apprentice his daughter for six years for a pecuniary consideration; but to guard the rights of the girl there were certain conditions. First, the period of indenture should not extend beyond six years; she should be free at the death of her master or at the coming of the year of jubilee. The next condition was that the man or his son should marry the girl. What, therefore, shall we conclude from this passage? Simply this: that neither the father nor the son married the girl, but simply betrothed her; that is, was engaged to her—promised to marry her; but before the married relation was consummated the young man changed his mind, and then God Almighty, to indicate his displeasure at a man who will break a vow or engagement, fixes the following penalties, namely—that he shall provide for this woman, whom he has wronged, her food, her raiment and her dwelling. These are the facts; and the gentleman has not proved, the gentleman cannot prove, that either the father or the son married a harlot. He says the honored term of wife is there. Honored term! God bless that term. It is an honored term, sacred as the nature of angels. And yet I have to inform my distinguished friend that the word "wife" is neither in the Hebrew nor in the Greek. The meaning is simply, "If he take another," that is, "If he betroth another," if he change his mind, then he shall do thus and so. Where, then, is the gentleman's general law in approval of polygamy?

The next passage is recorded in Deuteronomy xxv., 5-10, referring to the preservation of families:—"If brethren dwell together, and one of them die and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger; her husband's brother shall go in unto her and take her to him to wife and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her. And it shall be that the first born which she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother which is dead, that his name be not put out of Israel. And if the man like not to take his brother's wife, then let his brother's wife go up to the gate unto the elders, and say, my husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel; he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother. Then the elders of his city shall call him, and speak unto him, and if he stand to it and say, I like not to take her: Then shall his brother's wife come unto him in the presence of the elders and loose his shoe from off his foot and spit in his face, and shall answer and say, So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house. And his name shall be called in Israel, the house of him that hath his shoe loosed." What is the object of this law? Evidently the preservation of families and family inheritances. And now I challenge the gentleman to bring forward a solitary instance in the Bible where a married man was compelled to obey this law. Take the case of Tamar. Certainly the brother that was to marry her could not have been a married man, because she had to wait until he grew up. Then take the case of Ruth. Ruth, you know, loses her noble Mahlon far beyond the Jordan; she returns to Bethlehem and goes to Boaz, a near kinsman, and desires that he shall marry her. Boaz says, "There is a nearer kinsman; I will speak to him." It is asked, "Did not Boaz know whether that near kinsman was married or not?" That was not the business of Boaz. The Divine law required that this man should appear at the gate of the city, before the elders, and there assert that he was disqualified for taking Ruth, because he was already a married man. And there is no proof in the Bible that Boaz had been married, no more than this, that Josephus, the Jewish historian, asserts that the reason why the near kinsman did not marry Ruth was that he had a wife and children already. So I judge this law, which is said to be general. I judge it by that law which has been laid down—"Neither shall a man take one wife unto another."

My friend there refers me to Numbers xxxi., 17, 18—"Now, therefore, kill every male among the little ones, and kill every woman that hath known man by lying with him. But all the women children that have not known a man by lying with him keep alive for yourselves." This passage has nothing whatever to do with polygamy. It is an account of the results of a military expedition of the Jews against the Midianites, their slaughter of a portion of the people, and their reduction of the remainder to slavery, namely, the women for domestics. My friend dwells upon the 32,000 women thus saved. What were these among the Jewish nation, a people of two millions and a half? He quotes Deuteronomy xxi., 10-13—"When thou goest forth to war against thine enemies, and the Lord thy God hath delivered them into thine hands, and thou hast taken them captive, and seest among the captives a beautiful woman, and hast a desire unto her that thou wouldst have her to thy wife: Then thou shalt bring her home to thine house, and she shall shave her head and pare her nails, and she shall put the raiment of her captivity from her and shall remain in thine house, and bewail her father and mother a full month; and after that thou shalt go in unto her and be her husband, and she shall be thy wife." This passage is designed to regulate the treatment of a captive woman by the conqueror who desires her for a wife, and has no more to do with polygamy than it has to do with theft or murder. It has nothing whatever to do with polygamy; for in this passage not a solitary word is said about polygamy; nor a mention is made that the man is married. Therefore every jurist will agree with me that when I have found a general law I may judge this special enactment by the great organic fundamental principle.

My learned opponent quotes Exodus xxii., 16, 17, and Deuteronomy xxii., 28, 29. The passage in Exodus is, "And if a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely endow her to be his wife. If her father utterly refuse to give her unto him, he shall pay money according to the dowry of virgins." In Deuteronomy it is said, "If a man find a damsel that is a virgin, which is not betrothed, and lay hold on her, and lie with her, and they be found, then shall the man that lay with her give unto the damsel's father fifty shekels of silver, and she shall be his wife; because he hath humbled her he may not put her away all his days." My friend appeared to confound these two laws as though they had reference to the same crime; but the first is the law of seduction, while the second is the law of rape. In both cases the defiler was required to marry his victim; but in the case of seduction, if the father of the seduced girl would not consent to the marriage, then the sum usual for the dowry of virgins should be paid him; and thus the offence was expiated. But what was the penalty of rape? In that case there was no ambiguity—the ravisher married his victim and paid her father fifty pieces of silver beside. But what has this to do with polygamy? He says it is a general law, and applies to married men. This cannot be so, because it is in conflict with the great law, Leviticus xviii., 18. I tell you, my friends, these are simply downright assumptions. A position is first taken, and then these passages are adduced to sustain that position; and this gentleman goes on to assume that all these men were married men. It is a tremendous fact that if a man thus seducing a girl, or committing rape, was bound to marry that girl, the same law gives to the father of the girl the right of refusal of his daughter; and therefore the father has the power to annul God's law of marriage.

The next passage is Second Chronicles, xxiv., 3, and so forth. It is the case of Joash the King, who, when he began to reign, was seven years of age, and Jehoiada was the High Priest. He was more than this—he was the Regent; and my friend boasted of this great man that because he took two wives for the King Joash he was so highly honored that when he died he was buried among the kings. But you must remember that he was the Regent, and there was royalty in his regency, and this royalty entitled him to be interred in a royal mausoleum. All that is said in Chronicles is simply an epitome, a summing up, that King Joash had two wives. It does not say he had them at the same time. He might have had them in succession. I will give you an illustration:—John Milton was born in London in 1609; he was an eminent scholar, a great statesman, and a beautiful poet; and John Milton had three wives. There I stop. Are you at liberty to infer that John Milton had these three wives simultaneously? You may, according to the gentleman's interpretation of this passage. But the fact is that John Milton had them in succession. But more than this: For argument's sake granting the position assumed by my friend, that Joash had two wives, then the numerical element of the argument must come out, and a man can only have two wives, and no more. Do you keep this law up here? Yet that is the argument; that is the logical conclusion.

The last passage my friend referred to was in Hosea i., 2:—"The beginning the Word of the Lord by Hosea. And the Lord said to Hosea, Go, take unto thee a wife of whoredoms and children of whoredoms; for the land hath committed great whoredom departing from the Lord." "That is," says Newcome, "a wife from among the Israelites, who were remarkable for spiritual fornication." My friend is so determined on a literal interpretation that he gives a literal interpretation of those words, whereas this distinguished Biblical scholar says that it was not literal fornication, but rather spiritual—in other words, idolatry. For in the Scriptures, both in the Old Testament and in the New, idolatry is mentioned under the term of fornication. God calls himself the husband of Israel. His chosen nation owes Him the fidelity of a wife. See Exodus, xxxiv., 15—"Lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land, and they go a whoring after their gods, and do sacrifice unto their gods, and one call thee and thou eat of his sacrifice." Fourteenth verse—"For thou shalt worship no other God; for the Lord, whose name is Jealous, is a jealous God." He therefore says, with indignation, "Go join thyself in marriage to one of those who have committed fornication or idolatry against Me, and raise up children who, by the power of example, will themselves show the terribleness of idolatry." The profit is directed to get a wife of whoredom or idolatry, and after that he is directed to go and love an adulteress. My friend cites these as examples where God makes an exception to the general law. He also cites the case of Abraham offering up his son Isaac and the case of consanguinity, Deuteronomy xxv., 5-10. Now, the first three cases were merely typical actions. The first two were designed to set forth more impressively the relations between God and His people. The case of consanguinity has nothing to do with polygamy. It is only a modification or exception in special cases to preserve the families of Israel from extinction. Where, therefore, I ask, is the general law? But my friend has forgotten this fact, that after having divorced the first wife for adultery, as he had a right to do (chap. ii., 2-5), he is then directed to take another wife. This is not polygamy. It was represented to us here yesterday that the prophet Hosea was first commanded to take a woman guilty of fornication and then to take an adulteress: and the representation was made that he took them at the same time, whereas if Mr. Pratt had read along a little farther he would have found that the prophet divorced the first wife for adultery, and he had a right to do it, and after he divorced her then he went and took a second wife. Professor Pratt admits that none of these passages nor all of these together can afford us in this day a warrant for the practice of polygamy; gives it up, turns the Bible aside. I will read to you from his own words:—"Supposing that we shall prove by a thousand evidences from the Bible that polygamy, as practised by Israel, was sanctioned by God in ancient days, would that be any reason that you and I shall practise it? By no means. We must get a command independent of that which they received. God frequently repeats his commands, and his servants are required to obey his commands when they are given. The Latter Day Saints in this Territory practise polygamy, not because the law of Moses commands it, not because it was extensively practised by the best men we know of mentioned in the Bible, the old patriarchs, Abraham and Jacob and others who are safe in the kingdom of God: we have no right to practise it because they did." Then he yields the point, and I respectfully ask him, if this is his position, why, then, does he attempt in all his writings, and especially in that clever book called "The Seer," why did he in his controversy with me in the NEW YORK HERALD, why has he from this stand attempted to prove the practice of polygamy was right from the Bible? Why not, like a man, come out and say that we practise this system here, not because the Jews did it, not because the divine law sanctioned it years ago, but because a certain man by the name of Smith received a revelation that this form of marriage was to be practised. You, my friends, can judge of the logical connection. In other words, you can see the illogical bearing.

I come now to the assumptions of the gentleman. First, that there is no law condemning or forbidding polygamy. Has he proved that? That the Hebrew nation, as they were in the wilderness when the Mosaic code was given, was polygamous? Has he proved that? Can he find in the whole history of the Jewish nation, from the time they left Egypt to the time they entered the land of Canaan, can he find more than one instance of polygamy? Perhaps he may find two. I will be glad to receive that information, for I am a man seeking light, and to-day I throw down the challenge to your eminent defenders of the faith to produce more than two instances of polygamy from the time the Jews left the land of Egypt to the time they entered the land of Canaan. I can tell him of one that may assist him in his research—that was Caleb. Well, now, supposing that a murder was committed in your city, would it be fair for the Eastern papers to say that the Mormons were a murderous people? No. I would rise up in defence of you; I would say that is a crime and an injury to the people. Here, then, is one man we can find out of two millions and a half of people, during a period of forty years, that practised polygamy; and yet my friend comes forward and assumes that the Israelites were polygamous. His next assumption is that the laws were given to regulate among them an institution already existing. Has he proved that? Supposing he could prove that Moses attempted or did legislate for the regulation of polygamy, as it had existed and did exist in Egypt and elsewhere, would such legislation be a sanction? Why, in Paris they have laws regulating the social evil. Is that an approval of the social evil? There are laws in most of the States regulating the evil of intemperance. Do the excise laws sanction intemperance? Nothing of the kind. And for argument's sake I would be willing to concede that Moses did legislate in regard to polygamy—that is, to regulate it and to confine its limits. And my friend is too much of a logician to stand up here and assert that those regulating laws were the divine approval of the system.

He assumes again that those laws were general and applied to all men, married or unmarried. Has he proved that? I have proved to the contrary, that in the passages which he quoted there is not a solitary or remote intimation that the men were married. Now let us, in opposition to those assumptions, remember that monogamy was established in the innocence of the human race: that polygamy, like idolatry and slavery, and blood, revenge, and drunkenness and murder, came to exist after the apostasy of the human race, and that none of those evils had any other origin, so far as appeared from the Bible, than in the wickedness of the human family. We admit that polygamy existed among the corrupt nations, just as any other evil or vice or crime existed. And now when God had chosen the Hebrew for his own people, to separate them from the heathen he gives them for the first time a code of laws, and especially on the subject of the commerce of the sexes. And what is the great central principle of that code on this subject? Read Leviticus xviii., 18—"Neither shall a man take one wife unto another." In this code the following things are forbidden:—incest, polygamy, fornication, idolatry, beastiliness. We therefore deny that the nation was polygamous at that time, deny it definitely, deny it distinctly. On another occasion I will give you the character of the monogamists and the polygamists of Bible times. Those Jews had been long in slavery, and they were brought out with a strong hand and an outstretched arm. We to-day challenge them for the proof that as a nation the Jews were polygamists. But one or two instances, as I have already remarked, can be adduced. We say again that if, as he assumes, these laws were given to regulate an existing system, this does not sanction it any more than the same thing sanctions sheep stealing or homicide. He said that these laws were general, applying to all men, married or unmarried. Has he proved that? This is wholly gratuitous. There is not one word in either of these passages which permits or directs a married man to have or take more than one wife at a time. I challenge the gentleman for the proof. It is no evidence of the sanction of polygamy to bring passage after passage which he knows, if construed in favor of polygamy, must be in direct conflict with the great organic law recorded in Exodus xviii., 18. On the other hand, a perfectly consistent and adequate argument can be here adduced.

The umpire's gavel came down here, cutting Dr. Newman off before the close of his argument.

It was then announced that the debate would be resumed and concluded to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. After a very beautiful and impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Utah the audience dispersed.

NEW YORK HERALD

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WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—OPERA BOUFFE—LITTLE FAUST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF UNDER THE PALM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOCALISMS, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue.—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, August 23, 1870.

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NOTWITHSTANDING THE VICTORIES OVER THE FRENCH there are multitudes of sorrowing hearts among the Germans in this city, and, indeed, all over the country. In the glowing flush of victory we are all apt to be unmindful of the woful sacrifices by which it is frequently obtained.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP PEREIRE, which left Brest on the 13th of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Run across in eight days and about eleven hours, the quickest time on record! A splendid service at any time, but particularly so in terrible war times, when the public watches with such anxiety for the HERALD European special war correspondence by mail.

THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPOLEON THE THIRD.—First, the re-establishment of the Napoleonic empire in France; second, the saving of "the sick man" of Turkey from the Russian bear; third, the establishment and union of Italy; fourth, the establishment, through his diplomacy with Count Bismarck, of the North German Confederation; fifth, the union of all the German States against him in war, the collapse of the Napoleonic empire and the creation of a great German empire as the arbiter of Europe in place of France.

The War in Europe—What is to Be the End of It?

It is pretty clear that France has before her another such unpalatable period as was the year 1815—another 1815, with the variations that the different spirit of the time and the different state of Europe make inevitable. She has already come to count, not whether she can subdue her enemy, but whether she can resist him, and whether her very capital can be saved from his grasp. To-day Marshal MacMahon is reported at St. Dizier, and the very name of this place, where Napoleon threw himself upon the communications of the allies, suggests a painful resemblance to those melancholy days when even the efforts of that great soldier were in vain. Out of this war there is certainly no triumphant way for France. There is no glorious escape by victory. What escape, then, is there? She must make the best peace she can.

As to what is the best peace there will be very different views, even in France—for the imperialists, the Orleans party and the republicans, cannot be reconciled in a case in which one must have the preference to the exclusion of the others. It is certain that the republic is not at hand, and this would be the same even if Louis Blanc did not magnanimously refuse to go to Paris lest his appearance there should excite revolt against all constituted authority. Prussia will have no republics within the sphere in which her arms are omnipotent. She could not be moved from this point if there were any desirous to move her, and we cannot suppose there are. Russia has no fondness for republics, neither has Austria nor Italy; and as for England, the only one she ever did sincerely love and admire, was the republic of "the late United States." It was said some days since that England, in the event of negotiation, would favor yielding to France entire freedom of choice as to the form and the material of her government. If this were done would the republic find a friend even in the French nation? Suppose a *plebiscitum* were taken with the republic as one of its possible results, would a majority or a plurality of the French people choose it? Such a vote, decided yea or nay, would at least be very instructive, and would clear up those knotty points of French history whether or not the many movements in the name of the republic since 1798 have had a spontaneous impulse from the people, or whether, as has been persistently declared by their opponents, they were all manœuvred in socialist clubs and conclaves of the enemies of good order.

It seems to be concluded at several points in Europe that whatever else may come out of this war at least that Cæsar is dead, with none so poor to do him reverence—that the Napoleonic empire is ended forever. It will be a strange exemplification of the way the world wags if, indeed, this King of Prussia, who is merely the military figurehead of his army, shall really stamp out what was founded by the greatest soldier Europe ever saw, and that, as thus between brawn and brain, the latter shall be nowhere. All our stories from Europe to this effect have come from sources in which we know that the wish is father to the thought; yet these men only say earlier what others must say a little later. Facts give the ultimate verdict by which the world must stand; and a vote of France taken to-day, even if the last vote were an honest one, would not give the same decision. France wants a government that can either avoid war or win when it comes. Failing the republic and the empire, an Orleans sovereign is perhaps inevitable. This will satisfy Prussia, Russia and England, and cannot dissatisfy Italy or Austria. It will also meet the wishes of, perhaps, the strongest party in France, when strength is measured by any more rational way than that of the *plebiscitum*. It was the strongest point of the Bonapartes that they, in the history of France, were the only middle term between the impossible extremes of the democrats and the legitimists; but this is a character that to-day falls more decidedly to the Orleans princes, who have assiduously courted the popular attention and good will, and have gained both.

There will doubtless be territorial changes. Prussia will claim to cut off from France as much as France would have gained from Prussia if she had secured the Rhine frontier. Russia's protest is heard against this, and also the proposition of England, aimed to meet the views of both sides—to please Prussia by reducing France, and to please Russia by preventing the aggrandizement of Prussia. This proposition is for the erection of another Belgium—another State to figure on the upper Rhine as Belgium does on the lower Rhine. Alsace and Lorraine are to constitute this State. Thus is France's chalice commended to her own lips. The first Napoleon made the Confederation of the Rhine to be a barrier for France on the German side of the river, and now Germany will exact, perhaps, the material guarantee of a similar barrier on the French side of the river. With a peace involving this France cannot be content; but she must take it as part of the woe that comes to the vanquished. Peace, however, that involves such heartburning is not so lasting as some others.

American Mediation for Peace—An Admirable Opportunity.

Amid the din of contending empires that now fills Europe and arrests the attention of the world the names of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy, and even of Spain and the Scandinavian powers have been mentioned as possible allies for the fight or mediators to secure a peace. All of these have proclaimed neutrality, yet some of them are continually mentioned as interested, on this side or on that, in the issue of the contest. Now, at last, in the supreme peril of France, we hear England, the hereditary foe of French policy; Russia, the humiliated in the Crimea and the threatened in Poland, and Austria, the shaven and shorn of Northern Italy, suggested as the friends in time of need for that great and enlightened Power whose first appearance on the arena of liberal action in the modern time was when the soldiers of Lafayette and the sailors of Rochambeau joined the feeble armies and fleets of the young American nation in their desperate effort for our independence.

The traditional policy of the United States, transmitted to us from the lips of Washington and still religiously observed by this republic, is the avoidance of entangling foreign alliances. Good sense has proven the wisdom of this rule, and our people revere it; our President has just issued a proclamation warning our citizens against any participation, as such, in the pending struggle, and his words are universally applauded; but there is no reason why the great American people should not, at this moment, make its mighty voice heard in behalf of peace. France, who listened to us in Mexico, will listen to us in Europe. Germany is represented by millions of her children on this soil. Neither Power has reason to suspect or doubt us, and the wide Atlantic extinguishes all thought of jealousy. Frenchmen and Germans alike meet here on common ground and are regarded as our brethren. Many of them hold high social and even political position among us, and wield the wealth that helps to build our future empire. What more opportune, more natural or more glorious office, then, for this great government to fill than that of disinterested intercessor for peace between two nations of whom it is the fast and real friend? Is not this something worthy of the young, fresh, whole-souled American statesmanship that should distinguish our bright day? King William has gracefully acknowledged the effort of Pius IX. His people hold millions of our securities, and he can do no less by us. France cannot and will not doubt us. Peace must quickly come, peace is imminent; the outspoken appeal of America would, we earnestly believe, bring the negotiations for peace within the passing week.

The President's Neutrality Proclamation.

The President has thought proper to issue a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war existing between France and Germany. This official document will be found published in another part of the paper. Such a proclamation might seem to some unnecessary, as we are removed so far from the seat of war, but the President gives good reasons for the act when he says, "great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the belligerents and carry on trade therein;" that "great numbers of the subjects or citizens of each of the belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade or other business therein," which makes it necessary to inform all these of the perfect neutral position of this country and of the laws that bear upon the subject. Then, the President properly deemed it important that the citizens of the United States should know what the treaties and policy of the belligerents are with regard to neutrals privateering and the carrying of goods in neutral vessels. The international law regarding neutrals and privateering has undergone some changes within the last few years, and it was proper our people should be informed of that.

The laws of the United States, as the President says, do not interfere with the expression of opinion or sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war; nevertheless they impose upon all persons within or under the jurisdiction of the United States the duty of an impartial neutrality. The President, then, clearly sets forth what is forbidden by the neutrality law. It is forbidden to accept and exercise a commission to serve either of the belligerents by land or sea; to enlist or enter into the service of either as a soldier, marine, or a seaman on board of any vessel of war or privateer; to hire or retain another person to enlist or enter into such service of the belligerents; to hire another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or to be entered into service as aforesaid; to retain another person for such purpose; to fit out and arm, or to attempt to fit out or procure to be fitted out and arm, any ship or vessel for the service of either of the belligerents; to issue or deliver a commission for any vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, and to increase or augment the force of any ship-of-war, cruiser, or other armed vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States in the service of the belligerents, or by adding to the armament or equipment thereto of anything solely applicable to war. But the neutrality law is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either of the belligerents, who, being transiently within the United States, in the matter of going into the service of his country on board any vessel that may arrive in the United States.

The President's proclamation shows, too, that by a treaty with Prussia the vessels of war, public or private, of that Power, can carry freely wheresoever they please the vessels and effects taken from her enemy without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of customs or any others, and that such prizes shall not be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to or enter the ports of the United States, but may be freely carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions. The President further says that he has been officially informed by the Minister of the North German Confederation that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of Prussia without regard to reciprocity. He also says that the French Minister at Washington has informed him officially that orders have been given by the French government that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856, which declares that privateering is and remains abolished; that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag, and that blockades in order to be binding must be effective. The President adds that although the United States were not a party to this declaration of 1856, the French government informs him that French vessels will not seize enemy's property found on board a vessel of the United States, provided that property be not contraband of war.

In conclusion the President warns all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States against taking part, directly or indirectly, in the war, and enjoins them to remain at peace with each of the belligerents, as well as to observe a strict and an impartial neutrality, telling our citizens at the same time that if they violate the laws and this neutrality they can expect no redress from the government. It will be seen by this that our neutrality law is very strict. Should any of our citizens violate it in the present war they need not expect protection or redress. General Grant gives them timely warning. We have seen in the case of Cuba what has been the fate of Americans there, even when not engaged in the war or in aiding the belligerents. Our government is not so ready to protect Americans abroad even when not in the wrong, and it will certainly not shield those who violate the laws.

The Situation in Europe—Peace Close at Hand.

Our view of the scene and the condition of the war, as expressed yesterday morning, is fully sustained. The main body of the French Army of the Moselle under General Bazaine is thrown back upon Metz, and its communications with both Verdun and Paris are cut off. The camp at Chalons is reported to be broken up and the Gardes Mobiles recently assembled there are said to be in full retreat on Paris without sufficient arms or provisions. Indeed, one despatch briefly announces a battle in the immediate vicinity of Chalons and another great victory by the Prussian Crown Prince. Of this, however, we have no distinct confirmation. Meanwhile there can be no doubt that the Prince has communicated with the German armies of the north and centre, now jointly under the command of King William, and that he feels strong enough to continue his advance on Paris. His vanguard already hovers in sight of Sezanne, indicating a march direct upon the French capital by the line of La Ferte Gaucher, Coulommiers and Couilly, since the route by the valley of the Aube would be further to the south, and on the arc instead of the line of the semi-circle, and, consequently, longer, more tedious and far more perilous than the other. We are inclined to think that if any of his troops have been seen in that direction they are mere scouting parties.

It is impossible to reconcile with this movement the declaration that MacMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier, which is much to the eastward of Vitry-le-François, where the Germans under the Crown Prince were seen on Saturday, unless the French Marshal has also been surrounded and cut off. In fine, this statement looks like an error. Paris is making strenuous exertion to complete her preparations for defence. Major General Trochu is acting with equal firmness and liberality. All classes and parties are appealed to for the common defence of the country; the radical journals lately suspended are allowed to reappear, and the Orleans princes, in spite of the Emperor's recent refusal, are permitted to come back to France. Napoleon seems to be utterly ignored and is even stated to be in flight from France, after having been treated with indignity by the troops at Chalons. The Empress Eugénie has appealed to the mediation of Queen Victoria of England, who is said to have written to King William. Meanwhile, French iron-clads have appeared off Dantzig, occasioning much alarm. On the southeast, the city of Strasbourg is reported in flames and on the eve of capitulation.

Like a bright band of light in a midnight sky the assured certainty of a speedy armistice and peace is at this juncture seen across the darkened horizon of France. The Supreme Pontiff has uttered his appeal, and King William has magnanimously spoken. Russia, Austria, Italy (where the Prince Napoleon is diligently at work) and England are quietly but strenuously striving for this great purpose. We feel certain that the result will be heard within two or three days. Christendom is shocked and horrified at the slaughter. Prussia herself appeals to the great Powers "to save France from anarchy," and all good influences aid the petition. At the same time a very striking sympton is revealed in our markets here. Gold struggles and declines because our bonds go up abroad as the cause of peace advances; and already men ask themselves is there any good reason why gold should sell in Broad street at a premium higher than what should barely pay the difference of exchange between Europe and this country? Exchange on the Old World is now at about 10½ per cent. Our five-twenty bonds are selling at a premium of from 10 to 14 per cent here, and the discount for the same in London is from 10 to 12½ per cent, and at Frankfort 7½ to 10. The premium here being from 2 to 4 per cent higher than the discount on the same bonds in Europe, why should not gold sell to-day in Wall and Broad streets for 10½ to 11, in view of the early end of the war? We see it taking that direction, and hence infer that the acute business mind of New York sees that the inevitable collapse of the empire has come, that peace is imminent, and that the best interests of both Europe and America are about to emerge from tremendous perils.

Special History of the War by Mail.

The arrival of the French mail steamship Pereire at this port yesterday, after her extraordinarily rapid passage, with the mail details to hand by the Cunard steamship Scotia, enable us to continue our special history of the progress of the war in Europe to the 14th of August. The compilation of news which we publish to-day is both useful and instructive. It reports the appearance of the first symptoms of that commercial derangement which is almost certain to follow from the shock caused by the existence of this terrible military convulsion between two such Powers as France and Prussia. The increasing alarm of the great neutrals is also noted. England's guarantee engagements for the preservation of Belgian neutrality were regarded by a large part of the British people as being advised in a moment of unhealthy diplomatic haste, and of being, in consequence, of a rather serious import under existing political circumstances. From the Prussian army we have a report of the sharp fighting which took place at Bitche. General Steinmetz's brief but intelligible statement of the Prussian victory at Saarbruck is also given. Bismarck was watchful, anxious and on the alert. The Prussian Premier's remark as to the probable value of General Turr's services to the King is exceedingly characteristic of the man. MacMahon was evidently surprised by the Germans at Haguenau, and suffered heavily for his want of vigilance. When the battle of Haguenau opened a large force of the French Turcos were engaged in bathing in a river near by. They were forced to rush into action in a perfectly nude state, and even thus performed prodigies of valor before they were mowed down by the grape shot of the Prussian guns. Paris had heard bad news for the second time. The French Cabinet was alarmed. The city surged toward riot, but the population remained still patriotic and resolute against invasion. A Prussian naval monitor was sunk by a French iron-clad in the Baltic. The war debates in the French Legislature were of a most animated and excited character. The French nation was to be sustained. The disturbance of the social economies was deeply regretted. Ireland remained French in heart and sympathy. Our special writer in Dublin says that one hundred thousand Irishmen could be had easily on the island for Napoleon's service if Queen Victoria would permit such a recruitment. Our writer gives a very clear exposition in analysis of this condition of Irish feeling, stating why it prevails and the direction in which it tends.

The Attitude of Switzerland—Another Bulwark of Peace.

Brave little Switzerland, among her mountain fastnesses, does much by her bold attitude to circumscribe the war in space and limit it in time. Belgium maintaining her neutrality stiffly on the north, and the Swiss cantons equally determined on the south, have compelled the German armies to enter France by a comparatively narrow gateway on the Rhine frontier, as they would have narrowed the operations of the French hosts had the latter won the move and invaded Germany. This is already a most salutary influence and a resting point for the hopes of all true men that so terrible a conflict shall be brought to a speedy termination.

Switzerland has been repeatedly invaded by Austrian, Prussian, Russian and French armies, and in the days of the First Napoleonic empire nearly lost her independence; but the old Helvetic spirit was inextinguishable, and she rose triumphant and secure at last. However, she had a sore trial in the Sönderbund war of 1846–47, followed by the joint note of Austria, Prussia and France menacing her in 1848; but the successes of General Dufour against the seceding cantons and the revolution of 1848 rescued her. Since then she has been wary and reasonably distrustful, and now, notwithstanding the assurances of both belligerent Powers, she has called out an effective force of 50,000 men splendidly drilled, armed and equipped, and has ranged them along her frontiers.

Our latest despatches inform us that the Germans have thrown a bridge across the Rhine, close to Bâsle in Swiss territory and above Mülhausen, in France. This is in menacing proximity to the Swiss frontier, and the troops of the republic are on the alert. Should there be the slightest invasion of her territory the old Helvetian republic will repel it, as she has ever done, when threatened by outside aggression. All praise to her proud spirit and to the important influence that this decided attitude is exerting to hasten the now early and inevitable peace which a less virile and positive policy might have long postponed by leaving the open and level Swiss territory on the Rhine free to the advance and retreat of the contending armies. Combining prudence with courage, the republic of William Tell retains a position as proud and independent as the Lammergeyer in his eyrie among the inaccessible summits of the Alps.

Preparations for a Siege in Paris.

The *Siècle* of yesterday said:—"Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain we must accept a siege." The reported strategical movements which Marshal MacMahon is performing preliminary to an action which Marshal Bazaine, at last supplied with food and ammunition, is prepared to sustain, may result in completely changing the adverse tide of fortune that has threatened to overwhelm the French armies. Paris may thus be spared the trials and horrors of a siege. But the noble appeal of General Trochu to the strongest possible source of resistance against invasion, that is to the moral force of the French nation, must have roused the Parisians to a heroic spirit of endurance and effort, at the same time that it indicated the possible necessity of defending Paris. By issuing that appeal General Trochu made the first essential preparation for a siege. He has doubtless neglected no material preparation for such a contingency. Yesterday the clearing away of the parts of the Bois de Boulogne, near the city wall began; the fortifications of Paris have been strengthened and manned; the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges; ample supplies of arms and ammunition have been provided; Paris has been victualled for six months at least, and vast quantities of all kinds of provisions have been brought in free of duty during the last few weeks. The recommendation of the Paris journals that private families should lay in a stock of salt meat, fish, flour, preserved vegetables, potatoes and pulse, has been wisely heeded. Special correspondents of English papers to the contrary notwithstanding, there is but little risk of starvation even during a longer siege than the most determined pessimists can anticipate, if there is to be any siege at all. Nevertheless the anxieties of the Paris population in view of the possibility of a siege are naturally intense. They must be shared, moreover, by the relatives and friends of the English and American families which still remain in Paris. Many of these families, but by no means all, have already hurried away to Switzerland or to England, and each steamer which arrives at this port brings home some members of the large American colony which has so long found a delightful home in Paris. A considerable number of American boys and girls and medical students, and not a few American families, are still under the protection of Minister Washburne, who must have his hands full to take care both of his compatriots and of the German residents in the French capital. Let us hope that this double duty of the United States Minister will not burden him too heavily nor too long. If the worst apprehensions should be realized and the siege guns of the Crown Prince of Prussia should thunder at the gates of Paris, let us hope that if by no other means, yet by the intervention of foreign Powers, or by a finer stroke of policy than Bismarck has ever hitherto made, the siege may be raised before a single life shall have been sacrificed within the limits of the metropolis, and before any of its splendid monuments shall have been shattered by shot and shell. Meanwhile Edmond About testifies that the grave self-devotion of all classes is admirable. "Paris is preparing for a desperate defence." Nine hundred and eighty-five years ago the inhabitants of Paris made a heroic and successful defence against a siege by the Normands. The Parisians of the nineteenth century cannot be inferior to the Parisians of the ninth century, and, aided by all the appliances of modern military science, it will be strange if they fail to make an equally heroic and successful defence against a siege by the Prussians.

Peace Movements of Napoleon and Eugenie—"Too Late."

We have the news that the Prince Napoleon is in Florence, and that his mission is to demand the mediation of Italy. The Marquis de Lavalette, the French Minister to England, it is further reported, has been instructed to make demands at London similar to those of the Prince Napoleon. These two Ministers represent the wishes of the Emperor Napoleon, as the head of the government of France, and we presume that similar demands from the same instructions have been or will be made upon Austria and Russia. But why, for instance, does the Prince Napoleon demand instead of solicit the mediation of Italy? We suppose the demand is made under the authority of an agreement between the high contracting parties in the Congress of Paris of 1856.

In the sitting of that Congress, May 14, referring to article seven of the treaty with Russia on the one part, and England, France, Turkey and Sardinia on the other part, for the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey through an application from either party for the mediation of some friendly Power in case of another quarrel, the Earl of Clarendon, in behalf of Great Britain, conceived "that this happy innovation might receive a more general application, and thus become a barrier against conflicts which frequently only break forth because it is not always possible to enter into an explanation and come to an understanding. He proposed, therefore, to agree upon a resolution calculated to afford to the maintenance of peace that chance of duration hereafter, without prejudice, however, to the independence of governments."

Count Walewski, in behalf of France, declared himself authorized to support this idea expressed by the first plenipotentiary of Great Britain; and after some discussion among the plenipotentiaries they came to this agreement, that in the name of their governments respectively (Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia—now the kingdom of Italy) they "do not hesitate to express the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power." The Congress also hoped that the governments not represented therein would unite in this agreement.

This is protocol twenty-three of the treaty of Paris; but it will be observed that it invites an application, in case of a quarrel between any two of the States concerned, for the mediation of some friendly Power before, and not after, appealing to arms. Had Napoleon in this quarrel with Prussia, before appealing to arms, applied for the mediation of England it is safe to say this war would have been avoided. Not only did he fail, however, to make such application, but he emphatically refused the mediation earnestly offered him from England, and apparently treated with silent contempt the generous offer of the Pope. Napoleon, or France, in short, wanted war and not peace, and the pretext upon which he declared war placed him from the beginning in antagonism to the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world. The King of Prussia, after the surrender of the crown of Spain by Prince Leopold, was called upon to promise that hereafter would he in no event consent to the acceptance of the Spanish throne by any member of the Hohenzollern family, and on the King's declining immediately to yield to this demand Napoleon declared war. Now he wants peace; but he is "too late" for the empire and his dynasty. France will evidently finish the war and make peace, regardless of the Emperor or his family.

The Empress, it appears, has meantime appealed to her amiable friend Queen Victoria to interpose in behalf of peace; but the Queen intimates that this is a Cabinet matter, and that the present is not a favorable opportunity for England's intervention for peace. The only dignified way of escape for the Emperor now appears, therefore, to be in his abdication in favor of his son, with the Empress as Regent. It is probable that such an abdication would be no more regarded in reference to the succession than was the abdication of Napoleon the First; but it is a proceeding which, in gracefully yielding to the crisis, will give at least something of dignity to the Emperor's surrender of the government of France.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

Arthur R. Skinner was arrested yesterday by detective Videto, on the charge of having pocketed $126, which he drew on a check of the Tanners' Bank of Catskill, belonging to a Mrs. Sarah Snow, at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets. About a week since Skinner was arrested at the instance of Vega & Co., tobacco dealers in Pearl and Cedar streets, New York, who had employed him as bookkeeper, and who charged him with false representations, &c. Skinner, however, was discharged in New York, Vega & Co. having withdrawn their complaint, whereupon Chief Campbell, of Brooklyn, ordered detective Videto to rearrest him on the charge preferred by Mrs. Snow, which was done yesterday as stated above. After the arrest Mrs. Snow called on the Chief and expressed a desire to withdraw the charge made by her, inasmuch as eighty dollars of her money had been returned; but when informed that this was compounding a felony she lost all desire to withdraw the charge and will appear against Skinner to-day in Justice Buckley's court.

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THE WAR.

Special Telegrams to the New York Herald.

Progress of the Siege of Strasbourg.

Heroic Action of the French at the Fortress.

The Crown Prince About to Sweep on Paris.

Forty Thousand Prussians Killed and Wounded in Recent Battles.

Marshal Bazaine "Holds All His Positions."

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FRENCH REPORTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Paris Quieted by Ministerial Assertion—The People Excited and a Reaction Dreaded—Alarm at the Prussian March.

PARIS, August 22—Night.

The alarming popular demonstrations which were being made against Napoleon's government and the authorities generally in this city, during the afternoon of yesterday, were checked and ultimately stopped by the effect of the bold declaration made by Minister Palikao, to the effect that Marshal Bazaine had not been defeated by the Prussians.

This official statement, which was immediately printed in placard shape and posted all over the city, had the effect of quieting the people, who were irritated and angry at the news of the disasters to the army.

A serious reaction is likely to take place in the sentiment of the masses. Indeed, it is dreaded, when they come to learn the exact truth regarding the situation of the troops in the field.

There was a report to the effect that the Crown Prince of Prussia is before Chalons, but it has been contradicted.

The Crown Prince is believed to be on his march to Paris notwithstanding.

News from Strasbourg—Progress of the Siege—Bazaine Has Not Succeeded—Heroism of the Troops—The "Enemy" Coming Forward—Foreign Diplomacy—England Anxious as a Peacemaker—Napoleon Not Ill—Continued Equipment for War—Popular Enthusiasm—American Ambulances in Paris—The Idea of Neutral Mediation.

PARIS, August 22—7 P. M.

Late advices have been received here from Ernstein, a town near Strasbourg.

The Prussian army besieging Strasbourg had caused the people of Ernstein to change the course of the little river Ill, in that neighborhood, in order to stop the supply of water for the city. The Prussians had appointed a Mayor for Ernstein.

The general in command of Strasbourg had driven out of the defences all who consume army stores without affording aid.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the Minister of the Interior has made public a note from the Minister of War to the effect that the government having received no despatches from the army of the Rhine for two days, on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication, he thinks the plans of Marshal Bazaine have not yet succeeded. The heroic conduct of our soldiers in facing an enemy of superior numbers permits us to hope for the success of other operations.

The enemy's pickets have appeared at St. Dizier.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day reproduces the circular of the administration inviting the farmers and others to store their grain, &c., in Paris.

The destruction of the Bois de Boulogne has been commenced. A large part of it, however, will not be touched; only those portions near the wall of the city will be cleared away. The ramparts are strongly fortified with large cannon. The forts are fully prepared and the entrances to the city may be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of siege all strangers will be compelled to leave.

The *Gaulois* says that the Diplomatic Corps now meets daily. The English Embassy in this city is anxiously awaiting the favorable moment to introduce proposals of peace. It is said that, let the turn of events be what it may, the interposition will certainly be made, and that before the end of this month.

The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the illness of the Emperor, and says that he will command the Imperial Guard in the next great battle for the defence of Paris.

The *Moniteur* says last week the Emperor and Prince Imperial were in camp at Courcelles, near Rheims, where they were escorted by the Cent Gardes and a company of cavalry.

Profound enthusiasm was produced yesterday by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and perfection of all their arrangements.

The activity in equipping the artillery regiments has lately been increasing. Several have already gone to the front.

One hundred priests, going to the army as volunteer assistants in the hospitals, yesterday marched through Paris, carrying their knapsacks on their backs. The crowd were deeply moved by the spectacle.

The quarries of Jaumont, mentioned by Count Palikao in his statement to the Corps Législatif of the defeat of the Prince Royal on the 18th instant, have been in existence for over six centuries. They are very extensive, and have been worked to a great depth.

The remnants of the regiments of cavalry, cuirassiers and lancers, so terribly cut up in the late battles, arrived here last night, and were received with great enthusiasm.

The fortress of Toul was bombarded by the Prussians on the 16th, but was not seriously damaged.

The *Constitutionnel* published a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of departments, announcing that orders have been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The Minister continues:—"Arm! arm without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defence of the country. Inflame young men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial, evidently inspired by the government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral Powers. It says:—

> Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, united in a watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league, with the obligation on each member not to act without advising the other. The proposition met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into engagements with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then informed the government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its promises, and Italy hastened to make the fact known, and to accept the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not yet known what action the latter Power has taken. But, concludes the writer, all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily conclude the war. There will be time then to think of the neutral Powers.

A fine body of men, taken from the customs service, have just marched through the streets on their way to the front.

The Prussians have issued a proclamation that all persons not soldiers of the French army found in arms against Prussia, shall be tried by a military court and on conviction shot.

La Liberté advises the government to declare, by decree, that all members of the Garde Mobile, the Francs-Tireurs, the Customs' Guards and the Foresters belong to the regular army.

L'Opinion Nationale urges the formation of an army near Paris, and that the supreme command of the forces combined for the defence of Paris be placed in the hands of a dictator.

A special despatch to *Le Public* from Brussels says the request of Prussia that her wounded may be sent home by way of Brussels and Luxembourg has been refused, on the ground that its purpose was to clear the way for the reinforcements coming to the Prussian army.

It is announced that the Council of Ministers held an important session to-day.

An attaché of the Vienna Cabinet has arrived here. He is reported to be the bearer of despatches of great moment to the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

Paris continues to organize for defence.

Some of the Paris journals having asserted that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had tendered their vessels to the Prussian government as transports the agents of that line in Paris have published a statement denying the report.

A decree in the *Journal Officiel* prohibits the exportation of grain, cattle or forage along the land frontier from Dunkerque to Lanselbourg and on the maritime line from St. Valery to Dunkerque.

Baron Malortie publishes a notice to the Hanoverians who proposed to form a corps of sharpshooters that their services will not be accepted by the French government.

Bazaine Heard From.

PARIS, August 22—Night.

In the Senate to-day one of the Ministers stated that after the suspension of news for forty-eight hours the government had received a despatch from Marshal Bazaine, confirming his former despatch in regard to the affair of the 18th inst.

After a battle of nine hours Bazaine held all his positions.

The Minister could not say more, but "he would affirm that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Minister of War."

The *Moniteur* praises Bazaine for his bravery and energy, and the Count de Palikao for his able administration of affairs, and calls them the saviors of France.

At Metz, Chalons and Paris—Bazaine, MacMahon and the Crown Prince.

PARIS, August 22—Night.

The *Journal Officiel* this morning, explaining the lack of advices from Metz, says:—

> The military situation is such that this circumstance need not alarm, still less discourage. If the enemy has happened for a moment to hold Bazaine's army near Metz he has done so at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, and he is at the same time compelled to keep there the greater part of his own army, viz.:—The corps of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. What, in the meanwhile, will the corps of the Prince Royal do? March directly on Paris or join the other two corps in an effort to crush the army of Bazaine. The latter supposition is the more probable. But they must take into account an army reunited at Chalons or some other point under the orders of Marshal MacMahon, an army which may place the Prussians in the same situation they boast they have put the army of Bazaine, that is to say, cut them off and blocked them up.
>
> Let us with confidence await events. In any case, supposing our armies are defeated at Metz or at Chalons, the Prussians may expect to encounter at Paris other and greater difficulties than any they have met with up to the present time. Paris, they may be sure, will defend herself to the last drop of blood, to the last cartridge. She will thus give entire France all the time it needs to come to her defence, and then there will be no hope for those who have come to brave our ramparts—not one of them will return to his country.

La Liberté reports that Bazaine succeeded in reaching the railway from Mézières to Montmedy and procured all the provisions he needed. The trains filled with supplies had been waiting for him at Sedan, it being dangerous to push them forward on account of the Prussian scouts.

Communications between Bazaine and MacMahon are kept up by couriers.

La Liberté reiterates the report of the flight of the ex-Premier Ollivier, and adds that he was seen yesterday at Caloz, Switzerland, and that he bitterly reproaches the majority of the Chambers for deserting him.

The Emperor left behind at Chalons his personal baggage and wagon train. It is reported that he is determined to charge with MacMahon's troops in the next battle.

It was rumored yesterday that Persigny wrote a despairing letter to the Emperor, and that he endeavored to send it by telegraph, but its transmission was forbidden by a high functionary. *La Liberté* pronounces the story false.

Topographical and Strategic Positions—Bazaine's March from Metz—Choosing the Ground for a Great Battle.

PARIS, August 22, 1870.

The pretended victory of the Prussians, at Rezonville, on the 18th, finds little credence here. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King William, it is believed that all is going on well with the French army. I have, from unquestionably good authority, the following information:—

The series of battles which concluded on Thursday only resulted in giving the Prussians command of the roads to Verdun, which diverge at Gravelotte. The communication by the north with Thionville still remained open.

On Friday afternoon and early on Saturday morning the main body of Bazaine's army succeeded in effecting a withdrawal from Metz by the gate of Thionville, between Fort St. Quintin and the Montlusies de Metz. The highway follows the left bank of the Moselle and runs due north till within five miles of Thionville, where it strikes off in a northwesterly direction toward Longuyon and Montmédy, on the Belgian frontier. The great railroad following this line and connecting Thionville with the fortresses of Sedan and Mezieres, from which latter point it proceeds due south to Rheims, was still intact.

By the latest accounts Bazine was reported at Spincourt, near Montmidy, a town on the river Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, twenty-five miles north of Verdun, and fifty miles northeast of Metz. It was presumed that his intention was to cross the Argonnes by Stenay to Vouziers, and thence strike down the valley of the Aisne to St. Menehould, where, half way between Verdun and Chalons, a junction could readily be effected with MacMahon. St. Menehould is thirty miles north of Vitry-le-Françoise and twenty-five miles northeast of Chalons. The three places form a triangle, of which Chalons is the apex.

At St. Menehould a great battle will probably be fought, as it is thought that MacMahon is now on his way to join Bazaine at this objective point. The French position covers all railroad lines, and secures the retreat to Paris in case of defeat.

Important movements in another direction are in progress by the French troops, of which I am not at liberty to speak, but which are expected to alter very materially the aspect of affairs.

I give you these facts as the grounds for the confidence which is still felt in well informed circles here regarding the plans of the campaign.

Paris at Midnight—The Situation More Hopeful.

PARIS, August 22—Midnight.

Nothing further has been received from the front. Confidence in the ultimate success of the military movements now in progress is increasing here. Gold, which a few days ago was selling at a premium of 60 per cent., is now quoted at 1⅜ per cent.

At the Ministry of the Interior to-night it was announced that no news would be received from the army for some days to come, it being withheld for prudential reasons.

The Bourse closed weak; rentes have fallen to 61 francs 70 centimes. The press attribute this decline to heavy sales of rentes to enable parties to take up the national loan.

The Ministry made a communication to the Corps Legislatif to-day, in regard to the position of Bazaine, identical with that made to the Senate.

To the charge of firing on ambulances made against the French, *Le Presse* replies that when hard pressed the Prussians resort to any means of holding their ground, and that they have been known to range their ambulances in front to prevent attack.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

Army Advance and Occupation of French Territory—Colonel Count Bismarck Not in Action—Queen Victoria's Letter to Eugenie—Her Majesty Cannot Mediate and Her Cabinet Wont.

BERLIN, August 22—7 P. M.

The Prussians have occupied Mezières.

Count Bismarck's regiment, which has several times recently been reported "totally annihilated," has not yet been under fire.

The letter of Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugénie dated August 15, relating to mediation, is published here to-day. The Queen regrets her inability to mediate. She intimates that that is an affair for the Cabinet, and the Cabinet thinks the time inopportune.

The North German Lloyds announce that in consequence of the success of the German arms their steamers will be able to resume their trips to America, and a time table for their departure will soon be issued.

The Hamburg-American Company's steamer Holsatia has gone to Greenock.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

The Crown Prince Planning an Advance on Paris—The Camp at Chalons Broken Up—MacMahon Marching to Support Bazaine—The Prussians Likely to Reach Paris—A Large French Force Near the Capital—Madame Canrobert in London—Prussians Around Verdun—The Battle of Gravelotte—News from Berlin—Bazaine's Army Provisioned—Paris Accepts a Siege—Terrible Losses of the Prussians—Forty Thousand Wounded on the Field.

LONDON, August 22—8 P. M.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, with an army of 150,000 strong, is apparently intending a march upon Paris by the valley of the Aube.

Marshal MacMahon's headquarters are at St. Dizier.

The French camp at Chalons has been broken up and the troops distributed along the line.

A Berlin despatch of this date, received here, says Marshal Bazaine is reported to be under the guns of Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon is moving strategically to the support of Bazaine at the proper moment.

By advices some a few hours later in the day it is said that Marshal Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris. MacMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a circular railway.

Convoys with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning.

It is generally thought here, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris.

It is said that there are now 800,000 good troops at and near Paris.

It is believed that one more decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians.

The Marquis de Lavalette, the French Minister to England, has been instructed to make demands here similar to those of Prince Napoleon at Florence.

It is certain that M. Emile Ollivier is still in Paris.

Mme. Canrobert and family arrived in London yesterday.

A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived at the Prussian front.

The various ports in Norderney and Borkum have been reopened.

The balls thrown by the mitrailleuses are found to be explosive.

The French government has forbidden the exportation of food.

The Prussians are surrounding Verdun, which is imperfectly defended.

Marshal Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The *Siècle* to-day says:—"Paris is dispelling illusions. It is certain 'we must accept a siege.'"

Edmund About writes to his journal, the *Soir*, praising "the grave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate defence."

A decree is published in the *Journal Officiel* to-day for the creation of a new cavalry regiment for the Imperial Guard.

In some of the French provinces the people have recently attacked innocent persons who were supposed to be Prussian spies. The government will take measures immediately to prevent these outrages hereafter.

A despatch from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at Berlin, states that there were engaged in the battle of Gravelotte parts of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Prussian army corps. In reserve were the Third and Tenth corps, a few divisions of which, including the artillery, shared in the fight.

The entire French army except Marshal MacMahon's corps and two divisions of General Failly's were engaged, occupying intrenched positions, all of which at nightfall had been carried by storm.

The losses have not yet been correctly ascertained.

The contest lasted from noon till nine o'clock in the evening.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris to-day believes that Bazaine's plans have been baffled.

The London *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following items of news:—

> England would no doubt prefer to have the old German provinces of Alsace and Lothringen established into an independent and neutral State.
>
> H. d'Arnim, the North German Envoy at Rome, has paid a visit to Garibaldi at Caprera, in consequence of the alliance between Italy and France.
>
> The two sons of Count Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, have both been wounded in the recent battles.
>
> The Prussian cavalry was not used to any great extent in the engagements around Metz.

All reliable advices from the seat of war this evening show that the Germans are seeking to surround Marshal Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him.

A despatch from Mezières, dated to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the last battles was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the fields of battle without assistance. The Prussians have asked permission to send their wounded home through Belgium.

A rumor which came from Luxembourg that the French had occupied Verdun is contradicted.

The Berlin journals print a letter from King William to Queen Augusta, dated Rezonville, August 19, of which the following is an extract:—

> About half-past eight P. M. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Königgratz. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrunk from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacking here; but I find, after some hours, that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours.

Subscriptions as small as three francs are received at Paris to the new national war loan of 1,000,000,000 francs.

It is said that Prince Napoleon, after accompanying his family to a place of safety in Italy, has returned to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says that the French, notwithstanding their enormous losses in the recent week of battles, will continue the fight for weeks, and even months to come.

Minister Washburne continues to act as the diplomatic agent of the Prussian government at Paris.

A telegram from Plymouth dated at noon to-day reports as follows:—

> A French sidewheel corvette has just captured a Prussian bark off this port. Many spectators who were gathered on the beach witnessed the operation.

The London *News* copies with approval the *Economist's* article concerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of government, even in a crisis like the present. The *News* goes still further; and urges "that the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, instead of losing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so enormously paid to perform."

Bitter complaints are frequent that it takes more than twelve hours for telegrams from the front to reach London.

There is much excitement to-day in London over the apparent change in the Crown Prince's plans. It is reported that, instead of attacking Chalons, he is attempting to pass it as Metz was passed, and marching straight upon Paris by the valley of the Ceube Sezanne and Coulommiers.

It is reported that MacMahon and Canrobert are moving directly upon the road taken by the Crown Prince.

The army of the Crown Prince is estimated at nearly or quite two hundred thousand fine troops, well appointed. The French marshals are supposed to have an equal number of troops of the line without counting the new levies; but it is believed that only great good fortune can enable the French to stop the Prussian advance much before reaching Paris.

If the Crown Prince succeeds in evading the French, it is thought in London that Paris, rather than stand a siege, will capitulate when completely invested.

Foreigners are hurrying away from Paris by thousands. An extra boat has been put on the service of the Channel at Bologne and at Calais.

The English government is in constant communication with the great Powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. A Cabinet Minister to-day said those demands meant an European war, as neither England nor Russia dared for a moment accede to them. The general sentiment here is that by making such demands Prussia puts herself in the wrong and throws away her cause.

The Italian government is putting the army on a war footing, and an Italian special envoy is expected in England at once.

England has taken no steps whatever as yet towards mediation. All reports to the contrary are utterly unfounded. I may go so far as to say that at this moment the attitude of the Prussian government is changing the whole tone of serious English opinion, and that the peace of Europe, as well as the safety of Paris, may be held to be depending upon the result of the decisive battle which is thought to be so near at hand.

The withdrawal of so many men from active life is already afflicting great distress in Germany. Business is at a standstill. The terrific losses of the army are disturbing and alarming the population. The trains with the wounded from the front are incessant on both banks of the Rhine. Much indignation is expected in Northern Germany at the marked indifference of Frankfort and Mayence to the appeals for aid to the wounded.

The Fight at Longeville—Opening of the Three Days' Battles—Napoleon Awakened by Shot and Shell—A Hasty Retreat.

LONDON, August 22—Night.

A special correspondent writes from Chalons on Friday:—

> From the officers of the Cent Garde I have further details of the affair at Longeville on Monday last, which was in fact the beginning of a series of engagements extending with intervals over three days. Sunday afternoon the Emperor, with an escort comprising the Cent Gardes, the Empress' Dragoons and Gendarmerie d'élite left Metz and reached Longeville-les-Metz, which must not be confounded with Longeville near Starold. At Longeville the Emperor and household encamped for the night.
>
> Early Monday morning they were awakened by cannot shot.
>
> Rushing out of their tents they beheld shells falling all about their encampment; the escort mounted instantly and the Emperor tumbled into his carriage in the utmost haste.
>
> Meanwhile the Prussian reconnoissance, which had caused this alarm, was easily driven back, and the imperial carriages, surrounded by a strong escort, made their way through Gravelotte towards Conflans, thence the next morning from Conflans to Verdun. The escort was without food, except what they could glean by the way from Metz, till Verdun was reached.
>
> Now comes the most curious part of the account of this retreat, or flight of the Emperor, which was made through the very midst of the Prussian army, then lying about Mars-la-tour, where the next battle was to occur. The Emperor and his escort had no notion what peril they ran till afterward; but they had actually passed during the night through just an edge of the Prussian lines. As before stated, the Emperor was only too glad to find a third class sarriage at verdeun in which to pursue his way to Chalons. An officer approached him at St. Hilaire and without much ceremony ventured to say, "Sire, you must be fatigued?" "Yes, indeed," answered the Emperor; "and hungry as well." When he left Paris three long trains were hardly sufficient to transport his carriages, furniture and equipage of all sorts. I saw the Emperor this morning. He is incredibly altered, looking not only much older, but blotched and puffy, and moves about with an air quite helpless.
>
> The Garde Mobile are all leaving, and Chalons is much more orderly without them.
>
> The long tunnel between Epernay and Rheims has been mined by the French, they expecting the Prussians on that line.

A special correspondent writing from Herny, the King's headquarters, the 14th, says:—

> The Ninth army corps, encamped here till this morning, moved forward on Metz.
>
> Four corps, comprising at least 208,000 men, are already near that fortress. The orders of the King respecting the inviolability of private property are most stringently executed. In two cases known to me, offenders have been examined by the King's aid-de camp and promptly punished.

A special correspondent writes from Paris, Sunday:—

> The Committee of Defence, as finally organized, comprises General Trochu, President; Marshal Vaillant, Admiral de Genouill, Jerome David, General de la Tour, General Guiod, General D'Antemarre and General Soumain. It possesses the fullest powers and has a special executive committee, which meets daily at the War Office, receiving reports on the state of the defensive works, armament, munitions and provisions in store, and all operations. These reports go subsequently to the Minister and thence to the Council.
>
> It is fully believed here that the Empress is urging the Emperor to abdicate in favor of his son, but that the Emperor refuses.
>
> All the acts of the Corps Legislatif take effect without Imperial decrees confirming them or directing their execution.

Another correspondent telegraphs from Pont-a-Mousson, Sunday:—

> In the battle of Thursday the French were completely driven back to St. Quintin, where from the front they are still visible. The villages of Unionville, Flavigny, Rezonville and Gravelotte are badly burnt and resemble slaughter houses. The fields are covered with dead. The Prussian cavalry, while charging the French lines beyond Gravelotte, suffered much. The vast numbers of the French dead still on the battlefield of Tuesday show that battle to have been as terrible a day for them as Thursday. The King arrived here last night. The Crown Prince is said to have visited him this morning, returning towards Vitry. The Prussians are constructing a railway from Renilly.
>
> Latour is a prisoner. There are many rumors of peace negotiations.

The following extract from a private letter, dated Sunday, by a correspondent long a resident in Paris, gives a singularly clear and trustworthy account of the actual situation and prospects in the French capital:—

> Trochu's first and second addresses to Paris and the first to the troops mark the extent and rapidity of the political transformation, we are undergoing, while the personal elements of the provisional anonymous government show that the transformation must go much further before reformation begins. I say anonymous, for though the old name is still over the door, the business has gone into the hands of assignees, the real executive triumvirate is Bazaine, Trochu and Palikao. The Legislature is led mainly by Thiers and Gambetta who have struck hands with Palikao for the occasion. The republicans don't care to push things much faster than they are going—do not at least want to declare a republic now. The nearest to a conclusion reached last Friday by about a hundred of them, members of the Left, journalists and others, was to wait and watch the growing chance at a later and much smaller meeting or interview between a dozen republicans and Gambetta, the latter being asked if Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to give him, answered—"Yes," because he is a traitor."
>
> Gambetta, young as he is, shows more of the quality of a political leader than any one else in the Chamber except Thiers. The real trouble is the old, old one—the party is all heads and no body, as Beranger said long since. "No one for Vice President. The mill all know of was got to grinding Napoleonists pretty hard, and finally, and not slowly, the Napoleonists are already bolting and getting to bolt, from what I hear. Americans, long in the business, tell me from other evidence, such as Trochu's letter. From a very remarkable letter written by George Sands, shown me by her correspondent, I judge that the ex-Napoleonists, the affirmative voters on the *plebiscite*, are almost beyond the old opposition in their contempt of the imperial *regime*. You hear treason constantly in the open streets and *cafés*. Spies, if any there still are, may listen and welcome. Even the intelligent American traveller, or resident in, is cooling in his admiration for the late Emperor. Whether the French, enervated by the last twenty years of misgovernment, can prove equal to the need of the situation, or whether this anonymous government can bring out the latent virility of the people is an open question. That with a government of revolutionary energy and in full exchange of confidence with the people they could defend Paris and drive the Germans off the soil I have no shadow of doubt, but the assignees are coalesced, not united; working together on a compromise, not an agreement; one manager trusting another, because he is acting with the full force of his convictions and hopes. All are weakened by mental reservation in the war. The republican democratic socialists don't believe in any of them. The clericos are not enthusiastic; the well to do bourgeois are timid, as always, for their property. Although there has been bold cutting of red tape, an administration so long the slave of routine still closes and obstructs. As for Trochu, the Parisians have already nicknamed him "Ollivier on a war footing." Ollivier himself had kept his promise to support his successors by quitting the Chamber. Rarely before had he been so faithful to his word.

A special despatch from Frankfort, Thursday, says:—Manifestoes begin to appear in the South German papers insisting that Alsace must be ceded to Germany as a condition of peace. An ultramontaine member of the Bavarian Parliament publishes a letter saying "he who shall reunite Alsace to its own country will be first Emperor of modern Germany." On this point Frankfort and Munich are of one mind with Berlin. The French residents here are treated as in peace. The British Consul, under whose protection they are placed, has not received a single complaint. The movement of troops to the front is incessant. Another large portion of the Northern army is on the way to reinforce Steinmetz.

A chief post office of the North German Confederation is established at Nancy.

A special dispatch from Brussels Saturday says:—"I learn from a trustworthy source that Trochu intends shortly to invite the Orleans Princes to share in the defence of their country."

Troops have been sent to Belgian, Luxembourg, to disarm fugitive soldiers on Belgian territory and send them into the interior.

ITALIAN REPORTS.

Prince Napoleon's Mission—Mediation Required—Active Intervention in Prospect.

FLORENCE, August 22, 1870.

Prince Napoleon is here.

His mission is to demand the mediation of Italy.

The war appropriation of 40,000,000 lires passed both Chambers.

It is reported that the Minister of Prussia at Florence has communicated to the Italian government the copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the great Powers for the consideration of the internal condition of France and what steps may be necessary to prevent anarchy.

IN THE BALTIC.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The French Blockading Squadron—Alarm in Dantzic—Iron-clads Off Coast.

DANTZIC, BY WAY OF LONDON, August 22—Evening.

Intense excitement prevails here and all along the Northern coast, caused by the fact that five French vessels of war, destined for the service of the blockade, have just been sighted.

It is said that another portion of Napoleon's iron-clad fleet is following in the wake of these vessels.

SWEDEN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

French Agents Among the Newspaper Men—Napoleon's Bid for Public Sympathy.

LONDON, August 22—P. M.

Special telegrams received here from Stockholm for the HERALD assert that French agents have been detected in that city bribing members of the public press and attempting to bribe the newspapers generally, with the view to have the writers excite the popular sympathy for France in the war.

These agents, it is said, promised important advantages to all the Scandinavian peoples subsequent to a complete triumph of the French in the field.

AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

German Manifesto for a General Support of Prussia.

VIENNA, BY WAY OF LONDON, August 22—P. M.

The Austrian Germans of all classes have, after mature deliberation and an abandonment of local political differences, agreed to and issued a proclamation, in which they call warmly and in the most energetic terms on "all patriotic Germans" everywhere to support the cause of Prussia against France, at least inasmuch as France is represented by Bonaparte.

SWITZERLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Prussian Violation of National Neutrality—Bridging the Rhine to Swiss Soil—A Protest to Berlin.

LONDON, August 22—Noon.

The special correspondents of the HERALD in Switzerland telegraph here this morning from Basle and other points that the German army is engaged in throwing a bridge of boats, or military pontoon, with great rapidity across the river Rhine, between the city of Basle and Mulhouse.

A meeting of the citizens of the republic, who are alarmed at this forcible violation of neutral territory, has been held. Ten thousand persons, at least, were present.

The assemblage unanimously adopted, and forwarded to Berlin, a protest against this act of the Prussian commanders, and also a declaration of their resolution to maintain and uphold the neutrality of Switzerland inviolate against both belligerents equally.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Seizure of Arms and War Material—Polish Revolutionists Implicated—Arrest of Poles and Russians.

TILSIT, BY WAY OF LONDON, August 22—Evening.

Very considerable alarm has prevailed in the public mind here to-day in consequence of the authorities having discovered a quantity of firearms, with a large supply of ammunition, which were hidden away in different churchyards and burial ground vaults.

It was found that these war munitions belonged to a body of Polish revolutionists.

This statement of fact has caused the arrest of a large number of nobles, both Poles and Russians.

SPAIN.

Eugenie's Personal Effects.

MADRID, August 22, 1870.

The *Epoca* denies the reported arrival in this city of the Empress Eugénie's personal property.

THE WAR FEELING IN THE CITY.

The news of continued disaster to the French army under the Emperor Napoleon has increased the excitement among our citizens of all classes and nationalities. The bulletin board on the corner of the HERALD Building was surrounded by crowds of eager men yesterday afternoon, and the urchins who ran along the streets shouting "Extra! *Telegram*" reaped fortunes of nickels. The Teutonic partisans of König William and Bismarck appeared to lose their phlegmatic immobility and became almost uproarious in their demonstrations of joy at the glad tidings that the Prussian army was drawing near the gates of Paris and would soon be

DE-HAUSMANNIZING THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

In all the haunts of Teutonic patriotism considerable difficulty was felt in supplying the quantities of lager deemed necessary for a fitting celebration of Prussian successes, and even those sober persons of the German persuasion who had hitherto felt disinclined to shout until the Prussians were "out of the wood," gave way last evening to the influences of the time and the tidings and became jubilant. They regarded the ultimate and complete triumph of the Fatherland as no longer doubtful, and safely predicted that Germany would now become a Power compared with which all the rest of Europe must be "like nothings, no vere at all, no how you makes it, py tam!"

OUR FRENCH POPULATION,

usually regarded as excitable on the smallest provocation, received the disastrous news with what appeared to be wonderful stoicism. When asked what they think of the turn the fortune of war has taken with their army, they shrug off all attempts at pumping them and generally shake their heads, saying, "Don't know, don't know; MacMahon is a good general and Bazaine is a good general, and it is hard to believe that they have been beaten so badly as the papers say."

More French than the Frenchmen themselves are our Irish enthusiasts in this struggle, who are as thoroughly divided in their opinions as to the object and results of the war as they have ever notably been on all questions whatsoever affecting themselves or anybody else. Some enlightened Hibernians insist that "it's all up wid the poor Frinch," and that Napoleon, who must have been "bethrayed by some dirty baste for British goold," had better take a philosophical view of the situation and try to make peace on the best terms he can get. Others there are who loudly proclaim their utter disbelief in the correctness of "any message that kem here since the war comminced," deeming it entirely out of the question that France could be beaten at all, at all, by any one big nation, even though backed by a million of small ones. "Don't tell me," said

A FRENCH CORKONIAN POLITICIAN,

with an ear-splitting brogue, who folded his arms after reading the bulletin and addressed the clock on the steeple of St. Paul's church, "Don't tell me that all the Dutchmen in the world could bate the Frinch so bad as what we are tould. I'll never believe it till I see it, and even then I won't be too sure of it. There's plinty of British goold flying among thim fellows that sinds these telegrams over here to frighten us into keeping quiet. Musha, but I wish I was at the head of a Frinch ridgemint this minit."

The only element of our Irish population who retain their senses on this question are the Fenians. With what they call a "sneaking regard" for France and the French, they do their utmost to keep their sentiments down to a very cool point of neutrality, through a vague fear that England might possibly be found fighting on the side of France in case of a general European war, as she was in the Crimea. Still, their faith in the military power of France is very strong, the despatches notwithstanding. Our reporter encountered

A PROMINENT FENIAN

yesterday afternoon, who had distinguished himself somewhat in our own late war, and who expressed the opinion that Napoleon was now playing the deepest game of his life; that the Prussians were being drawn into the most cunningly devised of man traps, and that no Prussian now on French soil would ever return. A French fleet, he was sure, has gone with an invading army into the Baltic, and when Napoleon hears that such a force has disembarked and marched for Berlin, then he will close his trap and hold his Prussians.

Twenty-second Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The German Patriotic Aid Society of the Twenty-second ward held a meeting last evening at Washington Hall, in Eighth avenue, near Forty-eighth street, the President, Mr. Kempf, in the chair. About $900, which had been collected during the week, was deposited in the hands of the Treasurer. Several additional collectors were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society met last evening, at Liederkranz Hall, and regularly organized by the election of the following officers:—President, Hugo Wesendonck; First Vice President, Albert Klamroth; Second Vice President, Frederick Schwedler; Secretaries, T. F. C. Petrarch and E. F. Granert. The following gentlemen were elected an executive committee:—Messrs. Gellmann, Gerche, Wutschel, Metzner, Klamroth and Straubenmüller. Messrs. Gercke, Gellman and Lawer were appointed a committee to organize aid societies in those wards in which they do not exist at present. The treasurer reported that so far $73,329 39 have been subscribed in aid of the wounded Germans.

A French War Steamer at St. Thomas.

The French war steamer Talisman, carrying six guns, arrived at St. Thomas on the 11th of August.

THE NEW POLICE SHIELD.

The following general order was issued yesterday. The new shield referred to is a miserable design, and the metal is much inferior to that of the present shield:—

> The Board of Police has adopted new shields for captains, sergeants and patrolmen of the force, which are to supersede those now in use, on and after the 1st of September next. The captain's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the city of New York and the letters, "Municipal Police," "Captain." The sergeant's shield is of yellow metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the city of New York, and the letters "Municipal Police, N. Y.," "Sergeant." The patrolman's shield is of white metal, having impressed thereon the arms of the city of New York, the letters "Munipal Police, N.Y.," and numerals showing the record number of the patrolmen who wear the respective shields. Samples of the shields are deposited in the office of the Chief Clerk.
>
> The shield of the patrolman has a novel method of attaching it to the coat, designed to prevent the loss of shield by accident. Coats will need to be prepared beforehand for this manner of fastening, so that the new shield may be worn on and after September 1.
>
> On the last day of August instant you will require each member of your command to surrender his old shield and deliver to him a new shield. You will cause a perfect record to be kept of such exchange, and make a written report to this department, setting forth the names of each member in alphabetical order, the number of the shield surrendered, the number of the new shield issued, with the signature of each member opposite thereto. To ensure accuracy in the exchange and reports, blank forms will be furnished to be filled up, and returned to this department.
>
> You will direct one of your sergeants to attend at the cloth room of the Central Department to be instructed in the manner of preparing the coats to receive the shields. The coats must all be prepared at the station house, under the supervision of the officers in charge.
>
> Shields are to be conspicuously worn by members of the force, while on duty in uniform, on the outside of the left breast of the outside coat. The location of the shield should be over the nipple of the left breast. Care should be taken to have the location the same on all coats.
>
> The requisite number of shields will be furnished to each precinct by the Chief Clerk. And all old shields must be immediately delivered at his office.

SUBURBAN HORSE STEALING.

At an early hour on Sunday morning some party or parties forced an entrance into the livery stable of Burr Davis, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, and abstracted therefrom a horse valued at $1,000. A wagon and a pair of cushions were taken from other places in the village during the same morning. The stolen horse is the property of a gentleman residing at Dobbs' Ferry, and was prized far beyond its actual value. No clue has been obtained that would lead to a recovery of the property.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at nine o'clock.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot 46 Cliff street, New York.

Patent Window Umbrellas.—Newest Invention of the age.
SIMON HEITER & CO.,
86 Leonard street, sole manufacturers.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold.
Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers 16 Wall street, N. Y.

The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment,
97 NASSAU STREET,
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This well known establishment offers advantages possessed by no other in the United States.
Call and get your estimates for
ALL SORTS OF PRINTING,
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ILLUMINATED POSTER WORK
TO A CARD.
Especial attention paid to
LAW PRINTING,
at rates which will compare favorably with any other office.
Travelling companies will do well to call on us and examine our
STOCK OF CUTS.
Wood Engraving done at short notice and at low figures.

NEUTRALITY.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Provisions of the Neutrality Act Must be Observed.

Prussia Exempts from Seizure Private Property at Sea—France Adheres to the Declaration of the Paris Congress.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between France on the one side and the North German Confederation and its allies on the other side;

And whereas the United States are on terms of friendship and amity with all the contending Powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions;

And whereas great numbers of the citizens of the United States reside within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents and carry on commerce, trade or other business or pursuits therein, protected by the faith of treaties;

And whereas great numbers of the subjects or citizens of the said belligerents reside within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States and carry on commerce, trade or other business therein;

And whereas the laws of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of their citizens and of persons within their territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce their laws, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from an unintentional violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by the act passed on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1817, commonly known as the Neutrality law, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:—

First—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.

Second—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Third—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.

Fourth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Fifth—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

Sixth—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

Seventh—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent who is transiently within the United States to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

Eighth—Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents.

Ninth—Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

Tenth—Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of either by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

Eleventh—Beginning or setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominions of either of the said belligerents.

And I do further declare and proclaim that by the nineteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce, which was concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America on the 11th day of July, 1799, which article was revived by the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the same parties and is still in force, it was agreed that "the vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please the vessels and effects taken from their enemies without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show."

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation at Washington that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by the ships of his Majesty the King of Prussia without regard to reciprocity.

And I do further declare and proclaim that it has been officially communicated to the government of the United States by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French at Washington that orders have been given that in the conduct of the war the commanders of the French forces on land and on the seas shall scrupulously observe toward neutral Powers the rules of international law, and that they shall strictly adhere to the principles set forth in the declaration of the Congress of Paris of the 16th of April, 1856—that is to say:—

First—That privateering is and remains abolished.

Second—That the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

Third—That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

Fourth—That blockades in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy, and that although the United States have not adhered to the declaration of 1856 the vessels of his Majesty will not seize enemy's property found on board of a vessel of the United States, provided that property is not contraband of war.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent within the ports of the United States shall be in like manner accorded to the other.

And I do hereby enjoin all the good citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf. And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expression of sympathies, in public and private, is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated, or organized within their jurisdiction, and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all citizens of the United States, and others who may claim the protection of this government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, do at their peril, and that that they can in nowise obtain any protection from the government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

[L. S.] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Eagan's Statement—Don't Know a Man by the Name of Kelly.

The rumors which have for the last few days furnished a large amount of capital for the sensational dailies, that one Eagan, imprisoned in the Tombs, was implicated in a robbery at the house of Mr. Schenck, of Fifth avenue, and was intimately connected with the unknown history of the famous "dog," are refuted by the prisoner in the following statement made by him to a HERALD reporter at a late hour yesterday afternoon:—

In answer to questions he said—I do not know Kelly, and I never saw him or any one connected with Mr. Nathan's house to my knowledge. I would not be able to say which of the two was Kelly if I saw him in company with (a blasphemous expression); I could not tell who was —— or who was Kelly. The night that thing (the Nathan murder) happened I was in bed and asleep, and I can prove it. I was visited by two detectives from the Central Office a few days ago, and asked if some "job was not put up in Fifth avenue." I answered no. They then asked me who the parties were who put up the job. I told them I did not know.

REPORTER—Well, what do you know about the matter?

EAGAN—Nothing, only that I heard some kids talking about the job.

REPORTER—The Nathan affair?

EAGAN—N-o. About a job in Fifth avenue. I don't know what.

REPORTER—And that is all you have to say about it, and you know nothing more?

EAGAN—No. Kelly lied when he said I knew him.

REPORTER—What Kelly is that?

EAGAN—Young Kelly who was sworn at the inquest and who said he knew me; that he met me in Madison Park; that I used to hang about there. I never hung about Madison Park, and I don't know that he ever saw me—at least I don't know him. Another thing: this Kelly said I knew Diegan in the time of the war, and went away with him. That's a lie. I never saw Diegan till about two years ago. That was the first time I met him, about a couple of years ago. The boss of the factory where I worked got down on me because I had a fight with the engineer, and he says I am a bad man—bad because I would not let the engineer hit me. If I was bad I would not have stood all the abuse I did from him. Further than this I know nothing of the murder save what I have read. I never saw the "dog" in my life, and know nothing whatever about it.

THE COLD SPRING MURDER.

Arrest of William Conroy, Supposed to Have been Implicated in the Murder.

On Sunday officers Sagar and Deiszeroth, of the Newburg police force, proceeded to Cold Spring and arrested William Conroy, who is supposed to have been implicated with John P. Trumpbour in the murder of *Elijah Jones* at that place on the 27th ult. The warrant for the arrest of Conroy was issued by Recorder Shafer, of Newburg, at the instance of citizens of Cold Spring, the authorities of which place, it seems, were too much afraid of Conroy and his gang of disorderly characters to make the arrest. Conroy had fled from Cold Spring immediately after the murder, and did not show himself in the place again until Saturday. On Sunday the officers found him in a Cold Spring liquor saloon, where he was surrounded by his friends. When the arrest was made his chums threatened a rescue; but the officers, with revolvers drawn, marched their man through the midst of them and got him safely into a carriage which Sheriff Butler, of Putnam county, had in readiness. Before the carriage had left the place another threat was made by the friends of Conroy that they would "lay out" the officers and release the prisoner; but the firmness of the policemen prevailed, and the crowd, seeing that they "meant business," allowed them to proceed on their way without further attempts at molestation. Conroy was taken to Newburg, and after a preliminary examination before Recorder Shafer the prisoner was committed to the county jail at Newburg to await a further examination. It is supposed that the attempted robbery of the bank messenger at Cold Spring was plotted at Newburg, Trumpbour and Conroy having often been seen in close consultation with each other previous to the affair. The revolver with which Trumpbour shot the coachman Jones was also furnished to the murderer, it is said, at Newburg. Conroy will be held at Newburg until the investigations concerning the plotting of the robbery and murder shall have been completed, when, if the evidence warrants it, he will be turned over to the authorities of Putnam county for trial on the charge of complicity with the murderer, Trumpbour.

AN UNHAPPY WIFE.

She Causes Her Husband's Arrest for Brutally Beating Her.

Yesterday forenoon, in the Newark Police Court, before Justice Amzi Dean, there appeared an elderly, respectable looking female, named Florence Mackie, of 157 Fairmount avenue, who related a story of cruelty and brutality on the part of her husband, George Mackie. The poor woman's eyes filled with tears, and her utterances were choked with fear and sorrow. She set forth that for several years past her husband, during his drunken orgies, was in the habit of beating her most brutally, knocking her down, kicking her and in many other ways maltreating her, until she found it absolutely impossible to bear with him any longer. Two years ago he had kicked her, she said, until she was ruptured, and since then he has, times without number, repeated his brutal treatment. Yesterday, she further stated, after abusing and beating her in his characteristic manner, he undertook to sell out her little stock of furniture to one Eli State, an ale house keeper. Police Surgeon Haight, being at hand, was called in by the Justice, and on examination he found the poor woman's story true as regards the evidence of the beatings she had received on her person. She said that when Mackie was sober he was as good a husband as ever walked, but when in liquor was a perfect devil incarnate. Her case, together with her broad Scotch accent, excited the interest of a gentleman present who resided for several years in Glasgow, and to him Mrs. Mackie stated that her sister was Mrs. Dalglish, wife of the member of Parliament for Glasgow, and one of the wealthiest manufacturers of that city.

A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of her husband, who was found in a state of intoxication commonly termed "blind drunk," by officer Williams. While making the arrest the ale-house keeper, State, undertook to interfere, and squared off to attack the officer, but the latter was prompt with the use of his locust, and not only carted off to the station, in a wagon, the man Mackie, but State too. Both were lodged in the city prison. A charge of interfering was made by the officer against State. Justice Dean cautioned Mackie's wife that if her husband was once committed she would be compelled to appear against him. She assured the magistrate that no fears need be entertained on that score; if he got out now she believed he would kill her outright.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The bellringing mystery at the house of Mayor Lewis, at Meriden, Conn., has at length been satisfactorily explained. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomenon is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing within an area of fifty miles.

NEW YORK COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Illicit Distillery.

Before Commissioner Shields.

John Gaffney was brought before the Commissioners yesterday, charged by I. B. Wase, Assistant United States Assessor, with the illicit manufacture, also the illicit sale of whiskey in Plymouth street, between Hudson avenue and Little street, Brooklyn. He was held in $3,000 bail to answer.

Thomas Casey and James Thompson were both held in $1,000 each to appear before Commissioner Shields for examination for trading without having paid the "special tax."

Defrauding a Soldier of His Bounty—A Bad Case.

Charles Gilmore, of No. 81 Oliver street, made an application to Commissioner Shields yesterday for a warrant for a man named William Melvin, who, he said, kept a liquor store in James slip.

In 1865 the complainant handed the accused his papers, belonging to the 155th United States regiment, and requested him to collect the amount due to him as bounty. The amount was collected on the 4th of September, 1868, by the accused, who, it appears, kept the whole of it, and when the complainant called upon him afterwards for the money he put him off from time to time with paltry excuses.

The warrant was granted for Melvin and the complainant sent to prison on his own request.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision in Horseflesh.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Babcock vs. Lamb.—This case, which involved an interesting question as to the soundness of one of a pair of carriage horses purchased by plaintiff of the defendant, was tried some few weeks since before Judge Van Brunt, and the particulars were then duly noted in the HERALD. The Judge yesterday rendered his decision in the case in favor of the plaintiff, holding in effect that the sale was made under false representation as to the soundness of the horse, which turned out to be a "roarer."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard. Calendar called at twelve M.—No. 60.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 1947, 1741, 1790, 1805, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1804½, 1806½, 1808½, 1809½, 1811½, 1814½.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Charge of Receiving Stolen Bonds.

Before Judge Tappen.

Thomas Lawrence vs. Samuel H. Clapp.—The defendant in this case was arrested in New York last week on the charge of having received $12,000 worth of bonds which were stolen from plaintiff in 1865. He was committed to Ludlow street jail in default of $12,000 bail.

Yesterday Mr. Hill, for defendant, moved, before Judge Tappen, a reduction of the bail to $2,000 and a discharge of the order of arrest, on the ground that Clapp purchased the bonds in good faith from John Lynch, a pawnbroker in Grand street, New York. Judge Tappen took the papers and reserved his decision.

A Railroad Row.

An application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Commissioners of Highways of the town of New Lots for an injunction to restrain the Rockaway Beach Railroad Company from running their cars along Atlantic avenue, East New York, to the Howard House. The grounds of the motion were that the running of the cars there obstructed travel and was dangerous to the lives and property of citizens, and also that the company had not filed in the County Clerk's office a map of the altered route, and had never procured an order from the Supreme Court allowing them to use the route named. Judge Tappen reserved his decision.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The "Storage Reservoir"—Lighting the Streets—Mayor Kalbfleisch Around—Mandamus Against the City Fathers.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. The City Clerk was authorized to purchase an oath book for inspectors of election.

The following communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the construction of a storage reservoir:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 23, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:—

GENTLEMEN—I return unapproved the resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 11th inst., declaring the necessity of an immediate extension of city water works, by constructing a storage reservoir of the capacity of 1,000,000,000 gallons; approving the plans of such reservoir, as presented by the Water and Sewage Board, and authorizing the issue of city bonds to the amount of $1,400,000 in payment of the cost thereof.

My reason for returning these resolutions unapproved is that in a matter of such magnitude each and every member of the Board was entitled to have time for consideration of the report favorable to the proposed plan; instead of which a majority of your honorable body appear to have voted its passage without the slightest discussion of its merits, denying to the minority the opportunity they solicited of investigating the subject for themselves.

If an expenditure of $1,500,000 be thus immediately sanctioned upon a committee's report, without discussion by the Common Council, the press or the public, all efforts for economy in smaller matters would become a farce.

The resolution, adopted at the same meeting, directing the Auditor to audit and the Comptroller to pay the bill of Michael Farrell for $218, and charge the same to any fund applicable thereto, is also returned unapproved, for the reason that, from the best information I can gather upon the subject, Mr. Farrell has no just claim against the city.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The Mayor also sent in the following communication in reference to the increase in the expense of lighting the streets:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, August 22, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to again call your attention to the subject of lighting the streets and the very large increase in the amount of money laid out for that purpose.

The amount expended for the year 1869 was $306,000

For the year 1865 182,500

Increase in five years 75 per cent.

The amount expended up to July 1, 1870, is $282,000, and with an increase at the ordinary rates, the whole amount for the year will reach nearly $680,000, an increase in five years of more than 260 per cent. Although the sum of $450,000 has been raised for this purpose for the current year, a large deficiency will have to be provided for, unless some change is made in the mode of lighting our streets.

It needs but a slight glance at the figures here presented and a comparison with the ratio of increase of our city during those periods in population and property, to convince your honorable body of the urgent necessity of at once referring the matter to a committee, so that an examination may be had and a report made upon the subject at as early a day as may be practicable. Very respectfully,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

The communications were ordered on file.

Remonstrances were received against the district of assessment for the repairing and grading of Dock street and the opening of Hopkins street. The communications were referred to the Commissioner on Opening Streets.

The members of the Board of Aldermen were served with a mandamus to compel them to take the necessary steps to open Pratt street, and a resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to make answer to the same.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Atlantics vs. Unions, of Morrisania—The Former Victorious by a Score of 24 to 21.

Yesterday afternoon the above-named clubs played a game on the Capitoline grounds, and while it cannot be called a regular muffin game, it was, nevertheless, anything but a first class one. The champions evidently underrated their opponents, for in the beginning they sent Pearce behind the bat and put Ferguson at short stop. Zettlein, too, seemed to think there was no occasion for exertion on his part, as he put the balls in at a very slow and easy pace, and the consequence was the "boys with the checkered hose" batted him right and left, and in the third inning ran up a score of thirteen, and disposed of the Atlantics for a round 0. After this Smith went to "picking up the ball," and "little Richard" took his old position, Ferguson going to third. Things now moved along about as usual, the Union boys still maintaining their lead; but soon their opponents began to see that if they wanted to win the game they must play for it, so they changed off positions again, each man taking his regular place, and it became evident at once that the game belonged to the Brooklyn lads.

The playing, as stated above, was nothing to boast of on either side. The Unions were without their regular catcher (Birdsall), but his position was very well filled by "Mally" Moore, a red-headed youth with crane-like legs. Considering that this is the first time he had caught in a match for a long time he did very well, indeed, and it is questionable if Higham did not commit a blunder when he sent him to second base and undertook to fill his place himself. His play at second, where he captured several of the Atlantic boys, was excellent, while his batting compared favorably with that of any of the nine.

The following is the score:—

ATLANTICS.					UNIONS.				
Players.	*O.*	*R.*	*1B.*	*T.*	*Players.*	*O.*	*R.*	*1B.*	*T.*
Pearce, c.		3	2	2	Higham, 2d b.	5	2	2	4
Smith, 3d b.	5	2	0	0	Bearman, 1st b.	3	3	3	8
Start, 1st b.	3	3	6	9	Pabor, p.	2	3	1	1
Chapman, l. f.	5	2	2	3	Moore, c.	1	3	4	5
Ferguson, s. s.	2	2	2	6	Reynolds, r. f.	4	2	2	4
Zettlein, p.	2	4	1	4	Smith, c. f.	3	2	2	2
Hall, c. f.	1	3	4	7	Austin, 3d b.	4	2	3	3
Pike, 2d b.	3	3	2	8	Kennie, s. s.	4	1	3	3
McDonald, r. f.	3*	1	2	2	Gedney, l. f.	1	3	3	6
Totals	27	24	21	39	Totals	27	21	23	31

Umpire—Mr. Mills, Mutual Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Lush and Delancy.

Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

To-day the Mutuals and Excelsiors play on the Union grounds.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday defeated the Forest City Base Ball Club by a score of 19 to 11.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General C. O'Donnell, of Baltimore; General W. Gurney, of Charleston, S. C.; John Shilleto, of Cincinnati; Gordon McKay, of Cambridge; J. R. Childs, of Philadelphia, and S. F. Hosmer, of New York, are at the Coleman House.

Major Haskins and General A. J. Meyers, of the United States Army; Charles Ewing, of Washington; B. F. Smith, of Buffalo; H. E. Parmelee, of Paris, and G. Mendelsohn, of Chicago, are at the Hoffman House.

General George B. McClellan, General G. W. Williams, of New York; E. A. January, of St. Louis; C. W. Wooley, of Cincinnati; Colonel Brosseau, of New Orleans; W. Renshaw, of Baltimore; D. Thomas Vail, of Troy; Major H. S. Kendrick, of the United States Army; U. S. Crosby, of Chicago; J. S. Barry, of Baltimore, and Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. Edwards Clarke, of New Haven, and Colonel Pride, of New York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Captain Gough, of the English Army; Mons. de Marcuard, of Paris, and Marshall Field, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Voorhies, C. Ricard, D. Jamison, Charles Cavaroc and L. Folger, of New Orleans; Mr. Hunter, of Natchez; R. G. Andrews and J. Winchester, of Baltimore; A. H. Sibley, L. M. Carthy and Paul Adige, of Paris, are at the New York Hotel.

J. Stephen Faraille, of Philadelphia; G. E. Haven, of Boston, and W. T. Horrobin, of Bennington, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Professor N. B. Wiggins, of Illinois; Dr. J. W. Holden, of Ohio, and Captain J. V. Maguire, of Canada, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

R. Belcher and W. T. Gould, of England, and A. J. Talbot, of Baltimore, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Senators Edmunds, of Vermont, and Henry C. Brewster, of Philadelphia, are at the Irving House.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; General J. W. Davidson and C. G. Gordon, of the United States Army; H. Burden, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, of Philadelphia, and Alfred Garther, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Judge Franklin, of Salem; Dr. G. B. Lindeman, of Pennsylvania; E. Corning, of Albany, and B. E. Smith, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Sir William M. Call, for Richmond, Va., and General Hazard, for West Point.

Personal Notes.

The Barnwell (S. C.) *Sentinel* states that there was a horse race in Augusta, Ga., at the fair grounds, on the 11th inst., and Colonel Meredith's horse, Wade Hampton, took the prize, a beautiful set of harness. Dr. Dearing, on presenting the Colonel with the harness, made a few complimentary remarks, in which he stated that the ladies had voted him the "handsomest man in Augusta," which so elated Jeems as to cause him feelingly to respond, and in conclusion assured all present that "he couldn't help the handsome part, as he was born so."

Ballard Smith, of Greenbrier county, W. Va., who died at his residence near Lewisburg on the 13th inst., was from 1815 to 1821 a member of Congress from that district, and was also for several years a member of the Virginia Legislature.

General Sully reports to the department the death of Victor, head chief of the confederated Flathead nation, aged eighty-five years. This is a great loss to the Flatheads. In former years he was one of their greatest warriors, but many years ago he joined the Catholic Church and ever since has been a devout Christian.

Miss Catharine E. Beecher becomes principal of Hartford Female Seminary, with Harriet Beecher Stowe as assistant and Professor Stowe as lecturer on Biblical history.

Francis C. Filley, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Fourth New York regiment, has been arrested in Springfield, Mass., on a charge of false pretences.

The funeral of Henry C. Wright took place at Pawtucket on Friday. There was a large attendance, and the ceremonies were very impressive. A number of Mr. Wright's coworkers in the anti-slavery cause were present, including Henry Wilson, Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, who made addresses.

Arrivals from Europe.

The following passengers arrived here yesterday in the General Transatlantic Company's steamship Pereire, which sailed from Havre on the 11th and Brest the 13th inst.:—

Archbishop McCloskey, secretary and family and servant; Mr. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morris, Misses Mullany and Marricella, Charles Rodgers, W. H. Berhard, Alex. Garbi, Dr. J. R. Anderson, Mr. Dwight, Mr. Schlotter, Mr. Howland, family and servant; Calvin Forster, G. Townsend, J. Lea, Mr. and Miss Schlitto, Mr. and Miss Gaff, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Zborowski, family and servant; Mr. Vandergrift and wife, Jamison Brothers, Misses Sedgmetz, Sarah Peter, Mr. Sutter and servant, Mr. Radkoff, Mr. Astie, Mr. Hetler and wife, Mr. Rodgers and family, G. Snow, H. Kraass, A. Aub, M. Wurtel, W. Cox, C. Kuhn, C. Ricau, Mr. and Mrs. Lesem, Dr. Mains, family and servant; Mr. Schepp and wife, Mr. Ronalds, family and servant; James Dorler, O. Charnay, A. Plummer, Mr. Marcuard, Mr. Stiner and sister, Mrs. and Miss Marcou, Mr. G. Eckstein, Mr. Corlier and wife, Mrs. and Miss Burridge, Mr. Cavaroc, family and servant; J. Manuel, Bishop of Rio-Bamba; Family Voorhies and family, Lebarbier and family, Mrs. T. B. Taylor and servant, A. Gurnough, Max Maretzek, Carl de Rosa, Mr. Rochelle and wife, Oliver, Misses Laura Jones, Davis, A. Chouteau, Julie Vion, Aldridge and family, Mrs. Cerf and son, Martin, Vincent Vigouroux, Brasseur, Classon and son, Haussemann and daughter, Stobersteín, Macarthy, family and servant; Cereze, O'Connell, J. C. Meyer, Niboyet, Morellet, Lallan, J. Lallan, J. C. Muller, Gatier, Dorg, T. Ehrlich, Sazarin and family, A. Katzinger, Cottier, Giraudat, A. Mayer, T. De Laurent, Louis Young, G. Moneaux, H. Rice, T. Lutz, Bourgard, Heloise Legoux, Prevost, L. Rice, L. Cavor, Anais Marre, P. Legasis, J. Soulbirac, Jean Loustaneau, P. Casaubentz, Forcapel, Sarragin, Zorsaud and wife, Girard, Berley, De Metzner, Desportes and wife, Perre Rey, M. Brask, Madam and Miss Gravier, Pfaller Franz, Dalez, Mr. and Mrs. Cournier, MM. Fourton, Emsthen, Kaon, Ragot, Wolt and family; D. Howet and wife, Mrs. Adele Zernier, Lepoux, G. Frayler and wife, Dingrevill, Miss Schwartz, Gouber, wife and child; Madam Kortner, Miss Rivoal, Adeli Courti and son, Amelia Block, Marie Lisard and son, Antonio Pedrotti, Alexander Barry, C. J. Frey, Caroline Schnorf, Malagrin and family, G. and C. Seller, Christian Ritter, Isaac and family, children Schwartz, Henry Chevalier, Ch. Brodt, Earle, Miss Kolo, Schwartz, Madam Klocs, governess and family; Faucher and family, Gougribien, Watcher, Angeb, Madam Roche, Ad. Peroth, Mr. and Miss DeMarteuk, Henoverston Grant, M. Barriere, Guedon Laisne, Beneyton, Petat, Lilienthal.

THE ALLEGED CUBAN TRANSPORT.

Her Seizure for Violation of Neutrality—Nature of Her Cargo.

The case of the steamship Florida, which was seized on Saturday evening by United States Marshal Sharpe for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, awaits the decision of the United States District Court. This vessel was formerly in the government service under the name of the Penguin. She is 513 tons register, and is looked upon as a fast and safe seaboat. She is now lying at Greenpoint, between Noble and Madison streets, with a considerable cargo on board, consisting of fixed ammunition, rifles of the Springfield, Spencer, Sharp and Berdan patterns, a large number of revolvers and two Gatling or mitrailleur guns. The latter are of a formidable character and of recent construction. Gatling guns will make them show a slim front in less than no time. The Florida with her twenty pound Parrott gun and boat howitzer could render a very good account of any one of those gunboats which sailed out of this harbor some time ago for Spanish service in Cuban waters. Her superior weight and strength, aside from her trusty Parrott gun, would make her a formidable antagonist for any one of them. The suggestion that the Florida might be carrying supplies to Prussia is of course absurd. If she be not taking her cargo where her owner says she is, then she can only be designed for the assistance of the Cubans. Her owner, General Darr, declares that all of this belligerent material is intended for the Mexican government, and not for the Cubans, as Marshal Sharpe was so prompt to infer. He says the destination of the Florida is Vera Cruz and disclaims all intention of violating the neutrality laws. Of course if General Darr gives security that the vessel shall not proceed to Cuban waters she will be released and there is an end of it. But should she by some accident drift into one of the harbors on the southwestern coast of Cuba and her cargo become the property of the patriot army the Spanish soldiers may expect a peppering from these terrible guns.

FIRE AT PASSAIC, N. J.

On Saturday evening the carriage shop of Messrs. Fox & Tichenor, at Passaic village, N. J., was destroyed by fire. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and is the third fire originating in that manner in Passaic within three days. The loss by this fire was about $3,050 on stock and $800 on the building, which was owned by Gilbert D. Bogert.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chicago *Post* states that the nomination of Lewis D. Campbell by the democrats of the Third district of Ohio, against General Schenck, must be regarded as favorable to the republicans. Mr. Campbell was the standing whig candidate for Congress in the district years ago—when it was not constituted as now—and used to be regularly beaten by John B. Weller, the most successful rabble rouser perhaps that America has ever produced. In those contests Mr. Campbell was a whig of free soil tendencies. This is a straw that will probably not break that Campbell's back.

Says the Boston *Express*:—"Wendell Phillips won't stand against George B. Loring. The former loves his $200 a night lecture money too well, and hypocritical Loring will get punished at the polls worse than he punishes his brandy bottle a dozen times a day." The *Express* probably talks a little too fast. Dr. Loring is an estimable gentleman in private life, and what he don't know about farming is not worth knowing. If the democrats nominate a good and popular man for Governor they may whip both Wendell Phillips and Dr. Loring "out of their boots." But where is Governor Claflin all this time?

The Hornellsville (N. Y.) *Tribune* states that Hamilton Ward, member of Congress from the Elmira district, is now perambulating every nook and corner of Steuben county, urging upon the faithful the necessity of being returned to Congress. His principal opponent in the republican party is Henry Sherwood. Where is ex-Governor Randall and the democratic nomination from this district?

The Paducah (Ky.) *Kentuckian* nominates John Q. A. King for Governor. The idea that any one bearing the name of John Quincy Adams should become Governor of Kentucky is certainly rather novel.

John D. Brandon, of Huntsville, is recommended, in the Montgomery *Advertiser*, for the office of Attorney General of Alabama on the democratic ticket.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* says:—Dr. Waldrop, democratic representative of Washington county in the last House, was recently assassinated. Some person concealed shot him. A committee of private gentlemen, his friends, investigated the case, but were unable to obtain any clue to the detection of the murderer. Where are the judicial authorities of Alabama? What has a "committee of private gentlemen" to do with a clear case of assassination unless it is to execute Lynch law?

When Congress adjourned General Schenck went home and caused the statement to be published far and wide that he would not be a candidate for re-election. The reason given for this course was that he was too poor and could not afford it. Five thousand dollars was not enough to support him at the national capital. He wanted an opportunity to make more money for his support. The Harrisburg *Patriot* suggests that it may be that Schenck's poverty is merely assumed, that his loud boasts of public virtue are only a sham. "My dear children," pathetically exclaimed an ancient rat, "I am about to throw off the cares of public duty and return to private life. I find that my poverty will not permit me longer to maintain the expense of official station. Be virtuous and you will be happy." Wiping his eyes with his ancient tail the venerable rat retired from the presence of his family, who were much affected at the parting. But one of them, more curious than the rest, sought out the retreat of the cunning old rat, and found that he had buried himself in a great Ohio cheese. It appears that Schenck's ruse has had the desired effect.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1870.

The following named officers have been ordered to report by letter to Brigadier General Ord, President of the Retiring Board, convened at San Francisco, and to hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned:—Lieutenant Colonel Maurice Maloney, unassigned; Captains Isaac R. Dunkelberger, First cavalry; Thomas Grey, Second artillery, and William R. Smedberg, unassigned; Lieutenants William Crosby, Thomas H. Hay and George D. Hill, unassigned.

The following will report by letter to Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, President of the Retiring Board, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will also hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned:—Lieutenant Colonels Albert G. Brackett, Second cavalry; Edward W. Hincks, Twenty-fifth infantry; George A. Woodward, Fourteenth infantry; Majors Benjamin P. Runkle, unassigned, and Samuel H. Starr, Sixth cavalry; Captains William H. Bartholomew, Sixteenth infantry; Edwin J. Conway, Fourth cavalry; Thomas E. Maley, Fifth cavalry; George H. McLaughlin, Second infantry; W. H. Penrose, Third infantry; and the following unassigned captains:—Samuel P. Lee, Wm. P. Lynch, James McCreery, William Nelson and James Thompson; First Lieutenants John A. Bordamer, Tenth cavalry; William R. Bourne, James K. Byers, John F. Cleghorn, Michael Dolan, Frank P. Garrety, Michael G. Hagarty, James Jayes, Jacob W. Keller, John Kelliher, Horace Neide, Daniel W. Page, Frank K. Rice, George S. Spalding, unassigned; John Lafferty, Eighth cavalry; Richard Ross and George P. Sherwood, Sixth infantry; Isaac N. Walter, Sixth cavalry; Second Lieutenants, Geo. W. Budd, Ninth cavalry; Eben Crosby and James H. Rice, Seventeenth infantry; Gilbert S. Jennings, First infantry; Thomas W. Lord, Jonathan A. Seickley, Twentieth infantry; William P. Atwell, John L. Graham, William P. Hogarty, Charles W. Keyes, Henry W. Kuhn and Michael Mangan, unassigned.

The following will report by letter for the same purpose to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, at New York:—Lieutenant Colonel Joseph B. Kidder, unassigned; Majors Martin D. Hardin, First infantry; John U. Dubois and William B. Lane, Third cavalry; George A. Williams, Twentieth infantry; Edward McK. Hudson and Hugh B. Fleming, unassigned; Captain Albert Barnitz, Seventh cavalry, and the following unassigned captains:—James A. Bates, Seth Banney, Henry J. Brownson, George B. Coise, Robert Catlin, Louis E. Crane, Captain Emerson, H. Ascom, Nineteenth infantry, and the following captains unassigned:—John Elliott, Hezekiah Gardner, Joseph W. Gilroy, George W. Giles, James P. Grimes, Robert L. Kilpatrick, James W. Long, Andrew J. McNutt, William H. Merrill, Thomas A. Norton, Charles W. Pyne, Wright Rives, George Q. White, Samuel C. Williamson; First Lieutenant Richard C. Dabers, Fourteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Albert O. Vincent, Second artillery; and the following named unassigned:—First Lieutenants Nicholas D. Badger, Hugh D. Bowker, Charles A. Curtis, William J. Dawes, Dennis J. Downing, Edwin C. Gaskill, John L. Hovy, Jno. K. Haynes, Edward C. Knower, Thos. E. Merritt, Alonzo Mills, Robt. Perry, Edmund Rice, Benj. H. Rogers, Wm. Stone, Richard W. Tyler, Fred K. C. Von Scherach, John O. White, Leonard J. Whiting, Henry R. Williams; Second Lieutenants Andrew C. Bayne, Sixth United States infantry; Henry C. Johnson, Twenty-third infantry; Gustave Magnitzky, Fourteenth infantry; Frank A. Page, Tenth infantry; John F. Smith, Sixteenth infantry; and the following unassigned:—Second Lieutenants Frank Madden, Benjamin M. Pratt, Douglas C. Risley, Samuel Walker and unassigned Assistant Surgeon William C. Minor.

Captain Richard C. Lay, unassigned is, at his own request, honorably discharged the service.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1870.

Rear Admiral Rodgers writes to the Navy Department, off Sierra Leone, July 4, that the Colorado arrived at that port on the 2d, after a passage of twenty-one days from Rio Janeiro; all well. He found there her Britannic Majesty's ship Seringapatam, guard ship, and her Britannic Majesty's ships Galatea, Captain, the Duke of Buckingham; the Clio and Rattlesnake. The Alaska is at Cape Town, where she arrived on the 26th of June. It was the intention of Admiral Rodgers to sail on the 6th of July for Singapore, passing through the straits of Sunda and Gaspar.

DEMORALIZED POLICEMEN.

The Mistakes of a "Shoo Fly" Roundsman—Too Drunk for Duty.

About eighty complaints against policemen were heard yesterday by Commissioners Brennan and Bosworth, nearly all of which were dismissed, with reprimands, as the evidence showed that they were not well taken.

Some ugly revelations were made on the trial of Grand Roundsman Campbell for intoxication. The evidence of Sergeant Minor was to the effect that at six o'clock on the evening of the 13th Campbell drove up to the front door of the Central Office in a hack, got out, staggered up the steps and endeavored to get into the Fire Marshal's office to answer roll call, instead of proceeding to the rooms of the squad at the other end of the building. He chaperoned him to the office of the squad when he was sober enough to answer roll call, and he then got into the hack and left.

Campbell's excuse was that he was sleepy; that there was sickness in his family, and coming down town he found he would be late at roll call; he took the hack and fell asleep in it. Instead of putting him down on the Mott street side of the building, the hackman drove to the front door, and awaking from his slumber he mistook the Fire Marshal's office for the squad's room. He denies being intoxicated. Campbell is an excellent officer, but in the face of the evidence the Board will hardly retain him on the squad. This is the fifth charge of a serious character made against grand roundsmen. The evidence was referred to the Board.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins square, this evening, from half-past five to half-past seven o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	80	74	3 P. M.	82	85½
6 A. M.	73	71	6 P. M.	80	83
9 A. M.	77	76	9 P. M.	78	80
12 M.	80	79½	12 P. M.	75	77

Average temperature yesterday 78¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 78⅛

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Hogan, Jane Gorman was held to answer on a charge of having stolen from the apartments of Sarah Hughes, at No. 242 Elizabeth street, clothing of the value of twenty-six dollars.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at 241 West Twenty-seventh street, over the remains of Susan Fuge, aged nineteen months, who died of burns sustained a few days ago by her clothes taking fire from some matches she had been allowed to play with. Verdict, "accidental death."

William King died suddenly yesterday at 223 First avenue, and a similar fate overtook Mary Fary at 339 East Twenty-first street. Inquests were duly held yesterday by Coroner Keenan, and both cases were found to be from natural causes.

Coroner Rollins was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of William McGrath, of 87 Madison street, who died in the Park Hospital yesterday from burns sustained on the 9th inst. by the explosion of "safety" gas in the distillery of Mark Lanagan, at 67 James street.

A grand billiard tournament will be commenced at the Club Subscription Billiard Room, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, on the 1st of September, and will continue until the 1st of January. A diamond cue and a gold medal will be the prizes.

The Board of Education have awarded the bids for alterations in heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 33, $2,045; at Primary School No. 7, $465; new heating apparatus at Grammar School No. 57, $5,217; Grammar School No. 58, $6,240, and at Grammar School No. 36, $5,199.

Bids have been received at the Department of Public Works for contracts to supply Croton water pipes of various diameters, and amounting in aggregate length to 55,770 feet; but owing to the absence from the city of the Commissioner of Public Works and Comptroller Connolly, the bids will not be opened and contracts awarded until Thursday noon.

Arthur R. Skinner, a respectable looking man, about forty-five years of age, and head bookkeeper in the employ of Raphael Vega, wholesale tobacconist, of 187 Pearl street, was arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday charged with defrauding his employer of $400. Mr. Vega withdrew the charge because of Skinner's heretofore unimpeachable character. Skinner, who was accompanied by his wife, was much affected by his employer's generosity and promised to refund every cent of the money.

Margaret Pollock, a little girl of not more than thirteen years, was arraigned yesterday at Jefferson Market, charged with stealing $200 from Charles Turgas, of 167 Wooster street. From the statement of Turgas it appeared that he employed Margaret on Saturday last to wash some clothes for him. After her departure, he missed $200 from the mattress of his bed, where he had it concealed. When arrested by Sergeant Maloney of the Eighth precinct, Margaret admitted taking the money, but afterwards denied it. Committed for examination.

Yesterday afternoon a colored girl, named Ann Amelia Elliott, picked up a pocketbook containing ninety dollars, opposite a butcher's shop, in Laurens street, and told Josephine Howard, of No. 229 Church street, that she had done so; but when Frank Rhemhardt, of Nos. 15 and 17 First street, who had dropped the pocketbook previous to his entering the butcher shop alluded to, asked her to deliver it up she denied that she had found it. She was therefore arraigned on a charge of grand larceny in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon and held to answer.

Dennis O'Brien, the unfortunate deaf and dumb man who was stabbed with an icepick on Thursday night, at 58 Orchard street, died yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the wounds sustained. The full details of the assault were published in the HERALD of Friday. The deceased entered the lager beer saloon of Frank F. Daiken, at 58 Orchard street, and asked for lager beer. For some unexplained reason it was refused to O'Brien and his companion, also deaf and dumb, and a struggle ensued, the two mutes being pushed out of doors and O'Brien stabbed in the back, as stated. Coroner Schirmer took the ante-mortem statement of O'Brien on Friday last, when he made the above statement of facts. Dr. Cushman made the necessary post-mortem examination of the dead man's body yesterday afternoon, and the inquest will be held on Wednesday by Coroner Schirmer. Daiken is still in the Tombs to await the result.

THE BERLIN (N. J.) MURDER.

Arrest of John C. Ware for the Murder of His Father—Confession of the Parricide.

[From the Trenton State Gazette, August 22.]

John C. Ware has been finally committed to answer the charge of murdering his father near Berlin, formerly Longacoming, in New Jersey, as stated in the *Gazette* a few days ago. The following is an interesting narrative of the facts as developed by the legal authorities and partly by the confession of the prisoner:—

At an early hour on Wednesday morning officer Ayres, of Camden, while standing on Federal street, observed a person walking at a pretty fast rate down that thoroughfare toward the ferry. The officer followed, and presently met with several persons, and engaged in conversation with them about the recent robberies of watermelons, tomatoes, &c. During this conversation the prisoner stood by, apparently listening very attentively to it. In a short time he asked the officer what time the next New York train started. He was told. The officer asked him his name, to which the stranger replied, John Lippin or Hinan; that he had come from Cross Keys and was on his way to New York.

"Well, I think I'll take you in custody," said the officer.

"What for?" replied the young man. "I didn't steal any of the tomatoes."

"I'll arrest you on suspicion; so come along," replied the officer.

The prisoner was taken to the lockup, where he was placed in the custody of officer Mason.

Officer Ayers suspected the prisoner to be the man who had committed the murder at Berlin, and went in search of some one to identify him. During his absence the arrested individual made a confession of the murder to officer Mason.

The officer asked him why he committed it, to which the prisoner replied, "The old man drew a knife on me and I shot him, and would do it again."

Officer Ayers returned to the lockup, and the revelation being made known to him the prisoner was searched. He said his name was John C. Ware. The following notes were found upon him:—One $100 note, two twenty dollar notes, one ten dollar note, two three dollar notes and a one dollar note—making the sum total of $163. The prisoner was then locked up.

The following, developed by Mr. Justice Bennett, who held the inquest, puts another face upon the story:—The evidence set forth that the son demanded of his father some money, and the father refused to give him any. The son then threatened to shoot him, and taking hold of a gun near at hand placed himself in a threatening attitude.

"Are you going to shoot your old father?" the old man said. "Yes, damn you," replied the son, if you don't give me some money." Almost at the same instant the trigger was pulled, and old Mr. Ware fell a corpse. He was instantly killed, nearly all the load having entered his breast. While the warm life blood was still running profusely from the wound the son rolled the body over and over, and took all the money he could find in the pockets of the deceased, and then fled to the woods. All this was observed by a witness, perhaps without the knowledge of the murderer.

The story that the father of the young man was drunk and beating his mother in an unmerciful manner, and that the gun was used to save her life, is best answered by stating the important fact that she was not present at the terrible and shocking tragedy. From all that we could learn in regard to the domestic relations of the family the father was not in the habit of getting drunk nor of beating his wife, but both lived in peace with each other.

The young man, who stands self-confessed as having caused the violent death of his father, had been brought up on the farm, upon which he had done considerable work. He wanted to visit some relatives in the western country, and, not having the means to pay his way, asked his father for the money; this, being refused, resulted as already stated. The prisoner will be tried at the coming term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Camden county. Of course his plea of guilty cannot be taken by the court; he must enter the negative response and be placed on trial before the jury.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.—We learn that Major E. E. Douglass, United States Marshal, has received a letter from Ashville, Ala., stating that on Saturday last Captain H. J. Springfield, the newly appointed United States Marshal, was shot that day by some one hid in the woods, while he (Springfield) was on his way to the depot to take the train for Huntsville. One arm was broken, which would have to be amputated, and he was also wounded in the side.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, August 18.*

THE NORWALK DISASTER.

The Testimony of the Captain and Mate of the Schooner Lady Ellen—They Swear the Pilot Was Drunk—Adjournment of the Inquest.

The inquest over the body of John E. Phalon, late of No. 23 West Twenty-fifth street, and one of the victims of the Norwalk disaster, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Coroner Whitehill.

Stacy Jarvis sworn, was the first witness, and deposed as follows:—I reside in Philadelphia, and follow the sea; I am captain of the schooner Lady Ellen; the schooner came in collision with the Norwalk about eight o'clock on the night of the 12th, near Bedloe's Island; I was going down the bay with the wind to the westward, on that date, and made the steamer ahead, about two points on our starboard bow; she was a mile or a mile and a half away; I kept the green light of the steamer open to me, which was on the starboard side; when she got within a short distance she suddenly shut in her green light and kept off across our bow; she was steering north, as near as I could tell; when we were about to strike her she blew her whistle; when she suddenly changed her course she was only about three lengths off; this was the time she blowed her whistle; then I put my helm down, but before the vessel could clear the steamer she struck her just forward of the wheelhouse; then my men came running aft, and sung out,

"SHE IS GOING DOWN."

I was at the wheel before and at the time of the collision; my men said her bow was all stove in; my men then hauled the yawl boat up and got into her; I also got into the boat; while we were rowing round to see the condition of the vessel I saw some persons in the water; I could not say how many; I am certain I saw one person and a quantity of lumber; we pulled for him but before we got there a tugboat came up and went between us; I supposed the hands on the steamer would pick him up and I made no further effort to reach him; three of my men got on a sloop and the other two men and myself pulled back and got on our schooner; by that time the steamer was just getting clear of us; we took in our sails and drifted up the bay; when we got back to our schooner the deck was filled with people; they staid on the schooner and drifted up the bay with us; while drifting up the bay we

SIGNALLED TO A FERRYBOAT

to come to our assistance; no attention was paid, and I think they did not see us; we were only 300 or 400 yards off; we finally saw and signalled the tugboat Howard, which came to our assistance, and she towed us into the Atlantic basin; all this time the passengers of the Norwalk were with us; the schooner did not leak from the effects of the collision; we had a green light in the starboard rigging and a red light in the port rigging, which are required by law.

Q. By a Juror—Are you a practical navigator? A. Well, I am somewhat of a navigator; I consider myself competent to sail a schooner; when I first sighted the steamer she was to the windward of us a distance of about a mile; we were about mid-channel; I am thoroughly acquainted with the working of my vessel and know she attends her helm pretty quick; had not time when I saw the Norwalk crossing our bow to take a south-southwesterly course and clear it; I did not see any person making motions to me from the deck of the Norwalk or hear any person shouting to me to "luff;" when I first saw the steamer, as near as I can judge, she was running north and I was running south; she continued in this course until we were within three lengths of her, when she changed her course to north-northeast.

By the Coroner—I made no mistakes in regard to the lights; the only object she could have had in changing her course would be to get up the East river; as she was going she was heading for the North river; I was at the wheel and all hands were on deck; when I was in the yawl boat the person I saw in the water was two or three hundred yards from me.

By a Juror—Did you see anybody in the pilot house at the time of the collision? A. No, sir; I could see the pilot house, but did not notice anybody in or about it; we cut the halliards; I did not hear any person call to my men to cut them.

By a Juror—Did you hear any remarks among the passengers on the deck of your vessel in regard to the management of the steamer Norwalk? A. Yes; I heard the remark made by some that

THE PILOT WAS DRUNK;

I heard them say the pilot was down at the bar drinking, and just before the collision one said he saw the captain going up from the bar to the pilot house with a bottle of wine.

Cross-examined by counsel for the Norwalk—Saw a policeman, named Flannigan, on the schooner; he did not ask me how in the world I came to run into the steamer; I told him my men would go on board the sloop; I did not hear him ask why my men did not go to save the man in the water; I remember his saying something about the man in the water, but do not remember what he said; I did not go forward; my men said he was sinking, and I took their word, without making any examination myself; I have an experience of eighteen years in sailing a vessel and have been master for the past three years.

SMITH CLAYTON SWORN.

I reside at Egg Harbor, New Jersey; I am mate of the schooner Lady Ellen, and was on her at the time of the collision; when I first saw the steamer she was within ten yards of us; I was forward clewing down the foretopsail; the course of the schooner was south and the captain was at the wheel; I judge about the time I saw the steamer her course was north-northeast; just at this time our steward shouted to the captain there is a steamer ahead and also shouted for him to "luff;" I then looked forward and I then shouted to the captain to "luff;" we were so close then we could not clear it; he heard me when I shouted; we were within five or six yards of her at that time; after the vessels came together we were all on deck and the captain remained at the helm; we then got into the yawl boat; we pulled around our vessel to see whether she was sinking and then we rowed towards the sloop; I heard the captain say there was

A PERSON IN THE WATER,

but I thought it was timber; while pulling, a tug came up, and we then went to the sloop; three of the men got on the sloop and would not come back; we pulled back to the schooner and found her decks full of people; drifted awhile and was then towed to the Atlantic dock; I heard the passengers—several passengers—say their pilot was drunk; I did not ask the name of any of the passengers; in a conversation with the captain he said he thought the steamer was to blame, and I said I thought so, too.

The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

ROUGH TIMES IN ALABAMA.

Desperate Conflict Between Negroes and White "Regulators."

[From the Huntsville Democrat, August 17.]

A controversy about a sheep recently occurred between a low white man and a negro, near Courtland, and it was settled by a justice of the peace in favor of the negro. The white man and some of his friends were greatly exasperated at the result, and, on the 11th inst., one of the party passed the plantation where the negro resided, and told the negroes there, "We intend to go for you to-night," or words to that effect. Forewarned, the negroes on the plantation determined to be forearmed, and assembled, to the number of thirty or forty, prepared for self-defence. Sure enough, that night, a dozen or more white men, disguised as Ku Klux, appeared on horseback near the cabin of the negro who had gained the sheep suit, and, dismounting, two were left in charge of the horses, while the rest approached the cabin. The negroes immediately fired on them, bringing down one, who received several buckshot in his left breast, was mortally wounded and lived about half an hour. Another was wounded and was carried off by his comrades, who were charged by the negroes and fled. One of them tried to carry off the one who was mortally wounded, but was so pressed by the negroes that he threw off his disguise and left it near his wounded comrade. The negroes cut off the dismounted men from their horses and the horseholders ran off, leaving six horses, which the negroes captured. The negroes returned to their cabin, carrying the dead body of the disguised man, with the two disguises. On the 12th, in the day-time, the disguised men went to the plantation without their disguises, took possession of a cabin and sent two men to demand the corpse of their comrade, which was granted, and it was taken off and buried. The negroes sent information to Courtland, and the Deputy Sheriff, Ed Simmons, with three or four young men, went to the plantation, found a party of ten or twelve white men, and demanded their surrender. They refused and he returned to Courtland for reinforcements. Thereupon Colonel A. E. Ashford (late C. S. A.), and Dr. L. H. Binford (equally C. S. A.), and about thirty or forty of the same stripe, and nearly all democrats, organized and went with the deputy sheriff (also a democrat) in pursuit of the lawless "white trash," but failed to find them. Colonel Ashford and his party assured the negroes that they were ready at all times to come to their assistance whenever they were assailed by such men, who were known to be among the meanest in the country. On Saturday the negroes again called for aid and Colonel Ashford and his party left Courtland at two o'clock P. M. to pursue the mean white men and had not returned at eight o'clock P. M., when Major F. M. Taylor, who gave us the above account, left Courtland.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.—The authorities at the National Observatory at Washington, D. C., have contracted with Alvin Clarke & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the construction of a new telescope, for which Congress appropriated $50,000 at the last session. This telescope is to be a refracting instrument, with an object glass of twenty-six inches diameter. The glass, it is stated, will be the largest in the world, and will require four years for its completion.

A SINGULAR SPRING.—A new spring has been discovered in Bradford county, Pa., similar to the already celebrated Minnequa spring, near Canton, but is stronger in odor and in taste, and more chalybeate. Large bubbles are constantly rising to its surface and then exploding, and at intervals there is an upheaval of the whole body of water in it—never less than fourteen feet deep—with an explosive sound, caused from accumulated gaseous forces from below.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Mr. Louis Lang has made a sensation at Lake Mahopac, which is described as follows:—About eight o'clock in the evening, Monday, August 15, there appeared in front of Thompson's a fairy flotilla of some forty boats, gleaming with the light of myriads of Chinese lanterns. Among them were several sailboats, the sails outlined by lines of fire and the topmasts bearing coronas of many colored lights. The boats being all fastened stem to stern formed a triangle, the apex capped by the sailboats being far out in the lake. All was now silent; the two lines of fire lay motionless over their still reflections in the smooth lake. Suddenly there glided from behind a clump of trees a fiery temple, topped with many a crown of lights, hung all over with Chinese lanterns, surrounded with cedars whose dark leaves glowed in the crimson flame of a Bengal light. In the body of the temple, which bore the words "The Magic Well" imprinted on it, leaped many a grotesque shape, and on either side of it stood a magician robed in spotless cabalistic white.

At Lake George, on the rugged coast of the Connecticut, on the sands of Nantucket, among the deep gorges of the Rocky Mountains, you can find our artists enjoying themselves, and spreading a mighty reputation for *bonhomie* and good fellowship.

Among the guests stopping at the Seaside House, Rockaway, during the past week were H. Condit and family, of Newark; A. C. Rose and family, Mr. Clark and family, Dr. Cottle and family, J. M. Roberts, J. W. Rich, J. H. Richardson, ex-Mayor Gunther, Barney Williams, J. W. Moore, O. H. Burdick, Jr., Miss Emma Brogan (the belle of the Seaside) and her two sisters, Nellie and Gussie, of New York; A. L. Williams, of Canandaigua; H. W. Butler, of Philadelphia; H. A. Falling, of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. George S. Cunningham, of Chicago; J. M. Smith, of San Francisco; John Nicholas and wife, of Montreal; G. Y. Strassburgh and Miss Emma Abbott, the promising young vocalist of Chicago.

At the ball given at Congress Hall, Saratoga, August 17, the following toilets were noticeable:—

Mrs. J. G. Mills, of New York, wore a dress of gros grain pink silk train skirt, trimmed with folds of the silk, bound with white satin, put on in a pattern with white netted fringe at each corner of the patterns; panier of the silk trimmed with the netted fringe, headed with white lace, pointed corsage trimmed with white lace, long sleeves trimmed to match panier; very rich diamonds; hair powdered. Miss F. Gwynne, of Seventieth street, New York, was dressed in a green silk, en train; imported overskirt of white illusion, caught up en panier with sprays of pink roses; low corsage and short sleeves of white illusion, trimmed to match overskirt; green sash, pearl ornaments. Miss Lew is a beautiful blonde, wore a dress of blue silk, demi-train, having two wide plaited ruffles of white Swiss; overskirt and panier of white Swiss, trimmed with one plaited ruffle; low corsage and short sleeves of blue silk; high corsage and long sleeves of the white Swiss. Miss Duke, of Lexington avenue, New York, was dressed in a rose satin train skirt cut in escallops and bound with white satin, white satin panier trimmed with white lace, headed with a ruche of rose satin; low corsage of white satin cut at top in points, demi-low, of the rose satin; sabot sleeves of white satin trimmed, rose-colored ruches; powdered hair. Mrs. Frank Work, of New York, wore a dress of blue silk, demi-train, having one wide plaited flounce of white Swiss, overskirt of Valenciennes, square corsage and long sleeves of blue silk and Valenciennes; blue sash; rich pearl set. Mrs. Van Auken, of New York, was dressed in a pink silk en train, trimmed in imitation of court train, with wide point lace headed with black velvet, having one deep flounce of pink crêpe, trimmed and headed with black velvet; pointed corsage trimmed to match skirt; long sleeves, black velvet sash and shoulder bows; jet ornaments. Mrs. Hanns, of Ohio, wore a dress of pearl colored silk, demi-train, with one deep plaited flounce of white Swiss; rich embroidered overskirt, low corsage of silk and short sleeves; high corsage and long sleeves of Valenciennes; pearl colored sash; rich diamonds. Mrs. M. D. Hancox, of New York, a stately blonde, appeared in a dress of white satin court train, cut in points, trimmed with three white puffs of black tulle; petticoat of the same, trimmed with three rows of puffed black tulle and very rich black lace; black lace overskirt, low corsage, short sleeves, black lace sacque and rich diamonds. Miss Berry, of Brooklyn, was dressed in white Swiss train skirt, trimmed with three deep plaited ruffles; an imported white tulle overskirt, embroidered with a white silk vine, caught en panier with white silk, headed with a ruche and a wreath of roses; long sleeves of white silk; white satin sash. Miss Church, of Rochester, daughter of the Chief Justice, a beautiful blonde, wore a rich pearl silk en train; overskirt of Valenciennes; low corsage of the silk and pointed of the Valenciennes; sabot sleeves to match; black velvet sash; pearl ornaments. Mrs. M. A. Ruggles, of New York, was dressed in a fine salmon-colored and white striped silk, full train, trimmed in Roman style with salmon-colored satin and white fringe; square corsage, trimmed with white lace; long sleeves; salmon-colored satin sash, trimmed with white fringe. Miss Daniels, of New York, a full blonde, was attired in white tarlatan, with an immense train, elaborately trimmed with ruches of the same; overskirt and paniers of the same; high corsage, trimmed to match train; long sleeves; diamonds. Mrs. W. H. Weaver, of Philadelphia, appeared in a dress of white silk, full train, having one wide ruffle of the same in clustered plaits headed with narrow black lace; overskirt of the same cut in broad escallops and trimmed with wide black lace, headed with numerous rows of narrow black velvet and black lace; low corsage and short sleeves to match. It was rumored that this dress was the creation of Worth, of Paris. Very rich diamonds, including pin and earrings. Mrs. Tabor, of New York, a beautiful blonde, wore a garnet satin short dress, having one flounce, cut in turrets, headed with wide velvet, overskirt to match, flounce and panier of the same; pointed corsage, trimmed with Valenciennes. Marie Louise sleeves. Mrs. Willes, of New York, was dressed in a pearl silk train skirt, overskirt of white tulle, cut in escallops, trimmed with plaitings of white tulle, edged with white lace; in each escallop a rosette of the pearl silk, with a rose-centre; white satin panier, trimmed with white fringe; square corsage and long sleeves, trimmed with white lace. Miss Spicer, of New York, wore a dress of white figured silk en train, having one deep flounce trimmed with a wide fold of magenta satin headed with a fold of the same; panier of silk trimmed to match; low corsage, with a yoke of magenta satin, short sleeves, pearl set. Miss Peckham, of Yonkers, a blonde, one of the most graceful dancers in the room, appeared in a delicate pearl silk court train, having one side ruffle of the same, white silk petticoat, trimmed with four narrow ruffles of same; low corsage, trimmed with a fall of point lace; short puffed sleeves, white silk sash, rich diamonds, powdered hair. Miss Dayton, of New York, wore a rich garnet silk, full train, cut in escallops, white Swiss overdress, having one wide ruffle panier of garnet satin, cut to correspond with train; square corsage of the satin, short sleeves, point lace sash. Miss Van Vechten, of New York, was dressed in a green silk, full train, white satin panier, cut in points, square corsage of green silk, trimmed with point lace; sabot sleeves, green sash, coral ornaments. Miss Ayres, of Brooklyn, appeared in a corn colored silk en train, trimmed with deep puffings of white tulle, studded with small black velvet bows, white tulle overskirt, caught, en panier, with black velvet bows; square corsage and long sleeves, trimmed to match; rich diamond set. Miss Hart, of New York, was dressed in a light blue silk, train skirt, having one wide ruffle, cut in points; overskirt of white Swiss, caught en panier, with pink roses; low corsage and short sleeves of blue silk; high corsage and long sleeves of white Swiss. Mrs. George Wright, of New York, wore a train skirt of white silk, trimmed with three folds of blue silk; overskirt, en panier, of blue silk, trimmed with piping of white satin and point lace; low corsage and short sleeves; lace berthe. Miss Spannel, of New York, was dressed in white tarlatan full train, having one wide and four narrow ruffles, trimmed with black velvet and headed with narrow black lace; panier of the tarlatan, trimmed to match, caught with sprays of pink roses; low corsage and short sleeves, pink silk sash, trimmed with rich gold ornaments.

WILL THEY BE PUNISHED?

Two Deputy Sheriffs Make an Indecent Assault On a Mother and Her Two Daughters in Their Own House.

Yesterday afternoon a shock-headed, beetle-browed fellow, named Emmanuel Diacont, residing at 206 Forsyth street, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of indecent assault preferred by a Mrs. Maria Walker, of 535 East Sixteenth street. Mrs. Walker it appears, was in debt to her landlord, Otto Meyer, for a month's rent, and on Friday last she received notice that unless the money was forthcoming on yesterday (Monday) at nine o'clock she would be dispossessed. She failed to have the money, being embarrassed pecuniarily in consequence of the absence of her son in Canada, and at noon Mrs. Walker was waited upon by Diacont and a man named William Pratt, who announced themselves as deputy sheriffs come to dispossess her.

Diacount swaggered into the room smiling like a hyena and took a seat. Mrs. Walker has three very nice grown up daughters, and Diacont commenced at once making indecent proposals to them. One of them, Georgiana Walker, he caught by the hands and wanted to push into an adjoining room, but the poor girl resisted him and burst into a flood of tears. He then approached Mrs. Walker herself and, catching her around the body, told her that if she would submit to his desires he would let her stay. Recoiling from the ruffian's embrace, Mrs. Walker jostled him aside, and, rushing out on the lobby, called aloud for the neighbors to come in to her protection. Diacount, seeing he could not carry out his infamous purpose, slunk down stairs, accompanied by Pratt, and hailing the first policeman they met said they wanted his assistance to dispossess a refractory tenant. Meantime Mrs. Walker was advised to go to court and make a complaint. Yesterday Diacont and Pratt were arrested by officer Cummings, of the Court squad. The circumstances above narrated were detailed to the Justice, and Diacont was held to answer in default of $500 bail. Pratt was discharged, there being nothing alleged against him except that he asked a bribe of two dollars.

The two men are employed by Marshal Flock, of the Tenth District Civil Court, to do, as he expresses it himself, his "dirty work," and no doubt they are a precious pair of rascals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, August 22—6 P. M.

THE INTERVAL OF REFLECTION

which the rest of yesterday permitted was productive of new developments in the gold market to-day. On Saturday there appeared an almost reckless disposition to sell, which continued up to the very close of business, the market leaving off at next to the lowest point of the day. The sober second thought which a calm study of the situation, only possible in the Sabbath quiet, and superinduced, no doubt, by the advisory discourses in the various churches, repressing the greed of gain (?) was apparent early in the day. An almost unanimous opinion was reached that in the dealings of Saturday an error had been committed. It was felt that brilliant as had been the sortie upon the market, in imitation of Von Moltke, whose spirit ruled the hour, the same deliberation had not been observed as distinguishes the movements of that great tactician and that under the excitement of a first success and the apparent demoralization of the enemy, the movement had been pushed beyond supporting distance. The first instinct of the adventurous raiders was rapid retreat, and to this they directed their primal attention this morning. At a more than usually early hour the Gold Room was the scene of much excitement, brokers hurrying thither in numbers long before business commenced at their offices. The initial sales of gold were made at 114⅞; but, in the rush to cover, this figure was soon passed and

GOLD ADVANCED

to 115⅜, at which the first recorded transaction in the room occurred. Here the retiring forces, meeting with reinforcements in fresh accessions, acquired renewed confidence, and the price reacted to 115¼; but only for a short time, the spirit infused into their ranks by this means soon evaporating, when the premium again advanced to 115¾. A subsequent stand was made, which brought it down to 115⅜, and for the balance of the day it alternated between that figure and 115⅝, closing with a better feeling on the part of the raiders at 115½, the pursuers offering terms one-eighth below that figure.

CABLE ADVICES,

showing a fractional decline in bonds in London were received, but were without effect, being counteracted by the war news. It is very evident that in the oversold condition of the market it was merely a legitimate reaction which advanced the premium. Besides, this decline was but slight, prices being reported successively for '62's 88⅝ a 88⅞, 88¾ a 88⅝ and 88½ a 88¾. Consols throughout the day were strong at 91⅝ a 91¾. After the first excitement of the morning the market naturally settled into a dull condition, and transactions were on a very limited scale. The particulars of

THE MOVEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM

are shown in the following table:—

10 A. M.	115⅜	2 P. M.	115½
10:35 A. M.	115⅛	3 P. M.	115⅝
11 A. M.	115⅞	4 P. M.	115½
12 M.	115⅞	5 P. M.	115½
12:16 P. M.	115⅝	5:30 P. M.	115½
1 P. M.	115⅝		

The extent of Saturday's speculative sales is shown in the following report of the operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:—Gross clearings, $100,987,000; gold balances, $1,032,309; currency balances, $1,934,168.

This is also further shown in the demand for cash gold, the loaning rate ranging from flat to one, two and three per cent per annum and 1-64 of one per cent per day for borrowing. In a single transaction after Clearing House hours two per cent was paid for carrying.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government market continued dull but firm, prices exhibiting only slight fluctuations. Prices at the close were:—United States currency sixes, 112½ a 112¾; do., 1881, registered, 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. do., coupon, 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅝ a 111; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112½ a 112⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅞ a 111⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 110⅜ a 110½; do. ten-forties, registered, 105⅜ a 105⅝; do. do., coupon, 108⅜ a 108⅝.

STOCKS INACTIVE.

The stock market presents no new feature, and transactions continue on a contracted scale and mostly within a narrow margin. The principal activity to-day was in the Vanderbilt stocks, including Lake Shore and Wabash, which at one time were strong and buoyant, but went off towards the close. The following were

THE PRICES AT THE SECOND NOON CALL:—

Canton Company, 60 a 65; Consolidation Coal, 26 a 32; Cumberland Iron, 30 a 40; Western Union, 34⅛ a 35; Quicksilver, 4½ bid; Mariposa, 5 a 6; do. preferred, 9 a 10; Boston Water Power, 17; Adams Express, 65½ a 66⅜; Wells-Fargo Express, 13 a 13⅛; do. scrip, 2½ a 3; American Express, 42⅛ a 42¾; United States Express, 42⅞ a 43⅛; Pacific Mail, 38⅜ a 38⅝; New York Central consolidated, 95 a 95⅛; do. scrip, 90⅜ a 90⅜; Erie, 22⅞; Harlem, 131½ bid; Reading, 95⅞ a 96; Michigan Central, 118 bid; Lake Shore, 92⅛ a 92¼; Illinois Central, 135⅛ a 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106 a 106⅛; Chicago and Northwestern, 81½ a 83; do. preferred, 85⅛ a 85⅜; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 80; New Jersey Central, 101⅜ bid; Rock Island, 113⅛ a 113½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 60 a 60⅛; do. preferred, 76½ a 76⅝; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 51⅞ a 52; do. preferred, 75½ bid; Fort Wayne, 94⅜ a 94⅝; Chicago and Alton, 111 a 112; do. preferred, 114; Ohio and Mississippi, 33½ a 33¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105¼ bid; Morris and Essex, 89; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3⅛ a 3½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107½ a 108; do. preferred, 111¼ bid; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 17¼ a 17⅜.

THE EXTREME FIGURES

of the day are shown in the subjoined table, and closing prices further down:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Central and Hudson con.	95⅞	94½
N. Y. Central and Hudson certs.	91	90
Erie	23	22½
Reading	96	95½
Lake Shore	92½	91¾
Wabash	52½	51½
Pittsburg	106¼	105⅞
Northwestern	82¼	81½
Northwestern preferred	85⅝	85½
Rock Island	113½	113
Milwaukee and St. Paul	60½	59⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	76⅞	76½
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	33⅝
Pacific Mail	38½	38⅜

SOUTHERN STATE BONDS STEADY.

The market for Southern State bonds was inactive but firm. Prices closed:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63 a 63½; do., new, 61 a 61½; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63½; do., new, 64; do., registered stock, old, 59½ a 59¾; Georgia sixes, 83 a 85; do. sevens, 91½ a 92; do. sevens, old, 90 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 52½ a 53; do. funding, 1866, 38 a 40; do. do., 1868, 35 a 36; do., new, 31 a 33; do., special tax, 24 a 25; Missouri sixes, 90 a 90½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89½ a 90; Louisiana sixes, 72½ a 73; do., new, 65 a 67; do. levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do. eights, 87 a 88; do. Penitentiary sevens, 77 a 80; do. railroad eights, 83 a 85; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. railroad eights, 92 a 94; South Carolina sixes, 82 a 87; do., new, January and July, 73 a 73½; do. do., April and October, 76 a 77; do. registered stock, old, 75 a 80; Arkansas sevens, 73 a 75; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 79 a 80; do. interest eights, 73 a 75; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 75 a 78; do. second do. eights, 65 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson first, 82 a 84; do. second, 73 a 76; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first, 85 a 86; do. second, 73 a 75; do. stock, 36 a 37; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 68 a 70; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 74 a 76; Memphis City sixes, 56 a 56½; Savannah City sevens, 83 a 85; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 75; do. issue railroad sixes, 68 a 70; do. new sevens, 72 a 75.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway mortgage bonds to-day:—

New York Cen 6's, 1887	93	Tol, W & W con s f	89½
New York Cen 7's, 1876	99	Gt West 1st m, 1888	86¾
N Y Cen 7's, con 1876	99	Gt West 2d m, 1893	80
New York Cen 7's, '65-'76	99	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	83
Erie 1st mtge ex	93	Chic, R I & Pacific	96½
Erie 7's, 2d m, end, 1879	95	Mor & Essex 1st m	101
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	89¾	Mor & Essex 2d m	91½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	79¾	Clev & Tol sink fund	98½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	101½	N J Central 2d m	100
Hud R 7s, 2d, '75	100½	N J Cen new bds	100
Harlem 1st m	100	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	101
Alb & Sus 1st m	100	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	93½
Alb & Sus 2d m	91½	Clev & P 2d m	97
Alb & Sus 3d m	93½	Clev & P 3d m	93
Chic, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	110½	Clev & P 4th m	77
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	93	Chi & Alt s fund	101
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	98	Chi & Alt 1st m	100
Cent Pac bds	87¾	Chi & Alt income	93½
Union Pac 1st bonds	82½	Ohio & Miss 1st m	96
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1870	110	St Louis & Iron M bonds	84
Alt & T H 1st m	93	Mil & St P 1st m, 8's	102½
Alt & T H 2d m pref	82	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10	90½
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	75½	Mil & St P, I & M d	84½
Chi & N W 1st m	92½	Mil & St P 2d m	85
Han & St J land grant	107½	C, C & Ind, 1st m	82¼
Del, Lac & West 1st m	99	Tol, Peo & W, E D	84
Tol & W 1st m ext	90	N York & N Haven 6's	99
Tol & W 2d m	82	Boston, H & Erie gtd	25
Tol & W equip bds	76		

CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for city bank stocks to-day:—New York, 138; Mechanics', 133; America, 145; City, 295; Phenix, 105; Tradesmen's, 150; Mechanics and Traders', 116; Seventh Ward, 110; State of New York, 112; Commerce, 122½; Ocean, 80; Mercantile, 125; American Exchange, 113; Chatham, 167; Irving, 120; Metropolitan, 130½; Citizens', 130; People's, 140; Market, 114; Nassau, 108; Continental, 92½; Importers and Traders', 152; Central National, 104½; Fourth National, 104⅝; Ninth National, 110; Tenth National, 126½; Oriental, 165; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 102.

MONEY

is steady at five per cent as the ruling rate on call. Exceptions have occurred at four and six, the former on government and the latter on stocks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

is weaker. We quote:—Bankers' rates, sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 109¼; good to prime bankers', 109⅝ a 109⅞; short sight, 110½ a 110⅝; Paris, sixty days, nominal; short sight, nominal; Antwerp, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Switzerland, 5.13¾ a 5.12½; Hamburg, 36⅜ a 36⅝; Amsterdam, 41⅛ a 41⅜; Frankfort, 41⅛ a 41⅜; Bremen, 80 a 80½; Prussian thalers, 74½ a 72⅝.

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

Gold receipts	$378,517
Gold payments	46,324
Gold balance	68,525,443
Currency receipts	542,251
Currency payments	251,861
Currency balance	12,445,663
Customs	340,000

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day:—

Currency	$37,744,584
Coin	102,613,531

—of which $33,822,000 are coin certificates.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:—

August 15—Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall—Silver	$200
Gold	310
August 15—Schooner Retorno, Tobasco—Silver	16,100
Gold	2,000
August 15—Steamer Bienville, Havana—Gold	60,000
August 16—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—Silver	495
August 16—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Silver	7,000
Gold	31,000
Total for the week	$117,105
Previously reported	7,405,375
Total since January 1, 1870	$7,522,480
Same time 1869	9,824,531
Same time 1868	4,866,850
Same time 1867	2,021,429

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, August 22—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '67	110	800 shs N Y Cen & H..b c	95⅛
50000 do b3	110¼	200 do	95⅜
15600 US 5-20, c, '68	110¼	200 do	95½
2000 Tenn 6's, ex c	61	100 Erie RR........b c	23⅛
3000 Tenn 6's, n	61	700 Reading RR	95⅞
5000 Va 6's, new	61	200 do	95¾
10000 S C 6's, n, Apl & Oct	77	200 do ....b c	96
1000 Conn 6's	100	200 Tol, Wab & W	52½
1000 Mich So 2d m	93	600 L S & M S RR	92¼
20000 Cen Pac RR g bds	88	100 do ....b c	92½
1000 Tol&W con cv bds	80½	15 do	92⅞
500 Mor & Es 2d m	92½	250 do	92⅞
1000 C, P & Ash 1st	92¾	2000 Clev & Pitts RR	105
5 shs Hanover Bank	104½	100 do	105¼
50 Cen Nat Bk	104½	400 do b3	105
5 do	105	100 Chic & NW RR	82
100 Pac M SS Co....b c	38⅜	100 Chi & N W pfd	85⅜
200 Mariposa M Co..b c	5⅛	100 do b10	85½
200 do	5½	300 N J Central RR	101¾
100 Mar prf........b c	9	55 do	103
100 Wells-Fargo Exp	13½	100 Chic & R I RR	113⅛
200 Wells-Fargo Ex scp	2½	200 Ohio & Miss RR	33½
300 U States Ex	43½	100 St L & I M RR	45
200 do	43½	50 Mil & St Paul RR.b c	60⅛
100 Am Mer Un Ex	42½	100 Han & St J RR	108½
20000 N Y C & H RR ctfs	91	200 Col, C & I C RR	17½

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$2000 US 6's, '81, c	114½	$50000 US 5-20, c, '67.b3	110⅛
10000 U S 5-20, c, '64	111	20000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	108⅜
1000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n	110	1000 U S 6's currency	112
13000 U S 5-20, c, '67	110		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Alabama 8's	98	200 shs L S & M S RR.s3	92⅛
5 shs Fourth Nat Bk	105	200 do	92⅜
300 N Y Cen & H R....b c	94⅞	50 do	92⅜
400 do	94⅛	100 Cleve & Pitts....b c	105
20000 N Y C & H R ctfs	90⅞	100 Chi & N W RR pf.b10	85¼
20000 do ....bet call	90⅝	200 H & St Jo RR b c	107½
100 Erie RR........b3	23	100 do	107¼
200 Harlem RR	132½	50 Stonington RR	90
500 L S & M S RR	92½		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Pacific Mail	38¼ a 38½	Northwestern	81¾ a 81⅞
N Y Central con	94⅛ a 94¼	N Western pref	85¼ a 85½
N Y Cen scrip	90⅛ a 90¼	Rock Island	112 a 113⅛
Erie	22¾ a 22⅞	St Paul	59⅝ a 59¾
Reading	95⅜ a 95½	St Paul pf	76⅛ a 76¼
Lake Shore	91⅝ a 91¾	Wabash	51½ a 51¾
Cleve & Pitts	105 a 106	Ohio & Miss	33½ a 33⅝

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, August 22—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The movement in spot cotton to-day was fairly active, but business was somewhat retarded by the dearth of good staple desirable for spinning purposes. Prices advanced upon low middling and grades above that quality. The lower grades, which to a large extent depend upon a foreign market, were comparatively without buyers, and prices show a less marked advance. The sales embraced 2,083 bales, including 559 bales for export, 1,453 bales for spinning, and 71 bales for speculation. There was a brisk movement in speculative contracts, the total sales reaching 3,300 bales at an advance of from ⅛c. to ⅜c. per pound over Saturday's figures, the market closing quiet, however, both for spot cotton and future contracts. The sales were 800 bales, basis low middling, for August, at 18⅜c.; 100 do. do. at 18 9-16c., 400 do. do. at 18⅜c., 500 do. for September at 17⅞c., 500 do. do. at 17⅝c., 200 do. for September and October at 17⅝c., 300 do. for October at 17c., and 500 do. for December at 16⅞c.; also (late Saturday) 200 bales for August at 18⅜c., and 100 do. for November at 16⅞c. We append the current quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14¾	14⅞
Good ordinary	16½	16⅝	16¾	16⅞
Low middling	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Middling	19½	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
Good middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	21½

COFFEE.—There prevailed a fair demand for Rio from the trade at about former prices. The sales were 550 bags ex South America, 2,200 do. ex Iconia, 100 do. ex Merrimac and 750 do. ex Contest; also 2,200 bags in Baltimore ex Sirkebeneren, on private terms. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 14¾c.; fair do., 15c. a 15¼c.; good do., 16c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18c.; Java, 19½c. a 21½c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17⅜c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15⅜c. a 19⅜c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18⅛c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Ceara, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 19½c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 15⅝c. a 18c., all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 20,708 bbls. flour, 13 bbls. corn meal, 131,839 bushels wheat, 147,117 do. corn, 69,223 do. oats, 2,840 do. rye and 12,500 do. malt. The flour market ruled steady under a moderate inquiry. The sales were about 7,500 bbls. Southern flour was dull but unchanged; sales 300 bbls. Rye flour was dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was quite steady, with sales of 100 bbls., part at $5 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $5 25
Superfine State	5 60 a 5 85
Extra State	5 70 a 6 00
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 60 a 5 75
Extra do	5 75 a 6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 25 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 20 a 6 30
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 25 a 6 75
Family	6 75 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 6 60
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis choice family	7 00 a 7 75
Rye flour	8 00 a 9 50
Southern extra and family	7 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, city	5 75 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a 5 35
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 00 a 6 10

—Wheat was in fair request at steady prices. There was no prime spring wheat on sale. Prime No. 2 Milwaukee would probably have brought $1 37 a $1 38, and prime No. 1 about $1 32 a $1 33. The sales comprised about 88,000 bushels at $1 18½ a $1 15 for common No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 20 for kiln dried do., $1 30 for common No. 1, $1 35 for new Southern Illinois winter, $1 37 a $1 40 for amber winter. Rye was dull and nominal at 95c. for Western. Of malt 3,500 bushels two-rowed State were sold between $1 20 a $1 20. Corn was dull, heavy and lower; the sales were about 29,000 bushels at 84c. a 88c. for new; high mixed at 89c.; yellow at 91½c. a $1 10c., and white at $1 a $1 14. Barley was dull and nominal; no sales were reported. Oats were steady, with sales of 65,000 bushels at 50c. a 55c. for Western and Ohio, and 48c. a 50c. for black Illinois.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull and rates were generally heavy. The offerings of almost all articles were light. For vessels for charter there was but little demand, and rates were less firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 30,000 bushels wheat, in bulk, at 5d. a 5¼d., chiefly at 5d.; to London, 300 bbls. rosin on private terms, and 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d.; to Antwerp, 50 hhds. tobacco at 37s. 6d.; to Glasgow, per steamer, 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 3d. The charters were:—A bark (now in New Haven) to a direct port on the Continent, with 3,600 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a bark to Liverpool with 1,900 do., at 5s. 6d.; a bark from Philadelphia to Havre or Antwerp, with 4,700 do., at 5s. 6d.; a brig to Santa Cruz, $1,600; a brig to Lisbon or Oporto, with 1,500 bbls. petroleum; a bark, 257 tons, from Sicily to New York, and one 425 tons, for the same voyage, on private terms.

GUNNIES.—The demand was light, and we heard of no sales of moment. Prices were firm, however, at 21c. a 23c. for bags, and 31c. a 32c. for cloth, the latter price for Borneo.

HOPS.—The market was extremely quiet, there being no demand, except for small amounts to supply immediate necessities. Holders were firm in their views, however, being unwilling to sell to any extent, except at full figures. Common to choice grades were quoted at 10c. a 20c.

HEMP.—The demand for all kinds was light. No sales except 690 bales Manila on private terms. Prices were nominal at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c., gold, for Manila; 5c. a 6c., do., for jute; 11⅛c., do., for Sisal, and 7½c. do., for Tampico, in bond.

HAY.—There prevailed a moderate demand at about former figures; the receipts were only moderate. We quote:—Shipping, 85c. a 90c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 15. Long rye straw, $1 10 a $1 15; short do., 85c. a 90c.

MOLASSES.—The market was still dull and heavy, and no sales of moment were reported. There was but little demand, and that was almost exclusively for small lots to supply the present wants of the trade. The stock of most descriptions is large, and holders are generally anxious to realize. Prices were heavy and nominal at the following quotations:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	25c. a 30c.	23c. a 25c.
Clayed	26c. a 27c.	24c. a 27c.
Muscovado, refining	32c. a 40c.	25c. a 32c.
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	37c. a 60c.	— a —
English Islands	30c. a 50c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 95c.	— a —

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was very quiet, and prices were heavy and lower, closing at about 39c. for merchantable lots. The demand was very light, and entirely for small lots, and the sales were confined to about 100 bbls., in lots, part at 39½c. Rosin was dull and nominal, except for strained, which was moderately dealt in at full prices. There were sold 1,000 bbls. strained at $1 85, and 1,200 do. No. 2 and No. 1 at $1 90 a $2 75. We quote:—Strained, $1 82½ a $1 85; No. 2, $1 87½ a $2 25; No. 1, $2 50 a $3 50; pale, $3 75 a $4 75; extra do. and window glass, $5 a $7. Washington tar was in demand, and 400 bbls. were sold at $2 25. Wilmington was generally quoted at $2 75.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and heavy; jobbing lots in casks were selling at 92c. a 93c. Other kinds were dull and prices were nominal at former quotations.

PETROLEUM.—There was no business of consequence transacted in crude in bulk, the demand being light and only for small lots, but the market was very strong, owing to the very light offerings. Lots for immediate delivery were quoted at 12⅛c. a 12⅜c., holders generally refusing to sell to any extent below the outside price. We heard of sales of 1,000 bbls. on private terms. Crude in barrels was inactive and nominal at about 16⅛c. No sales were reported. Naphtha was quoted at 9⅜c. a 10c. without further sales. The market for refined oil opened stronger, with small offerings, and a fair demand, chiefly for export; but closed very quiet, though firm, at 26c., at which price about all of the sales were made. For lots for next month's delivery 26c. was firmly demanded at the close. The sales were 300 bbls. at 25c., about 1,500 do. for the first half of September at 26c., 4,000 do. for August at 26c. and 2,000 do. for the first week in September at the same price; also 3,000 cases on private terms. Jobbing lots were moderately dealt in at 27c. a 28c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was passably active and firm at Saturday's closing prices, closing, however, dull and lower. The sales were 3,000 bbls. for August, part at 25⅝c.; 500 do. for September, 1,000 do. for October and 1,000 do. for November, together at 24⅞c.; 3,000 do. for September and October (1,500 each month) at 25c., 4,000 do., for September to December at 25c., the market closing at about 25c. for August, 24⅝c. for September and 24⅞c. for September to December.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 178 bbls. pork and 47 packages cut meats. There was more firmness in the market for pork to-day, though the business transacted was light, buyers refusing to operate except at previous figures. Sellers demanded $28 75 and buyers offered $28 50. About 200 bbls., in lots, were sold at $28 75 a $29, chiefly at the inside price. Dressed hogs were more sought after and stronger, the closing prices being 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. for common to prime grades. Live hogs were in fair request at about former prices. Common to prime lots were quoted at 9⅛c. to 10c., with arrivals of 4,420 head. In beef there was a small business, though full prices were asked. A few sales were made within the range of $13 a $16 for plain mess and $16 a $19 for extra do.; tierce beef was dull and nominal. We quote:—Prime mess $27 a $30. Bacon was slow of sale, and no sales were reported; prices were nominal. We quote:—Long clear 15⅛c. The market for cut meats was still dull, the demand being confined to small parcels, but there was no change to note in prices. For Western and city pickled hams 19c. a 20c. was demanded, while light tierced and bagged do. were quoted at 21½c. a 24½c. The market for lard was quiet, business being restricted by the increased firmness of sellers, who refused to sell prime Western steam below 16⅜c.; there were buyers at 16⅛c. a 16⅞c. City lard was steady, with sales of about 125 tierces at 16c. a 16⅛c.—the latter price for kettle.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but unchanged. About 50 tierces were sold at 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.—the inside price for common. Rangoon was dull at 7c. a 7½c.

STEARINE was quiet, the demand being only for small lots, but prices were steady. A few small sales were made within the range of 14c. a 16⅛c. for common to choice.

SUGAR.—The business in raw was very light, the demand from all classes of buyers being confined to small amounts, and prices were heavy, holders generally being anxious to realize. The sales were 259 hhds., part at 10c. a 11⅛c. for Cuba and Porto Rico. Refined was moderately active and weak at 12⅜c. for hard, 12⅜c. a 12⅞c. for soft white, 12⅜c. a 12⅝c. for extra C and 11c. a 12⅛c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; fair refining, 9⅛c.; good refining, 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 10c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅝c. a 11c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9⅜c. a 11⅛c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8⅜c. a 10c.; melado, 5⅛c. a 8⅜c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅝c.; do., white, 12⅜c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅜c. a 9⅜c.; do., grocery grades, 10c. a 11⅛.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed was dull and nominal at our last quotations. Grass were dull, at 14c. for clover and $4 50 a $5 for timothy.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but the market remained steady. About 50,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c., chiefly at the latter price.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 510 bbls. There was but little improvement in the demand, and lower prices prevailed. There were sold 250 bbls., at 95½c. a 96c.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Items of Local Interest and Police News.

Matthew Garaghan fell from a stoop in Commerce street, near Van Brunt, on Sunday night, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The residence of E. D. Davidson, at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Columbia street, was burglariously entered yesterday morning and robbed of $140 worth of property.

James O'Brien, the river thief who was shot by officer Cowan while making off with some plunder, recovered from his injuries and yesterday was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

A team of horses attached to one of the cross-town railroad cars fell into a sewer in course of construction, at the corner of Lawrence and Willoughby streets, yesterday afternoon. When taken out it was found that one of them had his neck broken and the other was so badly injured that he was unfit for use.

Two colored men, named Beriah Nelson and Isaac Dougherty, got into an altercation on Sunday night in regard to a colored girl named Elizabeth Robinson, Elizabeth had deserted Dougherty for Nelson, and Dougherty meeting his rival on Sunday night pummelled him until he was senseless. He was subsequently found by Roundsman Donaghue, of the Ninth precinct, bleeding profusely from three scalp wounds.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Mitchell place, n s, 102 ft e of 1st av, 18x80.10	$13,975
Norfolk st, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton st, 25x100	27,000
12th st, s s, No. 518, 276 ft e of av A, 25x103	15,500
16th st, n s, 175 ft w of 9th av, 25x92	6,000
42d st, n s, 78 ft e of 11th av, 22x100.5x18x— 11th av, e s, 75 ft s of 42d st, 25.5x100	6,125
46th st, n s, 425 ft w of 9th av, 50x100.4	5,500
114th st, n s, 157 ft w of 3d av, 18.9x100.11	11,000
129th st, n s, 385 ft w of 3d av, 25x199.10	7,397

Kings County.

Concord st, s e s, 250 ft n e of Fort Hill pl, 50x123.6	600
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston st, s s, 585 ft e of Bushwick av, 15x100	500
Cypress Hills plank road or Johnston st, 645 ft e of Bushwick av, 25x100	1,000
Floyd st, n s, 175 ft w of Yates av, 25x100 Yates av, w s, 50 ft n of Stockton st, 25x100	15,000
Jackson st, n s, 225 ft e of Graham av, 25x133.3	2,400
Lorimer st, e s, 125 ft n of Skillman st, 25x100	2,000
Warren st, s e s, 150 ft s w of Lexington av, 50x125, New Utrecht	150
Gates av, s s, 625 ft e of Bedford av, 5x100	275
Hudson av, e s, 325 ft n of Myrtle av, 25x100	4,000
Canarsie, Banyan's land, n w cor, 109.10x336.1	250

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

Lot 36, block 341, Sisson map, 25x100	1,410
Lot 30, block 341, Sisson map, 25x100	2,890
Prospect st, s s, 113 ft w of Palisade av, 17x100	2,300
Montrose av, e s, lot 24, block B, Post's map, 25x100	750

HOBOKEN.

8th st, n s, 39 ft e of Bloomfield st	7,500

WEEHAWKEN.

Lots 16 and 17, block 14, Niles' map, 50x100	600

NORTH BERGEN.

Lots 92, 93 and 94 Smith's map, 75x100	400
Corner Fort Lee turnpike and Bull's Ferry road, 25x100	400

TOWNSHIP OF UNION.

Lots 480 and 481, block 25, Hexamer's map, 50x100	800
Lot 955, block 18, Hexamer's map, 25x100	530
Lot 12, block 4, Hexamer's map, 25x100	100

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Jefferson st, w s, 423 ft s of Ferry, 25x106	1,500
Holland st, w s, 500 ft s of Gold, 25x100	400
Blunt st, e s, 450 ft s of Gold, 50x100	700
Kossuth st, s s, 370 ft e of Hamburg place, 75x100	1,200
Newark st, w s, 56 ft s of New, 20x97	1,000

ORANGE.

Monroe st, s s, 93 ft w of Bell, 55x121x164x112	1,150

Westchester County.

EASTCHESTER.

9th av and 5th st, 130x500	265

OSSINING.

Ellis place, s s, adjoining M E church property, 50x137	5,500
State st, e s, J Cladenyne property, 50x140	3,700
Ann and Liberty sts, s w corner, 35x75	800
Liberty st, n s, 50 ft e of Ann st, 50x100	500

RYE.

Lot 29, map of Wainwright property, 9-10 acre	670

CORTLANDT.

Furnand Woods road, n s, adjoining H Craig, 20.18 acres	2,607
East Haverstraw road, n s, adjoining E Williams, 12 acres	400
Park st, s s, 74 ft e of James st, 51x148	1,221

GREENBURG.

Hart's Corner road, n s, N T Porter's property	1,200

MORRISANIA.

Alexander av and 143d st, n e corner, 25x106	16,000

WEST FARMS.

Fordham av and Cedar st, n e corner, 550x500	11,000

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

SIMMONDS—COWAN.—On Saturday, August 13, at Grace church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. A. R. Graves, JOHN C. SIMMONDS, of Twickenham, England, to LUCINDA SUSAN, only daughter of the Rev. George Baring Cowan, late rector Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.

VOIGT—MCRAE.—At Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday, August 16, FREDERICK VOIGT, of Hoboken, to ALICE, eldest daughter of John C. McRae, of Pamrapo, N. J.

Died.

AHERN.—On Monday, August 22, MINNIE, daughter of John and Louise Ahern, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 336 avenue A, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

AVERELL.—On Monday, August 22, HELEN G. AVERELL, infant daughter of John D. and Julia A. Averell, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 64 East Fifty-third street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BALESTIER.—At Boston, on Saturday, August 20, HENRY WOLCOTT BALESTIER, second son of Joseph N. Balestier, of this city, aged 30 years.

BLANEY.—On Monday, August 22, THOMAS BLANEY, native of Drumshanbo, county Leitrim, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 159 West Twenty-seventh street.

BOUSE.—At Stony Point, N. Y., on Monday, August 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH BOUSE, widow of Caspar Bouse, in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William H. Rose, Stony Point, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock.

BUTENSCHON.—On Sunday, August 21, WILHELMINE BUTENSCHOIR, sister of N. F. Butenschon, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the New York Saengerrunde and New York Schutzen-corps, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 312 avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

CARROLL.—On Monday, August 22, CATHARINE CARROLL, the youngest daughter of Michael and Marion Carroll, aged 1 year and 29 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 211 East Thirty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CRASSOUS.—Suddenly, at Williamsport, Pa., on Saturday, August 20, of cholera infantum, HOWELL IMBREE, youngest child of Ferdinand H. and Hattie A. Crassous, aged 2 months and 9 days.

Remains interred at Yonkers, N. Y.

DENNEN.—On Monday, August 22, Mrs. DENNEN, the mother of James Dennen, of Hunter's Point, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Peter Rice, 488 Second avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DEXTER.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, on Saturday, August 20, ADOLPHUS DEXTER, late lieutenant, United States Navy.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Charles Dellinger, No. 122 West Forty-third street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

FUCHS.—On Monday, August 22, BETA FUCHS, wife of Fr. Fuchs, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

GOLDEN.—On Sunday, August 21, MARY LORIETTA, infant daughter of Michael P. and Rose Golden, aged 1 day.

GRIMES.—On Sunday, August 21, GEORGE GRIMES, aged 73 years, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 316 Seventh avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GRINDALL.—On Monday, August 22, JACOB R. GRINDALL, son of John and Martha Grindall, aged 4 months and 2 days.

Relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence 358 West Fifty-third street, this (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock.

HALLOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 20, after a lingering illness, D. ALBERT HALLOWELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 304 State street, near Bond, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

HOGAN.—On Monday, August 22, JAMES HOGAN, in the 62d year of his age, a native of the parish of Kilbride, county Roscommon, Ireland.

The friends of the family and also the members of the Father Mathew T. A. B. (Parent) Society and also the members of the Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 123 Mulberry street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

JOHNSTON.—On Monday, August 21, ANNIE STOCKDALE, daughter of Theodore D. and Sarah Johnston, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 258 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J.

LENEHAN.—On Sunday, August 21, HANORAH LENEHAN, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 347 East Twenty-fourth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Connecticut, on Friday, August 19, SAMUEL LYNES, in the 73d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Stephen C. Lynes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Trains leave depot, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, at 9, 11½ and 12½ o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—On Saturday, August 20, EDWARD W. MACKENZIE, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 507 East 120th street, Harlem, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

MARSH.—On Sunday morning, August 21, ELIZABETH S., wife of Henry T. Marsh, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence 273 West Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning at quarter to nine o'clock.

MOGER.—MARY ELIZABETH, wife of George E. Moger, and eldest daughter of the late Charles T. and Hester Kelsey, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, August 21, after a long and painful illness, SARAH JANE, wife of George A. Moss.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, River and Sixth streets, Hoboken, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCCOLL.—On Saturday, August 20, HUGH MCCOLL, a native of Scotland, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 222 Cherry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Glasgow (Scotland) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—On Sunday morning, August 21, MARTHA B., wife of Samuel B. Nichols, aged 30 years.

Funeral services, at her late residence, 400 Grove street, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

O'REILLY.—On Sunday August 21, MARY, wife of Thomas O'Reilly, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 261 West Twentieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

ODELL.—On Saturday, August 20, DANIEL W. ODELL, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William G. Odell, Cedar street, Woodside, N. J., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Belleville horse cars connect with railroad at Newark.

PALMER.—On Sunday, August 21, GEORGE A. PALMER, in his 27th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 243 Seventh street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Western papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Penn Yan, N. Y., on Monday, August 22, JOHN K. PHILLIPS, of the firm of N. R. Long & Co.

REID.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, August 17, WILHELMINA A. REID, wife of Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., in the 55th year of her age.

RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 21, THOMAS B. RHODES, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 330 Adelphi street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROSEVELT.—On Friday, August 19, at Southport, Conn., of consumption, MARCUS ROSEVELT, aged 37 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

SEWARD.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, August 21, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, EMMA, daughter of James and Lydia Seward, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 Vandam street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SIBELL.—At Eagleswood, N. J., on Sunday, August 21, LOUIS, son of J. W. and H. T. Sibell, aged 14 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood via Staten Island Railroad and ferry, arriving at Whitehall at forty-five minutes past one o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

STAGG.—At Stratford, on Friday, August 19, MARGARET H., second daughter of J. H. Stagg, Esq.

STURGES.—On Sunday, August 21, JANE FREEMAN, wife of Lothrop L. Sturges, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 118 East Nineteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TAYLOR.—At Stapleton, on Sunday, August 21, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Presbyterian church, Stapleton, S. I., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

TOY.—On Monday morning, at half-past six o'clock, August 22, WILLIE, only child of William D. and Lucy A. Toy, aged 1 year, 11 months and 13 days.

A bud on earth,
To bloom in heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 North Portland avenue, near Myrtle, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

WATKINS.—At his residence, Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday, August 21, at twelve o'clock, midnight, CHARLES S. WATKINS, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WENDELKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, August 21, MATILDA, wife of John Wendelken, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 Putnam avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WRIGHT.—In this city, on Monday, August 22, HOYNES H. WRIGHT, son of the late William Wright, of Boston.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 150 East Thirty-eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

M. Ollivier at the Point of Death.

MILITARY AGITATION IN PORTUGAL.

American Odd Fellows in Europe.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

M. Ollivier at the Point of Death.

PARIS, August 22—P. M.

M. Ollivier, late Prime Minister of the Imperial Cabinet, has been attacked with brain fever and lies dangerously ill at his home. The very latest bulletin as to his condition reports that his life is despaired of, both by his physicians and relatives.

ROME.

No Troops from Prussia.

LONDON, August 22, 1870.

The *North German Gazette* categorically denies the rumor now circulating through Italy that Prussia has offered to send a garrison to Rome to replace the French troops lately withdrawn.

ENGLAND.

American Odd Fellows.

LONDON, August 22, 1870.

Mr. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the Odd Fellows of the United States, sailed in the steamer Java on his return home.

Mr. Austin has gone to Berlin.

BELGIUM

Steam Service to New York.

BRUSSELS, August 22, 1870.

The Belgian government has submitted to the Legislative Chambers a project of law regulating steamer service between Antwerp and New York.

ROUMANIA.

The Executive Sustained.

BUCHAREST, August 22, 1870.

A movement having for its object to make Galesco Regent of Roumania has been defeated.

CHINA.

The Allied European Fleet.

LONDON, August 22, 1870.

Advices from Hong Kong of August 4 state that the French and English fleets are at Chefou, where they await orders.

PORTUGAL.

Military Insubordination.

MADRID, August 22, 1870.

Insubordination has manifested itself among the Portuguese troops stationed in the island of Madeira.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Fires Around Ottawa Still Raging—Suffering Among the Citizens.

OTTAWA, August 22, 1870.

The fires are still burning in all directions. The distress and suffering are incalculable. The Governor's residence is in danger. The mills have closed and all hands are out fighting the fire. A public meeting will be held to devise means for relieving the distressed.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee—Encouraging Prospects for the Fall Elections—Active Sympathy for Germany.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1870.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met here to-day. Ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, acted as chairman, and Thomas G. Baker, of New York, as secretary.

Communications were read from R. C. McCormack, of Arizona, and ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

The secretary read the full report of the operations of the past month and presented a cheerful prospect for the fall elections. Speeches were made by Mr. Carson, of Maryland; Mr. Wood, of Delaware, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That this committee heartily sympathize with the German people in their present war with Napoleon, recognizing, as we do, that it is not a contest between the French people and the Germans, but an effort on the part of an unprincipled adventurer to disturb the peace of Europe for his own aggrandizement.

Resolved, That the subordinate councils throughout the United States be requested to manifest their sympathy by donations in aid of the local societies, and by resolutions showing our sincere sympathy with Germany, the friend of education and of civil and religious liberty.

The committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trial of the Military Prisoners—Civil Suits Instituted Against Colonel Kirk.

RALEIGH, August 22, 1870.

Judge Pearson in Chambers to-day commenced the examination of the bench warrant cases of the State vs. Wiley. Nineteen negroes and four whites for the State, and thirteen whites and three negroes for the defence, were sworn as witnesses. This was completed at half-past ten, and the court was adjourned until three o'clock. On the reassembling of the court three witnesses were examined for the State, and the court was again adjourned. Nothing was elicited beyond a description of the building where Stephens' body was found. Judge Pearson was applied to, but refused to call out Bergen, who was bailed to appear to-day, he having gone to his command. Counsel stated that they had affidavits that Bergen had threatened the life of released prisoners who made affidavits regarding his cruelties and tortures.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court, opens his court to-morrow, and will probably release thirty or more prisoners now under arrest. Kirk and Bergen will be present to answer for contempt, in not delivering the prisoners who were brought before Judge Pearson; also the civil writ for damages.

Felix Roan, who was released by Judge Brooks at Salisbury, for whom a bench warrant was issued by Judge Pearson, appeared to-day and was bailed.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91¾ for money and the account. American securities closed quiet; five-twenty bonds, '62's, 89¾; '65's, 88; '67's, 87; ten-forties, 83. Railway stocks quiet. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed buoyant. Middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, August 22.—Demand is increasing. Orleans is quoted at 99½f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—4 P. M.—Corn, 30s. 6d. for No. 2 mixed. Peas, 37s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Beef, 112s. 6d. Bacon, 58s. for Cumberland cut, 67s. for short rib middles. Pork, 122s. 6d. per tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 22—P. M.—Turpentine, 35s. Tallow, 44s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 22—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil dull at £31 10s.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, August 21, 1870.

The following was the condition of the Havana market at the closing yesterday:—Sugar was slow of sale, but prices were unaltered; holders demand an advance; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 12,000 boxes and 1,100 hhds., including 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock remaining in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 206,000 boxes and 2,000 hhds. No. 12 Dutch standard firm at 9 a 9¼ reals. Clayed molasses flat at 4 a 4½ reals. Fair to good refining muscovado sugar dull at 7½ a 8 reals. Freights flat; per box of sugar to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, 75c. a $1; per hhd. of sugar to do., $3 a $4; per hhd. of molasses to do., $2 a $3; per ton to Falmouth and orders, 25s. a 30s. Bacon steady. Butter steady. Coal oil, 4¾ a 4½ reals. Flour firm at $10 a $11. Hams in demand. Lard firm at 21½c. in kegs and 23½c. in tins. Lumber in demand for both white and pitch pine. Potatoes in demand at $6 50 a $8 25. Tallow firm at 13c. Box shooks dull at 7 a 8 reals. Hoops, $50 a $60.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Protection of the Shipping Interests—Looking After the Labor Interests in Congress—Quarrel Over the Adoption of the Constitution.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1870.

The Labor Congress met this morning with thirty-five members present.

Mr. REDSTONE, of California, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the shipbuilding material used by American shipbuilders should be exempt from imposts and other duties.

Mr. WORTHINGTON offered a resolution, that was tabled on Saturday, relating to the degradation of staff officers, engineers, paymasters and surgeons of the navy. It did not appear at all in the minutes, therefore he moved its adoption. It was adopted.

A resolution expressing approval of the International Workingmen's Association was adopted; also a resolution instructing the secretary to provide a record of the votes of the Senators and Representatives in Congress on questions pertaining to labor interest.

The Committee on Organization presented a report. Mr. Wolf offered a substitute for the report, which was laid on the table.

The section declaring the basis of representation met with considerable opposition, but was passed. The point made by those opposing it was that the basis excluded independent labor organizations in the States that did not have State organizations.

The salary of the President was fixed at $1,500.

The following committee on the national political organization was appointed:—S. P. Cummings, of Massachusetts; A. M. Puett, Indiana; John Maguire, Missouri; Moses W. Fields, Michigan; Alexander Campbell, Illinois; Robert Gilchrist, Kentucky; D. S. Curtiss, District of Columbia; John Sidney, Pennsylvania; John B. Wolf, West Virginia; A. M. Phelps, Connecticut; J. A. Worthington, California; Clinton Briggs, Nebraska; A. M. West, Mississippi; F. L. Miller, Tennessee.

During the afternoon there were about forty delegates present. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Organization was resumed, and each section separately considered and passed. The time for the next meeting was fixed as the third Monday in August.

Mr. DAVIS offered an additional section, which was adopted, providing that no delegate shall be admitted who is not a *bona fide* member of the organization he represents.

On a motion to adopt the constitution as a whole much confusion arose. Mr. SANFORD declared it had been prepared by a clique. The committee repelled the insinuation. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and announced yeas 26, nays 11, and declared carried. Subsequently the record was corrected and the vote declared 26 yeas and 16 nays, which would defeat the constitution, not being a two-thirds vote. Much confusion followed.

The Vice-President left the chair and the hall, saying he would resign.

President Trevellick finally declared the constitution adopted.

On motion the delegates bound themselves to forward ten dollars each in ten days after their return home for the purpose of paying their indebtedness to President Trevellick.

A resolution by Mr. Serge to dispense with prayer at the opening of the Congress was tabled.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—"LE PETIT FAUST."—This pretty little theatre opened last night for the fall season before a crowded house with an English adaptation of Hervé's *opéra bouffe*. "Le Petit Faust," It was mounted in the best style, Mr. Hayes having provided it with some of his choicest scenery. The cast was as follows:—Mephisto, King of the Netherlands, Mrs. James A. Oates; Martha, "a spinster who never says die," Mr. George L. Fox; Marguerite, a timid young maid, Miss Marion Taylor; Faust, a young old tenor, Mr. H. T. Allen; Valentine, of the very household troops, Mr. William Crane; Siebel, youth of the period, Mr. Charles Drew, Karl, alias Herr Hobper, a gentleman of capers, Miss Lula Prior; Fritz, a regulation swell, Miss E. Jones; Buttons, afterwards Tiger—always spotted—Miss F. Beane; Arab, all alive to coppers, though keeping a broom, Miss Wren; a Cabman, "Hansom is, as Hansom does," Mr. James W. Thorp; The Little Cornet, a pocket warrior, Miss Flora Lee. In regard to the performance, the hoarseness of Mrs. Oates, on whom the weight of the singing fell, acted as a damper which not even the wit and humor of Fox could remove. The arrangement of the music was also faulty, some of the choicest gems of the original being cut out and many pieces introduced which would have driven Hervé crazy. It would be impossible to criticise the performance of the music, as hoarseness seemed to have taken possession of the entire company. Mr. Allen was an exception to the general rule, as his voice was clear enough, but he succeeded in drowning that of every one else. Perhaps the performance may improve on repetition but last night it was anything but a success. Mr. Strellinger should moderate his orchestra and not swamp the chorus so as to make it inaudible. "Le Petite Faust" will be given every night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"UNDER THE PALM."—The second week of the season at Niblo's opens well. There was a good house there last night. "Under the Palm," a new adaptation of Tennyson's poem "Enoch Arden," written expressly for Mr. Barrett, was given with good scenery and a fair cast. There have been a good many versions of this favorite poem, but although "Under the Palm" possesses much merit, to our way of thinking it is not the best that has been played in this city. The piece which was produced at Booth's theatre at the close of last season was in many respects a more effective play. Still Mr. Barrett and the company which assists him succeed in giving a very pleasing performance. As Enoch Arden Mr. Barrett was good, but the character is one not calculated to exhibit the talents of any actor. What there was for him to do, however, was done well. The Philip Ray of Mr. Bangs was also a clever piece of acting, and Miss Moore as Annie Lee, the prettiest little damsel in port, had a part in which she had ample chance to prove that she has lost none of those characteristics which render her acting in pathetic characters successful. She looked and spoke and acted, and, more than all, wept as one might imagine Annie Lee herself did in the imagination of the poet. Mr. Lamb played Gilbert Wogge, the attorney, and played it well; but his drunken scene with Dame Merriam (Mr. Wright) was excellent. He kept the house in a roar from the time he came on the stage until he was taken off in a wheelbarrow. Altogether the piece went off very well, considering the little drawbacks which seem to be almost inevitable on a first night's performance.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Mr. Henry Gran has a benefit at this garden this evening, for which occasion a choice programme has been prepared by Henry Mollenhauer for his orchestra, and some solos will be sung by Mlle. Canissa and Messrs. Habelmann and Formes.

COMPACT OF THE RAILROAD KINGS.

The People to be Fleeced in Consequence.

At a consultation of Jay Gould, on the part of Erie; Commodore Vanderbilt, on the part of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, and Colonel Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a uniform rate of freights from this city to the West by these respective railroads was agreed upon. The rates settled upon exceed the summer charges about seventy-five per cent, and are shown in the following list of first class freight prices adopted on the three roads, taking effect to-day:—

New York to	—Per Cwt.— *Present Price.*	*Former Price.*
Cleveland	$ 63	$ 32
Columbus, Ohio	77	40
Cincinnati	90	45
Indianapolis	92	47
Evansville	1 10	57
Louisville, Ky	1 32	60
St. Louis, Mo	1 25	67
Quincy, Ill	1 25	67
St. Joseph, Mo	1 74	1 14
Chicago, Ill	1 00	50

The following are the rates by steam by way of the lakes:—

	Present Rate.	*Former Rate.*
To Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo	$ 63	$ 30
To Chicago and Milwaukee	71	35

The fare for transportation of cattle from Buffalo to New York, which has been carried on for some months past at the competition price of one dollar per car load, has been increased to $140 per car load. It is thought the United States and American Express companies will not be allowed any extension of their transportation contracts and privileges on the Erie and New York Central roads. These companies will establish their own express services. No advance has taken place in the price of tickets for points West and Southwest since last week, but may be soon expected.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN NEW HAVEN.

Yesterday the supply of water at the reservoir of the New Haven Water Company, which the entire city of New Haven relies upon for daily consumption, failed. The water at the lake became so low from the effects of the long-continued drought that the pumping wheel ceased to revolve, cutting off the supply at the reservoir. A donkey engine is being used and a connection is to be made with the works of the Fair Haven Water Company, which will afford a partial supply. All the manufacturers in the city who use steam engines for power, of which there are a large number, will for a short time it is thought be obliged to suspend business for want of water to feed the boilers, and large numbers of men will probably be temporarily thrown out of employment, and much annoyance will be felt at all the dwelling houses where the city water is used.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1870.

Stolen Notes on the First National Bank of Jersey City.

The Comptroller of the Currency has found it necessary to again caution the public against receiving fifties and one hundreds of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J. The Central National Bank of New York city will redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented. The object of the Comptroller is to defeat the purposes of the parties who stole $12,000 of notes of this denomination, unsigned, from the Comptroller's Office.

Official Correspondence on the War in Europe.

The State Department has been supplied with copies of all the diplomatic circulars of Bismarck and the French government on the war in Europe. They are quite numerous, but nearly all have appeared in print before. Among the latest papers are those which passed between Washburne and Grammont relative to the expulsion of Prussians from France.

The French Disregarding the Usages of Warfare.

Secretary of State Von Thile has sent the following telegram to the Minister of the North German Union at Washington, by the cable:—

AUGUST 22, 1870.

On the 19th inst., as a bearer of a flag of truce, carrying a white flag, accompanied by a trumpeter sounding his trumpet, approached at a slow pace the French outposts, to deliver messages from French surgeons in behalf of wounded Frenchmen, he was fired upon by all the French patrols he met on the way, so that he was forced to return after his trumpeter had been severely wounded. We protest solemnly against this violation of the laws of nations.

Insurance Companies' Contingent Funds.

Acting Commissioner Douglass decided to-day that, so far as public resolution No. 75, approved July 13, 1870, concerns the relief from taxation of contingent funds of fire, marine, inland, life, health, accident and other like insurance companies, the provisions thereof are repealed by section fifteen of the act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, which imposes tax on such contingent funds. In a letter on this subject addressed to Assessor Van Wyck, of New York, he says the act of the 14th of July, 1870, being later legislation, and in conflict with the resolution approved the day before, repeals the resolution and makes the funds referred to liable.

Publication of the Blue Book.

The Blue Book for the biennial period ending September 30, 1869, will be ready for distribution about the middle of next September.

Congressman R. R. Butler Arrested.

Information has been received at the Pension Office that Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer at Bristol, Tenn., on August 30, the charges against him.

Personal.

Hon. James M. Cavanaugh, of Montana, left Washington to-night on business connected with the pardon of O'Neill and other felons.

JERSEY YACHTING.

A Race that Didn't Come Off and Spirits that Moved About.

There was to have been a grand yacht race off Greenville yesterday afternoon, and the "Idle Hour" was the headquarters fixed upon by those who had the matter in charge; but, somehow or another, yacht races at Greenville don't always come up to time. That of yesterday, or rather that which was to have been yesterday, was no exception to the general rule. It had been decided that six yachts of twenty-four feet or under should be the number to make a race; but only two yachts made their appearance about three o'clock, although twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the start. The wind, besides, was not the most favorable for a contest, and so it was about as well after all that the affair did not come off. The hotel near the rendezvous of the boats no doubt made its little pile by the thing, for the way whiskey flowed into tumblers and from tumblers into parched throats was a caution to the unsophisticated. Mr. Taylor will doubtless try to get up the race some other day, when he won't have to whistle for boats and a stiff breeze at the same time.

Regatta on the Shrewsbury River.

A regatta will take place to-day on the Shrewsbury river at the Highlands of Neversink which promises to be quite exciting. A number of fast boats are entered for the contest.

PICNICKIAN WHISKEY.

How a Ninth Warder Got Into Trouble—Judge Ledwith on the Case.

It is a well known fact that those who compose our city picnic associations are, with a few exceptions, of the roughest and readiest class in the metropolis. A sample member is A. D. Bush, secretary of the A. E. Cox Association of the Ninth ward, who figured yesterday before Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with the larceny of picnickian bourbon. It seems that the annual picnic of the association is to come off on Saturday next, and Mr. Bush, as secretary of the club, has been making preparations for proper convivialities on the occasion. Among other things he procured twenty dollars' worth of whiskey, all of which being in his possession for some time became too great a temptation for his nature to withstand, and consequently, inviting some other members of the association for a grand carouse, the secretary and his friends consumed in an incredibly short space of time the fluid that was intended to enliven the whole party on the day of the picnic. Some of the non-favored members of the association hearing of the jamboree became very wrathful against the secretary, the result being that Bush was arrested. Justice Ledwith, on hearing the case, remarked that most of the picnic associations were composed of thieves and vagabonds, and it would be strange if this one were an exception. His Honor then dismissed the case.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Organization of a Colored Republican Campaign Club.

A large number of the newly made colored citizens of Brooklyn, E. D., assembled last evening in Zion church, South Third and Eleventh streets, for the purpose of organizing a political campaign club.

The entire proceedings were of a decorous character, and contrasted strangely with the turbulent spirit usually displayed by white ward politicians.

After the singing of a hymn the Rev. Moses Manning explained the objects of the meeting, saying that they met together to organize a radical republican campaign club for the Sixteenth ward. He hoped that every colored citizen would vote for none but radical republicans, no matter what their condition might be otherwise.

Strong resolutions were then introduced and passed without dissent. John Madden, a white politician from the Eighteenth ward spoke at length to the resolutions, complimenting his colored brethren particularly for opening their proceedings with a hymn and thus acknowledging their dependence on God—a very unusual thing among white politicians. After brief addresses by other invited white ward politicians the following named officers of the club were unanimously elected:—President, Rev. Moses Manning; Vice President, Robert J. Storms; Secretary, D. J. Monley; Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Jewell; Treasurer, John Campbell. The organization is to be known as the Sixteenth Ward Lincoln Republican Club.

THE COLORED STATE CONVENTION.

Last evening a final meeting of the delegation elected to the New York State (colored) Labor Convention, to be held at Saratoga, in Hawthorn's Hall, on the 24th of this month, was held at the Freedmen's Savings Bank in Bleecker street. It was well represented, and was called to order by Mr. Stewart, chairman. The object of the meeting was to consult upon the best mode of action and prepare for their journey. The committee appointed to receive subscriptions to defray the expenses of the delegates have been unsuccessful in obtaining any, therefore they will be obliged to pay their own fare. In addition to the delegates elected the Rev. H. H. Garnett and Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Spelman, of Governor Alcorn's staff, of Mississippi, will be present and address the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY FROM ROME.

Archbishop McCloskey arrived from Europe yesterday, in the Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire. He seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. He proceeded first to the house of Vicar-General Starrs, in Mulberry street, and after remaining there some time in conversation with Father Starrs, went to the Episcopal residence on Madison avenue. There, during the evening, he received visits from a large number of the principal Catholic priests of the city. Father Starrs, Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephens, and several other clergymen remained with the Archbishop for several hours, the chief topic of conversation being the affairs of the diocese during the absence of Dr. McCloskey at the Ecumenical Council.

A PERIOD OF BLOOD.

Domestic Infelicity in the Seventh Ward—A Husband Shoots His Wife and a Boarder and Attempts Suicide.

The old house of No. 15 Hose Company, at No. 23½ Gouverneur street, was last night the scene of a desperate attempt at murder and suicide that has not yet resulted in the death of any of the victims, but will, probably, in the case of the wife of the author of the mischief.

About fifteen minutes after nine o'clock William H. Gordon, who keeps a soda water stand at the corner of East Broadway and Gouveneur street, proceeded to the second floor of No. 23½, which is occupied by his wife, one child, aged three years, and a female boarder, named Catharine McConnell. Entering the rooms he demanded of his wife, Ellen, that she should be expelled from the premises, a demand that was not complied with.

High words ensued, when Gordon, who is an Irishman, aged thirty years, swore that if his demand was not immediately complied with he would kill all the occupants of the rooms. Mrs. Gordon was obdurate and defied her enraged lord, who immediately sat down, drew from one of his pockets a large sized six barrel revolver, loaded it with ball cartridge, and, rising, took deliberate aim at his wife and fired. The ball went on its deadly mission, lodging in the left temple of the woman, who, with a shriek, fell to the floor, bleeding profusely.

The murderer next turned his attention to McConnell, who received a bullet in the elbow, and sat down, exclaiming, "Murder! I'm shot!" Quickly recocking his weapon, the ruffian pointed it at his little son Charles, aged three years, and discharged one barrel. The ball cut a piece off the nose of the boy and lodged in the wall. As all the inmates of the room had by exclamations indicated that the bullets had taken effect, Gordon supposed he had completed his work effectually. Looking at them for a moment, he presented the revolver to his left breast, pulled the trigger and fired. The ball lodged in the breast, above and to the right of the heart, inflicting a severe but not likely a dangerous wound.

The would-be murderer and suicide then left the house and was captured by George Murphy and John Flynn, of No. 15 Engine Company, who turned him over to officer Harshman, of the Thirteenth precinct.

The wound of Mrs. Gordon, it is feared, may prove fatal. The others will likely recover. The motive that prompted the deed can only be devined. It is said that about four weeks ago Gordon and his wife had a violent quarrel about the presence in the house of the woman McConnell, and Gordon left, and has not been near the house since, until last evening. On Sunday night he applied to the Seventh ward police to assist him in gaining possession of his child, but they declined to interfere. All the parties were sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, by order of the police surgeon.

ANOTHER RUFFIAN SHOT.

Every resident of the Seventh ward knows the notorious rough and ready politician Jack Hussey, of 242 Madison street, whose name to many is a terror. Last evening Jack had a narrow escape from death. While passing the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets, within hearing of the sleeping Sergeants of the Seventh ward police, he had a fight with John Franklin, of 580 Water street. Franklin drew a revolver, and planted a billet in Hussey's left elbow, sending him to a safe distance, but doing no further damage. Franklin was arrested by officer Dyer of the Seventh ward.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM FROM TROY.

TROY, August 22, 1870.

The following is authorized by the Executive Committee of the State Associated Press:—

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Associated Press will pay a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the author of the despatch transmitted from Troy to New York on Friday morning, August 19, announcing the sudden and serious illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 17	Moon rises.morn	1 38
Sun sets	6 47	High water...eve	5 47

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Baltim'e	Aug 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Aug 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Denmark	Aug 24	Havre	69 Broadway.
Paraguay	Aug 27	London	54 South st.
Helvetia	Aug 27	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Wash'in	Aug 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Aug 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Sept 3	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Paris	Sept 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Cambria	Sept 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	Sept 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Sept 7	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Sept 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Anglia	Sept 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Sept 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland—J F Ames.
Ship Britannia, Webb, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Socrates (Nor), Nielsen, Cronstadt—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Mary C Dyer, Hopkins, Mobile—J D Hurlbut & Son.
Brig Candati (Dutch), Kryneu, Riga—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Rabboni, Coombs, Barcelona—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Clara P Gibbs, Parker, Cadiz—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Alice, Peterson, Port au Prince—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Arctic (Br), Morris, Windsor, NS—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Catharine John (Br), Dodge, Halifax—Heney & Parker.
Schr Freedom (Br), Clare, Hantsport—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Fulton, Parker, South Amboy—J A Coddington.
Schr J W Maitland, Leighton, Boston—D Babcock & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Colorado (Br), Freeman, Liverpool Aug 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse and 425 passengers, to Williams & Guion. Aug 16, lat 49 32, lon 42 55, passed bark Myrtle (Br), bound W; 17th, lat 48 14, lon 47 41, passed an iceberg; 19th, lat 43 21, lon 59, ship Anna Camp (of Bath), bound W; 21st, a French, a Cunard and an Inman steamer, all bound East.

Steamship Scotia (Br), Judkins, Liverpool Aug 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. 20th inst, at 9:20 AM, lat 41 50, lon 55 22, passed steamship China, bound east; same day, at 5:30 PM, lat 44 04, lon 56 05, ship Baltic (Nor), do.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool, Aug 11, via Queenstown 12, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Had fine weather; 17th, no lat, &c, spoke ship Harvest Queen hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Paraguay (Br), Williams, London July 30, and Havre Aug 4, with mdse and 169 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug 11, lat 48 12, lon 30 15, saw schr Alice Wood, bound E; 18th, lat 42 50, lon 59 40, ship Iona, bound W; 19th, lat 41 30, lon 64 40, a brig rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Pereire (Fr), Danre, Havre, via Brest Aug 13, 4 PM, with mdse and 261 passengers, to Geo Mackenzie. Aug 10, lat 47 0s, lon 35 48, passed ship Southern Rights, from Newcastle for New York. The P arrived off Sandy Hook at 3 AM, 22d, thus making the passage in 8 days 11 hours, being the quickest westward passage ever made between the two ports.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldredge, Galveston Aug 12, and Key West 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. No date, lat 32, lon 78 30, saw bark Harvest Moon, from Havana for New York.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, NC, with naval stores, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Blanche (Br), Morse, Guanica, PR, 14 days, with sugar to E L Becerra—vessel to G A Philips & Collins. Had moderate weather; 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig T H Haviland (Br), LeBlanc, Glace Bay, CB, 15 days, with coal to G H Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had light southerly winds, with much fog and calm.

Schr F G Russell, Clark, Jacksonville, 6 days, for New Haven, with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has been 5 days north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr Rapidan, Hudson, Virginia.
Schr Oliver Scofield, Disrosway, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Addie P Avery, Ryan, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Henry Adelbert, Dunton, Gardiner, Me, 6 days, with ice to C H Matthews.
Schr Howard Macomber, Williams, Franklin, Me, 7 days, with lath, to Simpson & Clapp.
U S schr Pharos, Patterson, Provincetown, Mass, 2 days.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig A Bradshaw, Sears, Seville, 42 days, for New York, with wine, lead, &c, to B F Small & Co.
Brig Anna Lindsley (Br), McAlmon, Hillsboro, NB, for Newark, with plaster.
Brig Elmira, Kelly, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Ferguson, Cow Bay for New York, with coal to C B Swain—vessel to D R DeWolf & Co.
Schr W H Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, NS, for New York, with timber to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Chas E Gibson, Thatcher, St John, NB, for New York, with ice to master.
Schr Ben Bolt, Drake, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Kathleen, Merryman, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr North Star, Rogers, George's Banks for New York, with fish to H C Rogers.
Schr Isaac Rich, Rich, Bath for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Jane, Haskell, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Margaret, Smith, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr J Boynton, Mitchell, Calais for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Josie (new), Look, Columbia for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Globe, Eaton, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber to T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr S L Stevens, Studley, Gardiner for New York, with ice to C H Matthews.
Schr L A Bayles, Bayles, Kennebec for New York, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Carroll, Robinson, Machias for New York, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Pallas, French, Rockland for New York, with lime to J Haviland.
Schr Hero, Kelly, Salem for New York.
Schr Star, Crowell, Boston for New York.
Schr P F Heaton, Watson, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Matilda, Rogers, Nantucket for New York, with fish to S B Miller.
Schr Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Plymouth for Philadelphia.
Schr E M Smith, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr T H Seymour, Parker, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, New Bedford for Trenton.
Schr S W Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton for New York.
Schr Jas P Ross, Paul, Taunton for Elizabethport.
Schr R Thomas, Brown, Sandwich for New York.
Schr Sarah Blake, Blake, Dighton for New York.
Schr Artist, Forrester, Somerset for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr Union, ——, Fall River for New York.
Schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River for New York.
Schr Dinworth, Allen, Providence for New York.
Schr D M French, Lovell, Providence for New York.
Schr Anna Spofford, Hulse, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Alice Ada, Pike, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr George Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Charger, White, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr C L Hulse, Young, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr M H Mifflin, Lewis, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr J B Crockford, Thrasher, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington for New York.
Schr Orion, Winters, Norwich for Elizabethport.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr M P King, Rockwell, Hartford for New York.
Schr Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Old Zack, Beebe, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr M M Hamilton, Brown, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Escort, Ball, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, New York for Portland.
Brig Haze, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.
Brig Proteus, Phillips, Hoboken for Boston.
Brig Continental, Pitts, New York for St Johns, NF.
Schr Oliver Scofield, ——, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr A P Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr Golden Eagle, Hawes, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Philadelphia for Fairhaven.
Schr G R Murney, Murney, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr M L Lewis, Lewis, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Mary Louisa, Deering, South Amboy for Boston.
Schr Emily Dennison, Allen, Clinton Point for Providence.
Schr Georgia, Foss, Port Johnson for Salem.
Schr Tillie E, Smith, Elizabethport for Dighton.
Schr Wm A Dubois, Rich, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Rosina, Cummins, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr D A Berry, Walters, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr J H Young, Barret, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr D N Seymour, Norton, Troy for Wareham.
Schr Clarissa Allen, Hale, Albany for Boston.
Schr Ann Flower, White, Albany for Boston.
Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Albany for Stamford.
Schr J W Bell, Burce, Albany for Taunton.
Schr Ohio, Field, Kingston for Bridgeport.
Schr N H Hall, Murphy, Eddyville for Boston.
Schr Chas Carroll, Chase, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Francis Merritt, ——, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Lucy Babcock, Jones, Rondout for Westerly.
Schr Fannie Hall, Kidd, Rondout for Boston.
Schr G L Lovell, Lovell, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Jane Barrett, Nickerson, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Almon Baker, Crosby, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rondout for Boston.
Schr A R Woodward, Woodward, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Francis Burrett, Allen, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Eliza Townsend, Gardner, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Estelle, Farnias, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Jas English, Barker, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Rondout for Providence.
Schr A F Rowland, Rowland, Rondout for Providence.
Schr D L Sturgis, Hutchings, Rondout for Newburyport.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout for Nantucket.
Schr R T Graham, Wilson, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr David G Floyd, Clifford, Rondout for Newport.
Schr T P Cooper, Sleeper, Rondout for Newport.
Schr Chief, Smith, Rondout for Norwich.
Schr Ellen Barnes, Ferris, Rondout for Warren.
Schr Mary Hannah, Burns, Rondout for ——.
Schr Entire, Kinnear, Rondout for Lynn.
Schr Vicksburg, Dickens, Hoboken for Belfast.
Schr Ancler, Besse, Poughkeepsie for Wareham.
Schr Vermillion, Dickinson, Newburg for Providence.
Schr Oliver Spellman, Smith, Newburg for Boston.
Schr Gen Banks, Saulsbury, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Geo P Kane, Ward, —— for Bridgeport.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

There is great interest manifested among the old captains, shipping merchants, and mariners generally, along South and West streets, in relation to the yachting contests eastward. It is the burden of their conversation during the leisure moments of the day, taking precedence over all the other sensations of the period. Each has opinions regarding the sailing qualities of the numerous yachts of the New York squadron, which they give with an earnestness characteristic of their class. Some regard the Cambria as a superior vessel, and think she is "not to be fooled with" by even the crack boats of the fleet.

Since last report there have arrived from points on the Western canals and Hudson river the following barges and canal boats:—By towboat Belle—Canal boats Griffin Deeves, Montezuma, Thos P Thorn, Hi Gibson, Manhattan, E Dessen, Flagship, R Sears, Wm Lincoln, E M Smith, Chas N Sabine, Harmony, P L Pierce, Wm Young, A W Horton. By towboat Anna—Barges S A Nolen, S Colfax, C H Douglass, Columbian, Hottentot, Rathbone, G L Mosher, J W Freeman. By towboat McDonald—Barges T Joy, Inspector, S Hawley; schr John W Bell; canal boats Fred Jillson, Mary & Emma, T Hammond, J H Doolittle, Mary L D, Coquelle, Paul Jones, Lizzie Vincent, Saranac, H C Griswold, R C Dow, J T Wilson, Grace, B F Lacon. By towboat Austin—Barge J Tupney; canal boats Carpenter, A T Goldsmith, Geo W Mitchell, Geo F Webb, J V, D Westfall, C Bristol Silas.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP GUYANE DE BEAUTORY (Fr mail steamer), from Cayenne, Demarara, &c, in leaving Grenada on the 6th inst grounded on a sand bank off that port, but after remaining fast for three hours was got off without assistance from the shore, uninjured, and proceeded to Martinique.

SHIP LAWRENCE BROWN, at Valparaiso for Guanape, dragged her anchors in the gale of the 14th ult, and cut away her masts.

SCHR MARY BOWEN, from Cow Bay for Boston, with coal, was run into and sunk in Boston bay night of 20th inst by the British schr America, from Boston for Cornwallis. Crew saved.

SCHR JOHN FARNUM, from Baltimore for Boston, put into Norfolk 22d inst leaky. She will have to discharge her cargo.

SCHR AMERICA (of Stockton, Me), Staples, from New York for Gloucester, with a cargo of corn and oats, was sunk in Long Island Sound, off Black Rock, Ct, night of 20th inst, by colliding with schr J E Potts, of Brookhaven. All hands saved and taken off by the J E P.

GIBRALTAR, Aug 9—The Scud, Crosby, reported Aug 7 as having been towed in here derelict, is from Philadelphia, and it is supposed was bound to this port for orders. She has been arrested by the Vice Admiralty Court. The Scud was first boarded by the Reform, Norwegian bark, and was afterwards assisted by the crew of the French gunboat Adonis.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Messrs Geo A Philips & Collins, commission and shipping merchants, of South street, for favors.

Purser John R Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, will please accept our thanks for favors.

LAUNCHED—At Bath, Me, 18th inst, Messrs Goss & Sawyer launched their bark of 786 tons, not yet named. She is of fine mould, and the materials and workmanship are first quality.

Spoken.

Ship Augusta, Raynes, from Calcutta for Boston, June 8, lat 31 S, lon 36 E.

Ship John O Baker, Spear, from Liverpool for Portland, Me (or Boston), July 28, lat 48 47, lon 15 30.

Ship Forest Eagle, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 17, lat 40 50, lon 67 20 (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 20, lat 41, lon 67 55 (by pilot boat C H Marshall, No 3).

Ship Undaunted, Dinsmore, from Cardiff for Montevideo, June 22, lat 4 N, lon 25.

Ship Ventus, Vesper, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, June 30, lat 10 N, lon 25.

Ship Loretto Fish, Watts, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, July 2, lat 10 N, lon 25.

Ship Geo Hurlbut, Masson, from Cardiff for New York, Aug 2, lat 46, lon 40.

Ship Ericsson, Kelly, from New York for San Francisco, July 2, lat 10 N, lon 25.

Bark Garstang (Br), Griffiths, from Liverpool for City Point, July 28, lat 45, lon 17.

Bark Leonidas, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 19, lat 40 50, lon 68 25 (by pilot boat C H Marshall, No 3).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 9—Arrived, Carlton, Trecartin, New York; 10th, N Mosher, Mosher, and Robt Hine, Wilkinson, do.

AMSTERDAM, Aug 7—Arrived, Mary Russell, Whitmore, New Orleans.

BRISTOL, Aug 9—Arrived, Ocean Pearl, England, New York; R H Purington, Crosby, Havana; John F Chase, Davis, Sagua.

BORDEAUX—Arrived at Pauillac 7th, Warren Ordway, Hoyt, New York; L M Merritt, Eaton, Philadelphia; J L Bowen, Amsbury, Richmond (the two latter are in the roads); Adelaide, Hutchinson, New York.

BEYROUT, July 22—Arrived, bark Marblehead, Collins, New York.

BUENOS AYRES, July 14—In port ship Wm Wilcox, Crocker, from Portland; barks Archer, Tibbetts, for New York ldg; Satellite (Br), Turner, for Baltimore do; Kate Agnes (Br), Mahoney, from St John, NB, arrived 6th, disg; brigs Woodland, Mantin, and Azenora, White, for New York ldg; and others.

Sailed 9th, bark Calypso, Whitmore, New York.

BARBADOS, Aug 10—Arrived, brig Gem, Briggs, New York.

Sailed 9th, schr S T Baker, Davis, Orchilla (with part of inward cargo from Philadelphia).

In port 10th, barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, and Reindeer, Wellington, ldg; brig Eastern Star, Foster, do; and others.

CARDIFF, Aug 9—Arrived, Welkin, Blanchard, St Nazaire.

COPENHAGEN, July 30—Arrived, Willemine, Hazewinkle, New York for Konigsberg.

DEMERARA, Aug 6—In port bark St Lawrence, Steed, for Baltimore ldg; brigs Lochinvar, for do do; Suwannee, Simpson; Favorite, Doell, and Torrid Zone, Kirkham, disg; schrs Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, and Hortensia, Norton, for New York ldg; Naonta, Smith, disg.

EASTBOURNE, Aug 9—Off Beachy Head, John Patten, Hill, from Shields for Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, Aug 8—Arrived, Duisberg, Holjes, Baltimore.

GENOA, Aug 6—Arrived, Maria Mercedo, Galotta, and Frank Marion, Duncan, New Orleans; Pensilvania, Pontremoli, Philadelphia; Zulma, Pettersen, New York; Storm King, do; 7th, Concettino, Moretto, do; Lophema, Congdon, Philadelphia.

GRENADA, July 27—Arrived, schr F G Davis, Doane, New York (and sailed Aug 2 for St Martins.

HAVRE, Aug 7—Arrived, Sarah A Dudman, Rodgers, Philadelphia; 8th, Ville de St Lo, Dubois, New Orleans; Oakland, Merryman, New York; Alire, Lepetit, Jacksonville; 9th, Homeward Bound, Gilmore, and Bidwell, Baker, New Orleans; 11th, Ormoy (Fr), Legvazion, New York; Mozart (NG), Julicher, City Point; Centaur, Williams, New Bedford; Prairie Bird, Davis, Mobile.

Sailed 9th, J B Duffus, Blauvelt, Cardiff and United States; 10th, Abby Ryerson, Dennis, Shields.

Sailed 6th, Yosemite, Steele, Liverpool.

HUELVA, Aug 4—Arrived, Trial, Leach, New York.

HALIFAX, Aug 21—Arrived, steamship City of Halifax, Jamieson, St Johns, NF; brigs Maud, O'Brien, New York for St Johns, NF; Albert, Davis, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 9—Sailed, City of Limerick (s), Phillips, New York; Zanrak, Aalholm, do; Expounder, Crocker, Philadelphia; Merrington, James, Baltimore; Vanguard, Livingston, New Orleans; Amazon, McDonald, Galveston.

Cleared 9th, Rome, Otis, Philadelphia.

Ent out 9th, Wisconsin (s), Williams, and Cynosure, Costello, New York.

LONDON, Aug 19—Cleared, Hudson, Pratt, New York.

Ent out 10th, Celestial Empire, Taylor, for New York.

MARSEILLES, Aug 6—Arrived, Cuba, Holmes, New York; 7th, Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, do.

MALTA, Aug 6—Arrived, Azilia, Brown, New York.

MONTEVIDEO, July 4—Arrived, ships Atalanta, Eastman, Cardiff; 8th, David Stewart, Prentiss, Baltimore; 10th, Susan Hinks, Phinney, St John, NB; 13th, brig Elise Henrietta (Arg), Dennel, Philadelphia.

Sailed June 17, brig Redowa, Salter, United States; July 5, bark Silas Fish, Antwerp; 6th, ship Hattie E Tapley, Tapley, Valparaiso; 8th, brig D R Stockwell, Smith, Rosario; 11th, bark Frank Wilson (Br), Dowell, New Orleans.

In port July 16, ships Florence Treat, Shore, for Antwerp ldg; Isabel (Arg), Moody, and Ada Gray, Rabe, for New York do; brigs Manson, Gilkey; N Struve (NG), Struve, and Louis Kuyper (NG), Overlander, for do do; schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, for Baltimore do (and others).

MONTREAL, Aug 20—Sailed, brig John Boyd, Sprague, Cork for orders.

NEWPORT, Aug 5—Arrived, Narraganset, Hamlin, Corunna.

Cleared 9th, N Boynton, Palmer, New York; Lady Blessington, Adams, New Orleans.

Ent out 8th, Mary Pratt, Kilburn, for New York.

Ent out 5th, Canada, Patten, for New Orleans.

PERNAMBUCO, July 22—Arrived, brigs Rose (Swed), Pahlsen, Baltimore; Atalanta (Br), McMullan, New York; 26th, Brisk (Br), Banks, do.

PONCE, PR, Aug 8—In port brig St Peter (Br), from Philadelphia, for the United States ldg.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 21—Arrived, steamships Minnesota, Whinneray, New York (Aug 10) for Liverpool (and proceeded); 22d, Etna, Lockhead, do (Aug 9) via Halifax for do (and proceeded).

RIO GRANDE, June 30—Sailed, schr Heinrich (NG), Bruns, New York.

In port June 30, brigs Nellie Antrim, Lord, for Boston (cleared); Sarnia Gem (Br), for New York (cleared); Gesina (NG), for do do; Mary Allerton, Bourne, from Richmond, Va, arrived June 28, disg; schrs Joachim Heinrich (NG), Stehr, for Boston ldg; Nancy, for New York do; Mary Seymour (Br), Martin, from Richmond, Va, arrived 30th, disg.

SWANAGE, Aug—Off St Alban's Head 9th, Bremen ship Henry, Wessels, from New York for London.

SCILLY, Aug 6—Arrived, Meteor, Droscher, New York.

SWINEMUNDE, Aug 4—Arrived, Atlantic, Jacobsen, Philadelphia.

ST UBES, Aug 1—Sailed, Giles Loring, Pinkham, Portland, Me.

SMYRNA, Aug 19—Arrived, bark Smyrniote, Mackay, New York.

SANTOS, July 8—Cleared, schr Perseverance (Br), for Hampton Roads, with 3239 bags coffee.

In port July 18, brigs Cuba (Nor), for New York, ldg 3600 bags coffee; Circassian (Br), for Sandy Hook for orders, ldg 5108 do.

TRIESTE, Aug 4—Arrived, T Armstrong, Brooks, Philadelphia.

[PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.]

ARDROSSAN, Aug 6—Arrived, Harvest Home, Cummins, Quebec.

ANTWERP, Aug 9—Sailed, Ormus, Pettingill, Philadelphia.

BRISTOL (Pill), Aug 12—Arrived, Grahams Policy, Burgess, Cronstadt.

BORDEAUX, Aug 11—Arrived, Nevada, Jewett, Callao.

BROWNERSHAVEN, Aug 9—Arrived, Energie, Caulkins, Helvoet, for New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug 5—Sailed, Artisan, Smith, New York.

BARCELONA, Aug 5—Arrived, Josephine, Forbes, New York.

CARDIFF, Aug 12—Arrived, Criterion, Sheldon, Antwerp.

Cleared 10th, Simla, Salter, Calcutta.

Sailed 12th, Ironsides, Mollard, New Orleans.

CRONSTADT, Aug 6—Arrived, Favour, Rafn, New York.

CELTE, Aug 4—Sailed, Johanna, McCarthy, New York.

CIVITA VECCHIA, Aug 6—Arrived, Argeah, Lindsey, Philadelphia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26—Arrived, Giovanni, Califano, New York; 27th, Emilia, Folio, do.

DEAL, Aug 10—Arrived, Hudson, Anthony, Philadelphia (and proceeded); Sena Thurlow, Corbett, New York for Stettin (and anchored); 11th, Henry, Wessels do for Bremen (and anchored).

DOVER, Aug 9—Louis, Wicke, from Bremen for Philadelphia; 10th, Joshua, Smith, New York for Philadelphia.

ELSINORE, Aug 2—Arrived, J H Pearson, Taylor, Philadelphia (and sailed for Swinemunde); 8th, Reunion, Tucker, New York for Cronstadt.

FOLKESTONE, Aug 11—Off, E Hamilton, White, from Montevideo for Antwerp.

GREENOCK, Aug 12—Sailed, Adelaide Morris, Reid, Boston.

GENOA, Aug 8—Arrived, Ebe, Bartolone, New York; 9th, Mary E Leighton, Gray, and Simeto, Vaccari, do.

GIBRALTAR, Aug 4—Arrived, Redwood, Gardner, New York.

Cleared 3d, Nellie Ware, Ware, Marseilles.

HARTLEPOOL, Aug 12—Sailed, Lincoln, Trott, New Orleans.

HORNBECK, Aug 7—Off, Confidentia, Zeiss, from New York for Konigsberg.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug 9—Off, ship Henry, from New York for London.

Passed the Motherbank 11th, barks Gratta, and W E Anderson, for Stettin.

Passed the Wight 11th, John Patten, Hill, from Shields for Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 10—Arrived, Heiress, Rea, New Orleans; 11th, Wyoming, Godfrey, Philadelphia; 12th, Tippoo Saib, Dunn, Pensacola; Carrier Dove, Havana.

Cleared 11th, Amy A Lane, Carver, Philadelphia; 12th, Wm Cummings, Miller, New Orleans via Cardiff.

Sailed 9th, J S Thompson, Thompson, New Orleans; 10th, Holland (s), Thomas, New York; Princeton, do; Ariel, Eynon, Boston; 11th, W J Cummings, Davis, Pernambuco; City of Washington (s), New York; C S Baylis, Steele, do; Alice (s), Ellis, New Orleans; 12th, Mount Vernon, Baxter, Singapore; Agenora, Knowles, Boston; George A Holt, Norton, Iquique; Rome, Otis, Philadelphia.

Ent out 9th, City of Cork (s), Allen, for Halifax, Boston and New York; Lydia Skolfield, Melcher, for Kingston, Ja, via Cardiff; City of Paris (s), Mirehouse, and Huguenot, Petersen, New York; 11th, Maggie M, Mitchell, Baltimore; France (s), Grogan, and Nancy M, Mosher, New York; C S Packard, Packard, Philadelphia; 12th, Tantivy, Pinckney, Baltimore; Jessore, Sanford, New York; Wyoming, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

LONDON, Aug 11—Arrived, J A Pierce, Bent, New York; Adelina, Cains, do; 12th Constance, Creery, do (and ent out to return).

Cleared 10th, Hudson, Pratt, New York.

Ent out 10th, Celestial Empire, Taylor, for New York.

LIMERICK, Aug 12—Arrived, G A Coonan, Jenkins, St John, NB.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Aug 9—Arrived, Northern Crown, Baltimore.

MALAGA, Aug 7—Arrived, Helen M Rowley, Rowley, New York.

NEWPORT, Aug 8—Arrived, Mary Pratt, Kilburn, Havre for New York.

Sailed 9th, Lady Blessington, Adams, New Orleans; 10th, N Boynton, Palmer, New York.

NEWRY, Aug 11—Sailed, Fanny Atkinson, Atkinson, St John, NB.

ODESSA, July 30—Arrived, Alta Tasliavia, Castollano, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Aug 11—Arrived, Martha, Burke, Marseilles for Boston.

Off do, 9th, ship Success, Chase, from Sweden for Bristol.

PALAIS, Aug 7—Arrived, J E Holbrook, Leavitt, New York (and sailed 10th for Havre).

RYDE, I W, Aug 11—Sailed W E Anderson, Drummond, Stettin.

ROTTERDAM, Aug 9—Cleared, Enterprise, Mulder, Philadelphia.

SHIELDS, Aug 12—Sailed, Sagadahoc, Curtis, Bath, Me.

SAVANAGE, Aug 10—Off St Alban's Head, ship Constantine, from New York for London.

SUNDERLAND, Aug 10—Ent for ldg, Pride of the Ocean, Cooper, and Arlington, Newcomb, for New York.

STETTIN, Aug 5—Arrived, Atlantic, Jacobsen, Philadelphia.

SEVILLE, Aug 6—In port Leopolde, Pesce, for New York, to sail next day.

VENICE, Aug 9—Arrived, Udola, Whittemore, New York.

VIGO, Aug 3—Arrived, Rosario, Trella, New Orleans (and left for Malaga).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 20, P M—Cleared, steamship Kensington, Matthews, Savannah; ship Montana, Moore, St John, NB; brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, Charleston; schr E Nickerson, Crowell, Baltimore.

Arrived Aug 21—Schrs Thomas Fish, Willey, Georgetown, DC; Josiah Whitehouse, Farnham, Baltimore; Trade Wind, Corson, Philadelphia; M E Femerick, Daisey, do; A Richards, Wiley, do; W G Bartlett, Steelman, do; Maggie Van Dusen, Heather, do; E B Wheaton, Ackens, do; Hickman, Small, Morris River, N J; Ada Herbert, Gould, New York; Fleetwing, Nash, do.

BALTIMORE, Aug 20—Arrived, brig Mariposa, Staples, Cardenas.

Cleared—Barks Velox (Nor), Olsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders; Sneed (Nor), Natvig, London; brig Birkebeneren (Nor), Olsen, Rotterdam; schrs John Farnum, Baker, Boston; Emeline McLean, Hall, New York.

Sailed—Barks American Lloyds, Delaware; brig Charles Albert.

CHARLESTON, Aug 18—Cleared, schr Robert Palmer, Clark, Shelter Island and New York.

EASTPORT, Aug 4—Arrived, schr Percy, Coalwell, Philadelphia.

Cleared 6th—Schrs Flora King, Cook, and Nellie Anderson, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 22—Passed in brig Julia E Haskell, Haskell, from Demerara for Baltimore.

Passed out—Ships Annapolis, Lennon, Baltimore for Liverpool; Uncle Joe, Sewall, do for Amsterdam; barks Delaware, from do for Demerara; Lapwing, from do for Rio Janeiro; May Queen, from do for do; Ellora, from do for Liverpool; American Lloyds, from do for Montevideo; brigs Arishat West, do for Arishat, NS; Charles Albert, from do for Port Medway, NS; Geo Burnham, from do for Portland; Chattanooga, from do for St John, NB; also bark Constance (Br), Johnson, from do for Bristol, E.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Aug 10—Arrived, brig Georgie, Swan, Wilmington, NC.

11th—Arrived, schr S E Woodbury, Woodbury, Rocky Point.

14th—Arrived, schr J T Alberger, Hanson, Charleston.

INDIANOLA, Aug 11—Arrived, schr John Rose, Howell, New York.

MOBILE, Aug 17—Arrived, bark Moreno, Hopkins, Liverpool; schr E Richardson, Nelson, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 17—Arrived, bark Pervenche (Fr), Jacoy, Marseilles.

18th—Cleared, bark Wabamo, Dalrymple, Liverpool.

20th—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Baker, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New York.

21st—Arrived, steamship Geo Washington, Gager, New York.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 20—Arrived, brig George, Willard, Porto Rico; schrs Reading RR, 47, Little, Amboy; L D Jarard, Downs, Elizabethport; Connecticut, DeHart, and Edmund Linsley, Hardee, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 20, PM—Arrived, brig L S Wadsworth, Larsen, Remedios; schrs Grasmere (Br), Kellin, Demerara; Sarah, Cobb, Boston; Flight, Crowell, do; Dick Williams, Dorson, Gardiner.

Cleared—Schrs Veto, Manning, Liverpool; Ella Fish, Burton, Mobile; Alaska, Craig, Roxbury; Jas A Parsons, Young, Boston; J Lancaster, Williams, New Bedford; W W Marcy, Craig, Roxbury; Quoddy, Morris, Portland; Yanaman, Brower, Boston; J D McCarthy, Simpson, Charlestown; Hydeville, Holmes, New York; M Vassar, Kelly, New Bedford; Lewis Cooper, Bolley, Albany; Buckley, Morris, Greenpoint; S J Bright, Shaw, Boston; Caroline Hall, Daisey, Boston; Ella, Thomas, Boston; N Holmes, Warren, Providence; M A Grier, Fleming, Manchester; Lady Ellen, Wills, Sag Harbor; J J Harris, Davis, Somerset.

21st—Arrived, schr Summerville, Sanford, Ponce.

22d—Below, ships Jamestown, Call and Record, Colfer, Liverpool; barks Josepha, Fredericks, London; Caro, Beale, Perth Amboy; F. Reck, Denker, Bremen; brigs S. Lindsay, Wilson, Sagua; Eudoras, Haskell, Bangor.

LEWES, Del—Went to sea A. M. 22d, bark Ganymede, for Copenhagen; brig Harry Stewart, Oporto; Edith, Boston.

RICHMOND, Aug 20—Arrived, schr Crisis, Bowen, Albany.

Sailed—Schrs Fanny Hatch, Fales, New Bedford; Benj Reed, Gregory, Fall River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS CURED FOR 50 CENTS EACH; BUNIONS, Bad Nails, Enlarged Joints, &c., cured by Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c. By mail 50 cents.

JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS WITHOUT pain. 25c. Sold at drug and shoe stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price and trade supplied by Japanese Corn File Company, 34 Pine street, New York.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR DETENTION from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eyes, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries, Molasses and Provisions to the gold standard.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION.
The close, sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced more or less by everybody, and the only question is what that something will be. With those who have tested the effect of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS on themselves, or have observed its effects on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and regulating operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ANARCHY.

Attorney General Akerman in Consultation with Judge Brooks Regarding Kirk's Prisoners.

[From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, August 23.]

We are told that the deepest interest has been manifested by the large crowds collected at Salisbury for the last few days to witness the proceedings in the habeas corpus cases before Judge Brooks.

Yesterday morning Mr. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States, arrived in Salisbury at half-past seven A. M., and he was met at the depot by Judge Brooks, where they remained in close conference for half an hour. We understand that the result of the conference was perfectly satisfactory to Judge Brooks and that Mr. Akerman's opinion coincides with his in regard to the prisoners.

At any rate we understand that all the prisoners who had been produced were unconditionally released at twelve o'clock yesterday and that writs of habeas corpus had been issued for thirty others who are yet in custody. A passenger on the North Carolina train Friday morning informs us that there was an eager crowd of probably five hundred persons at the depot in Salisbury, and he was informed that up town the streets were thronged with multitudes. The best of order prevails, and if our report is correct that the prisoners have been released, we have no doubt that the best of feeling also prevails.

The following is one of several affidavits made by Kirk's prisoners in regard to their treatment:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA. }

Lucian H. Murray, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, residing in the town of Graham, in the county of Alamance, in said State; that he belongs to no military organization and is in no manner subject to military law, but that his occupation is that of a clerk and salesman in a retail store in said town, of Bason & Scott; that he is a native of, and has all his life resided in the said county of Alamance, and is now of the age of twenty-seven years; that on the 25th of July last, being informed that a guard of soldiers from the camp of G. W. Kirk, at Company Shops, had been to his place of business to arrest this affiant, while he was absent therefrom, he went to the said camp and reported himself to one L. W. Burgen, who claimed to be Lieutenant Colonel under said Kirk, in the command of a regiment which they called "State troops;" that said Burgen immediately ordered this affiant to be put under guard and detained in said camp as a prisoner. This affiant was placed in a tent with two other persons also prisoners; and in the night succeeding, about one o'clock A. M., the said Burgen came to the tent with a candle and addressed this affiant, who was awake, asking, "Is that you, Murray?" to which affiant replied "Yes." Said Burgen then retired to his own tent and shortly afterwards came back without a light and touched this affiant upon his feet, and in a low tone of voice ordered him "to get up," the other two prisoners being apparently asleep. This affiant replied, "Very well; can I get my shoes?" The said Burgen answered "No, you will not need them long." He then took this affiant to his own tent, where there were three of his men armed with pistols; the said Burgen then said to this affiant that "he must tell him all about the hanging of Wyatt Outlaw." This affiant replied that he knew nothing about it, and that he did not know that Outlaw had been hanged till after sunrise the morning after it was done. The said Burgen replied, "It is a damned lie; I know that you do," and proceeded to say that there was an affidavit filed in his office against this affiant, stating that he, this affiant, had seen Outlaw hanged by one Adolphus Moore. This affiant replied it was false, that he knew nothing about it. The said Burgen put a rope around the neck of this affiant and said, "Patton and Rogers (alluding to two others of his prisoners) knew nothing about it till they were hung up, and they could then tell all about it, and you must, d—n you." He then took this affiant to a tree, about fifty yards from his tent, with the three armed men aforesaid, threw the end of the rope, still on this affiant's neck, over a branch of the tree, and having already tied this affiant's arms in the manner usual with criminals about to be executed, he, the said Burgen, drew the rope and swung this affiant up by the neck. After suspending him for a short time he was let down; the said Burgen asked him if he would confess then; this affiant replied that he had nothing to confess. The said Burgen and his men aforesaid then presented their pistols at this affiant's breast and threatened to blow his heart out if he did not confess. This affiant still refusing to make the admission demanded, the said Burgen seized the rope and again hoisted this affiant from the ground, more roughly than before, and suspending him longer, upon being let down this affiant was unable to speak for some time. The said Burgen then said, "Now confess that you saw Moore." Affiant replied he could not do it. Said Burgen replied, "You must acknowledge it or die," and said to one of his men, "Sergeant, hang him up to that tree and let him hang till eight o'clock in the morning, then cut him down and bury him under the tree." After other conversation and threats of killing this affiant, the said Burgen said to this affiant, "I will now give you until to-morrow night, and if you don't confess then I will kill you dead." Affiant replied, "I will never confess, for I have nothing to confess." This affiant was then taken back to his tent, aforesaid, after being charged to say nothing about what had occurred, and threatened with death if he divulged it. He was not tortured again, but has been held by the said Kirk as a prisoner until brought to Salisbury before his Honor Judge Brooks, on yesterday.

LUCIAN H. MURRAY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th of August, 1870.—WILLIAM LARKINS, Clerk United States District Court, District Cape Fear.

FLOOD AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—There was a very destructive flood at Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday. The water rose six feet higher than was ever known or heard of. Great damage was done to the buildings of the town, and still more to the crops, fences, mills, &c., in the vicinity. The track at Abingdon was washed away for a distance of 600 feet. The News says:—"Along the bottom, from Carmichael and Kelley's garden, the end fence of which was washed out, to the street leading to the centre of the town there is literally nothing left standing. Findley's new mill and a negro cabin were washed away, the inmates hardly escaping. On Wolf creek the dams were washed away from Hopkins', Capp's, Francisco's, White's and Vance's mills. The dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Micker was, during the absence of himself and wife, carried away by the flood, and the fate of their five children left alone therein was unknown."

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD Furniture sale
THIS DAY (TUESDAY MORNING),
August 23, commencing at 10½ o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

Over $25,000 worth of costly Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in five story private mansion No. 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

400 lots by catalogue, viz:—

Celebrated Petty made rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, in use six months, cost $900; Stool, Cover, four magnificent Parlor Suits, covered in satin, brocatel and reps; rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, rich rosewood Bedroom Suits, style of Louis XIV.; black walnut do., Hair Beds, Spring Beds, over 450 yards of carpets. Dining Room Furniture in suit, set rich Cut Glass and Silverware; in fact the complete Household Furniture of the above in lots. N. B.—Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 105 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Genteel Household Furniture.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction on Wednesday, August 24, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of
ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS.
WALNUT, MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,
Hall, Dining Room, &c., Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Mirrors, Bedding, Desks, Chairs, Carpets, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 800 lots and over $20,000 worth
Elegant Household Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes,
at Public Auction, to the highest bidder.
On THIS DAY (TUESDAY), August 23, at 10½ o'clock,
At the large five story residence, 12 Tenth street,
Between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.

Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, eight rich Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel, striped and plain reps and haircloth; Pier and Oval Mirrors, Brocatel, reps, and lace Curtains; magnificent Oil Paintings, Bronzes, French Clocks, Vases, Statuary, Cabinets, bois de rose Etageres, Tables, Bookcase, Writing Desk, 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, 2 Sideboards, 2 Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Glass, China, and Silverware, Cutlery, &c. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, at reasonable charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
Tuesday and Wednesday, August 23 and 24,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
Important Trade Sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned Ware and Plated Ware,
Tea Trays, Guns, Pistols, &c.,
embracing about 2,500 lots desirable goods adapted to city and country trade.
Catalogues, with full particulars, on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at the Auction Mart,
112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock.
For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 469 BROADWAY, offer at private sale, at 25 per cent less than manufacturers' prices, rosewood, walnut and mahogany, carved, plain and gilt
PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DININGROOM FURNITURE,
PIANOFORTES, PARLOR SAFE, BRUSSELS, VELVET AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, &c.
Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandise.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. H. SEIXAS, AUCTIONEER.—China, Glass, Crockery, Yellowware, Plated Table Cutlery, Fancy Goods, &c. FARRINGTON & SEIXAS will sell this day, Tuesday, 23d, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 10 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods from the shelves, in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods carefully packed for shipping free of charge.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—We will include in our sale of this day, Tuesday 23d, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
300 POUNDS BEST ENGLISH
PIANO WIRE
Nos. 15 to 24, in five pound bundles.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION SALE AT WOODSIDE, NEW JERSEY.—THEODORE SANDFORD, Auctioneer, will sell on Tuesday, August 23, at 3 P. M., on the premises, Cottage street, new cottage, eight rooms, lot 50x150 feet; carriage house, &c. Particulars of JOHN W. JORALEMON, Belleville avenue, corner of Cottage street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
Successors to
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street.
Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The firm of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (established 1847) having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Henry H. Leeds, and by limitation, the business will be continued by Allen B. Miner, surviving partner, who has associated with him his brother, Henry D. Miner, under the firm name of
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.
New York, August 1, 1870.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; art galleries 817 and 819 Broadway.

On Thursday, August 25, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, special sale of California Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, &c., by order of consignees.

The above Wines, &c., comprising 467 cases, are all in fine order and from the celebrated "National" and "Sonoma" vineyards, H. D. Dunn & Co., agents, San Francisco; are received direct from them, and will be sold positively without reserve as above; also a choice line of imported Clarets, Sherries, Port, old Brandy, Rum and Whiskey, by order of receivers, to close accounts, in packages to suit.

Liquors now at our store and samples ready for examination.

Also at 12 o'clock,
a small amateur Engine Lathe, in complete order.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
Henry H. Leeds & Miner
(established 1847).
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Friday, August 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 325 West Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, elegant Household Furniture, made to order by best Broadway manufacturers; carved rosewood seven octave Piano, made by Chickering, of very superior tone and finish; Marvin's Parlor Silver Safe, Pier Mirrors, &c. Particulars Thursday.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late
Henry H. Leeds & Miner
(established 1847).
Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On Monday, August 29, at 1½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, Mortgagee's sale of elegant Furniture, made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus; rich satin and brocatel Curtains and Draperies; rosewood Pianos; French Plate Mirrors, French Moquet and Velvet Carpets, &c. Details in time. By order of Pottier & Stymus.
JOHN J. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Second sale of Household Furniture,
on THURSDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock,
by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
The sale will comprise some very fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Stair Carpets, Ingrain and Oilcloth, elegant Cottage Suits, children's black walnut and painted Suits, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, &c.
Together with all the Stores, Sugars, Teas, Liquors, &c., &c.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
(the oldest stand in the city),
salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office,
running through to Liberty street;
Horse and carriage bazaar, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Household Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on
WEDNESDAY, August 24, at 10½ o'clock,
at No. 104 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, all the Furniture contained in said house, comprised in part of rosewood Parlor Suits in satin and reps, rosewood Etageres, Centre Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c.; carved walnut extension Dining Tables, Buffet, French bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Sofas, Lounges and Easy Chairs, fine curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, &c.; French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors; Lace Curtains, rosewood Pianoforte, 7 octave, overstrung bass; Velvet Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; China and Glass Ware, together with the Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auction office.

AUGUSTUS A. SHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.
$30,000 worth of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
Silver, China, Glassware, many rare, costly Works of Art.
Public Auction.
500 Lots by catalogue.
On this day Tuesday, at the elegant private residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel, of the richest description; Window Curtains, Marqueterie Cabinet Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase; Velvet Medallion Carpets; Bronze Clock, Chandeliers, valuable collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Artistic Bronzes, Statuary, Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker. Bedrooms—Rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Sheets, Counterpanes. Dining Room—Extension Table, Lounges, Silver Casters, Salvers, Dinner, Tea Service, Spoons, China Ware, Glass Ware, Sheffield Cutlery. Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also the furniture of servants' apartments. Every facility for packing, shipping, removing goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION SALE.—ON TUESDAY, THE 23D INSTANT, at 11 A. M., THOMAS REILLY, Auctioneer, will sell, corner of 124th street and Fifth avenue, the Horses, Carts, Contractor's Tools and other Property on the line of contracts belonging to John McGrane, contractor, deceased. By order of the executrix. Terms cash.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture, Pianoforte.
This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms 79 Nassau street, 8 or 10 fine Parlor Suits, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Curled Hair Mattresses, Hall Stands, walnut and oak Buffets, Extension Tables, Office Desks, Chairs, some fine Oil Paintings and Engravings, seven octave rosewood Pianoforte; together with a large assortment of second hand Furniture, 100 Stone China Toilet Sets; all to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell this day, commencing at 11 o'clock, at 341 East Thirty-third street, near Second avenue, to close business, entire Stock, fine Fixtures, &c., of first class Family Grocery store, viz:—Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Soap, Candles, Starch, Spices, Cord, Brushes, Baskets, Pails, Scales, Weights, Measures, Counters, Cans, Shelving, &c.; also will sell fine horse, grocer's top Wagon and Harness. Sale positive. Buyers, dealers, specially invited. CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Wednesday, corner Eighty-first street and Broadway, valuable Lease of three Lots, Horses, Carts, Scales, Fixtures, Office Furniture, Buildings, &c., of excellent Coal Yard; cheap at private sale.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office 87 Third avenue.

E. FARMER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY, at two o'clock, at 34 Canal street, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Pier and other Mirrors, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Extension and other Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Washstands, Brussels and other Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedding, Bolsters, Hair and other Mattresses, Refrigerators, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware. Also one two-seat light Carriage.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
POSITIVELY CLOSING SALE
OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK
OF MR. J. W. SOUTHACK,
AT HIS WAREROOMS, 124 AND 126 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FULTON AND JOHN STREETS.
ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Comprising rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Library and Office Furniture in every variety, all of which was made for the most select trade and well worthy the attention of those in want of strictly first class furniture, every piece of which will be sold positively, without any reserve whatever, as the building must be torn down immediately, to be rebuilt for a bank. The goods are now on exhibition, and catalogues will be ready early on morning of sale.
NOTICE.—Purchasers at the previous sales are hereby notified that all goods not cleared on or before Wednesday will be resold for account of the former purchaser, and their deposits will be forfeited.
HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

L. P. ROBINSON, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL AT public auction, on Thursday, August 25, 1870, on the premises of Theodore Mateos, Esq., Eastchester, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., consisting of elegant Household Furniture:—1 rosewood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave; rosewood and black walnut sets Parlor Suits, rosewood and red damask; Beds and Bedding; Counterpanes and Linen, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets; Extension Center and Card Tables; Silver, Glassware and Cutlery; Pier and Oval Mirrors; 4 Carriages; 4 sets single and double Harness; Robes, Sleigh and Bells; 1 splendid pair of Carriage Horses, sound and kind. Also, on the same day, will offer for sale the beautiful Country Seat of Theodore Mateos, Eastchester, being 1½ mile from Mount Vernon depot, New York and New Haven railroad; house modern and grounds handsomely laid out, with plenty of choice fruits, containing 1½ acre, more or less; House 35x35, containing 13 rooms, with bathroom, hot and cold water through the house, with fine carriage house and outbuildings; property is desirably located, within 500 yards of the salt water, desirable for bathing; property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day; terms made easy to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to THEODORE MATEOS, 11 South William street, or L. P. ROBINSON, Main street, New Rochelle.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE. Cabinetmakers.—This day, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a lot of Lumber, Boards, Black Walnut, Cabinetmaker's Benches, Tools, &c.; two Furniture Trucks. HENRY SINGER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Machinery for manufacturing Paper Collars.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 351 Pearl street, fourth floor, consisting of four Presses, one Finishing Machine, one Roller, Shafting, Pulleys, Scales, lot of Paper in reams. At 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Paper Collars and Cuffs.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale Printing Establishment.
This day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 William street, near Frankfort, the effects of a Printing Establishment; one Taylor Press, one Hand Press, one Cutting Machine, Type, Cases, Cabinets, &c.
By order of the Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Marshal's sale, Wednesday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, one large Iron Safe, Counters, Desks, Frames, Window Shades, Household Furniture, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

J. L. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.—WM. PENNY, SALESMAN.—Auction sale, Thursday, August 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, a three story and basement brick House, No. 293 South Fifth street, Jersey City. For particulars and permit apply to TAYLOR & HASBROUCK, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

MARSHAL'S SALE—BEER PUMPS.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, one splendid four pull English Beer Pump and lead Pipe. P. McCABE, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.
Watches and Jewelry.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock,
500 lots of
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c.
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains,
Guns and Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c.
By order E. Simpson & Co., 155 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY. JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 10 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 600 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets and Spreads. By order of Patrick Fullan, West Thirty-ninth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
By order of the Supreme Court
and under the direction of
THOMAS J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, August 24, 1870, at 10 A. M., at No. 24 John street, a large and choice assortment of Silver and Plated Ware, finished and unfinished, consisting of splendid Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Fruit Dishes, Call Bells, Gravy Boats, Nut Picks, Tureens, Dessert and Tea Knives, it being the stock of a first class establishment. Also splendid Store Fixtures.
Showcases in walnut and French plate glass; Counters and Counter Cases, Office Furniture, Iron Safe, Desks, &c. By order of THOMAS J. BARR, Esq., Receiver.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Wholesale Stock
Millinery Goods, Pier Mirrors,
Flowers, Feathers, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large and general assortment of Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Trimmings, Stands, large Pier Mirrors, Glass Cases, Store Fixtures, Stands, Counters, Office Furniture, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JACOB SEEBACHER, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S AND ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY ORDER OF John Sedgwick, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of L. Binns, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at 7 East Broadway, in the city of New York, a large lot of Millinery Goods, consisting of Straw Goods, Ribbons, Feathers, Show Cases, Counters, Fixtures, &c.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TODAY S. BRASSEL, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue, a quantity of Machinery, consisting of Lathes, Drilling Machines, Tools, &c.
B. REILLY, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON WEDNESDAY, August 24, at 154 Sixth avenue, at 10½ o'clock, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 126 WOOSTER street, New York, August 17, 1870.
Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th day of September 1870, for the sale on the part of the United States, to the highest bidder, the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, viz.:—
Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000.
Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed Covers 1,000.
Mattresses, hair, 500; Mosquito Bars, 20,000.
Hair Pillows, 6,000; Pillow Cases, white, 20,000.
Pillow Ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000.
Drawers, 20,000; Dressing Gowns, 15,000.
Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 15,000.
Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, Hand, 7,000 dozen; Roller, 200 dozen.
The above mentioned goods are new, have never been used, are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.
The government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised.
Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 Wooster street, near Prince.
Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be endorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, August 11, 1870.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 9th day of September next, at 12 M., for supplying ship Chandlery to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.
Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the ship chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom House.
Proposals will be considered only in the aggregate sum, but in by item, and accepted or rejected accordingly.
By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT RIVER.
ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., August 16, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1870, for dredging and piling in the Connecticut river, between Middletown and Hartford. The amount to be expended is about $20,000.
Specifications of the work, giving localities, kind of work, nature of materials, depth of water, &c., and any information practicable to give, will be furnished from this office on application, along with blank forms for Proposals and Guaranties.
G. K. WARREN,
Maj. Eng'rs & Bvt. Maj. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1870.
Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the national cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.
The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.
The freight will be paid by the United States and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be consigned.
The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from field officers.
It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.
Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.
There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States, and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.
Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster General's office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs," and they will be opened at noon on the 1st of September, 1870.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, August 4, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing October 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.
There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments, contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish Stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.
The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several Departments:—
First Department.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.—Number of districts 59.
Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia.—Number of districts, 64.
Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas.—Number of districts, 37.
Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dacotah and Wyoming.—Number of districts, 68.
No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), approved by a United States District Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties for the due performance of the same.
The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.
The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE SATIN BROCATEL PARLOR Suit, nearly new, made to order for $450, will be sold for $275; one do. single Suit, $150; black walnut striped reps suit, $60; magnificent Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; also a lot Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at sacrifice for cash; residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED French satin brocatel, made to order, cost $450, for $150; one do., $50; Etageres, Bookcases, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Mirrors, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, Silverware, half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A RICH ROSEWOOD BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, made to order, in use six months; cost $500, for $150; one do., 9 pieces, for $100; two Suits in reps for $60; eight Bedroom Suits at $20; Carpets at half cost. Call at private residence 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OILCLOTH AND BEDDING at reduced prices; housekeepers supplied at O'FARRELL'S, 210 Eighth avenue, late O'Farrell & Greene. Payment taken weekly or monthly.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED, FOR A Southern market, slightly damaged or second hand Furniture and Bedding. Dealers can hear of a market by calling between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., any day this week, at 88 South street.

CLOTHING.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—100,000 LADIES—THE ONLY INDEPENDENT Business and Medical Spiritual Clairvoyant in America is Mrs. LINWOOD, 153 West Thirty-seventh street. No gentlemen.

MADAM ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life from cradle to grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness and tells name of your husband. 129 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

$20,000 REWARD TO ANY ONE WHO CAN surpass Madame CLIFTON, the great Medical and Business Clairvoyant. All business strictly confidential. Office 153 Bleecker street, second door west of Macdougal street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

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PARIS
AND LONDON.
THE EVENTS OF THE MORNING
AT THE
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RELIABLE
CABLE
DESPATCHES
FROM
BERLIN,
PARIS
AND LONDON.
THE EVENTS OF THE MORNING
AT THE
SEAT OF WAR
IN THE
GREATEST
EVENING PAPER
OF THE AGE,
THE TELEGRAM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.
All parties wanting
THE EVENING TELEGRAM
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PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

LOOK FOR
FRIDAY'S
WAR CARTOON.

IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE LATEST
RELIABLE
CABLE
DESPATCHES
FROM
BERLIN,
PARIS
AND LONDON.
THE EVENTS OF THE MORNING
AT THE
SEAT OF WAR
IN THE
GREATEST
EVENING PAPER
OF THE AGE,
THE TELEGRAM.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Complementary Benefit to J. H. BOWERS.
TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, 1870,
The great play of the OCTOROON, together with SARAH'S YOUNG MAN, and other novelties.
Wednesday Evening, memorial Benefit under direction of a distinguished committee, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late J. W. Lingard.
Saturday Evening, complementary Benefit of Miss Fanny Herring, and last night of the season.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that Tickets purchased of Sidewalk Speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.
"OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian,
Joseph K.
EMMET,
in GAYLER'S popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
in the GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE.
MR. EMMET, in response to
UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
will introduce his great character song of
"KI-SER, DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY A DOG?"
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS.
BUTLER & GILMORE, MANAGERS and PROPRIETORS.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL THEATRE OF THE AGE.
GRAND AGGLOMERATION OF TALENT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMIC
PANTOMIME. GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD
will appear in a
GRAND AND VARIED BILL
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Popular Prices of Admission, 25 Cents, 50 Cents and $1.

TERRACE GARDEN, FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET AND Third avenue.
TUESDAY, August 23, 1870,
GRAND GALA BENEFIT OPERATIC CONCERT FOR MR. H. GRAU.
The following artists will appear:—Miss Canissa, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. Formes, a selected Chorus and Mollenhauer's Grand Orchestra. The performance will be presented in the open Garden. The programme:—Duet, from the Opera Belisario—Mr. Habelmann and Mr. Formes and the orchestra. Solo, Ernani—Miss Canissa and orchestra. Miserere, from Il Trovatore—Miss Canissa, Mr. Habelmann, the Chorus and the orchestra. Czaar and Carpenter—Mr. Formes and orchestra. One Night in Granada—Miss Canissa, Mr. Habelmann, Mr. Formes and the Chorus and orchestra. Between each two parts the Orchestra will play various selections, and will close with Bismarck's March.
Admission only fifty cents.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A LADY, WHO IS EMPLOYED OUT DURING THE day, wants an unfurnished Room, without board; unexceptionable references. Address M. W., box 108 Herald office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES AN UNFURNISHED House, near West Twenty-third street; rent $1,100 or $1,200. Address E. M., care of H. P. Sears & Co., 238 Greenwich street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FOUR FINE airy Rooms, with water and gas, in a pleasant neighborhood, for light housekeeping; rent not to exceed $40. Address P. B. C., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A SECOND OR third Floor, unfurnished, for light housekeeping, from September 1, in a good neighborhood, on the line of Fourth, Sixth or Eighth avenue cars, in a house with but one other family, best of reference given and required. Address, with particulars, box 3,453 Post office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, 1st of September, by two brothers and their wives; location between Fifth and Seventh avenues and Fortieth and Fiftieth streets; references given. Address box 208 Herald office.

HOUSES WANTED.—HAVING A HOUSE OWNER MYSELF I would like several more or an estate to act as agent for; give my whole time. Address OWNER, box 177 Herald office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and Thirtieth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues; first class; moderate price. Address box 222 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ONE LARGE ROOM, or Room and Bedroom, unfurnished; must be located below Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Address C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, AN unfurnished House; good location, first class neighborhood; New York city; terms, $1,400 to $2,000. Address, with full particulars, N. E., box 5,302 Post office.

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT 4 STORY BROWN stone Dwelling House, handsomely furnished throughout and located between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Parties having houses of this description to let will please address H., box 578 Post office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, IN New York or Brooklyn, by a quiet, respectable family of five adults. State locality, number of rooms and lowest terms to H. M. C., box 1,504 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, AN unfurnished House; location between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets and Sixth and Lexington avenues; lease not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Address box 4,223 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO MAY 1, a three story and basement House, between Fourteenth and Fifty-fourth streets and Second and Eighth avenues. Address, stating terms, box 5,455 Post office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A THREE STORY AND basement House, East of Fifth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets; rent from $1,000 to $1,500. Address HOUSE, 135 West Forty-fourth street.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR BUY A SMALL TWO STORY House, in a good neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, N., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, RENT NOT to exceed $2,000, location above Fortieth street, between Madison and Seventh avenues. Address box 1,760 Post office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED Rooms, by a gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping, in a good location. Address, giving all particulars, E. A., box 446 Post office. Best reference given if required.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, IN A strictly private family, two Chambers and private Parlor. Location, rooms and service must be unexceptionable in every respect. Address to-day box 159 Hoffman House.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOUR unfurnished Rooms (second floor preferred) in a genteel house, below Eighteenth street, west side; rent not to exceed $30. Address GOULD, Herald office.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, FULLY FURNISHED, for housekeeping; private house; careful family; gentleman, wife, three children; rent about $55. Call on or address F., 593 Broadway, second floor, front.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in good location; rent must be moderate. Address C. A. B., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE LITTLE PLACE ADJACENT to New York on Hudson, Harlem or New Haven Railroads; furnished preferred; must be in good order; family three persons only. Address W. S. C., box 3,446 Post office.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY HOUSE, PARTIALLY OR fully furnished or unfurnished, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with full particulars, A. G., 216 Herkimer street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN; neighborhood Fourteenth street. Address J. W., Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY PROFESSOR, EXCELLENT AND WELL EXPERIENCED teacher of music, French and German and speaking English well, is desirous of finding engagements in schools or private families; best references given and required. Apply to Miss B., care of Mr. Christern, foreign bookseller, 77 University place, New York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE, WITH HIGH TESTIMONIALS, offers his services as classical tutor in return for a really comfortable home. Address A. M. O., Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN LADY, OF GREAT experience in teaching, wishes an engagement in a select school, or to act as visiting governess in a respectable family. Qualifications—German, French, English, &c. Address TEACHER, care of Rev. H. Baegener, 101 East 7th st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, wishes a situation to teach English branches and penmanship in a private or public school (private preferred) in New York; best reference given. Address Miss TERRELL, 203 Crown st., New Haven, Conn.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open for day and evening pupils. Private desks can be secured this week without extra charge. Ladies receive special attention. Stiffness, cramping or trembling removed from the worst hand. Terms very reasonable.

GREENWICH, CONN.—12 BOYS UNDER 13 YEARS OF age. Refined home life, with superior school advantages. Terms $500. Open September 14. HARRY PECK.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (ESTABLISHED 1849.) 62 Bowery.—Specialties, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, &c. 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Twelve strictly private rooms day and evening. Ladies taught bookkeeping and correspondence.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN THE SPANISH language, Mathematics and Civil Engineering, by a graduate at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy. Address C. G., 40 and 42 Broadway, room 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
GEORGE WOOD.........Proprietor and Manager.
FIFTY-FIRST AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
STILL ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
MONDAY, August 22, every day at 2 and evening at 8, until further notice,
ALBERT W. AIKEN'S
new sensation drama, adapted from the French of Alexandre Dumas, entitled a
HEART OF GOLD,
HEART OF GOLD,
HEART OF GOLD,
with new scenery, costumes, properties and an unapproachable cast.
FRIDAY, August 26, day and evening,
BENEFIT OF ALBERT W. AIKEN.
SATURDAY, August 27—Last appearance of ALBERT W. AIKEN and last night of the season.
MONDAY, September 5, will inaugurate the opening of the fall and winter seasons, with the beautiful and gifted artiste
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
who will appear in a new drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., being the latest London sensation, entitled
TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.
Second week of the brilliant young American actor
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who will appear this evening for the
SECOND TIME IN NEW YORK
in Mander and McDonough's
AFFECTING AND BEAUTIFUL HOME STORY,
founded on Tennyson's celebrated poem entitled,
UNDER THE PALM.

Enoch Arden (a rough sailor lad)	LAWRENCE BARRETT
Philip Ray (The Miller's only son)	Mr. F. C. BANGS
Captain Perrin (Master of the Good Fortune)	Mr. M. LEVICK
Doctor Stelling	Mr. E. B. HOLMES
Gilbert Woggs (an attorney)	Mr. E. LAMB
Mark Lane (an innkeeper)	H. A. BENDER
Walter Arden	Master WILLIE HEARNE

Sailors, Villagers, &c.

Annie Lee	Miss LOUISA MOORE
Alice Stelling	Miss LIZZIE MAHON
Dame Merriam	Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT

ACT 1—OUTWARD BOUND.
SCENE 1—"The Tall-Towered Mill that whistled on the Waste."
SCENE 2—"Interior of the Inn of Timber-Crossed Antiquity."
SCENE 3—"The Home of Enoch Arden"—"Neat and nest-like, half way up the street, that clambered toward the Mill."
SCENE 4—SAILING OF THE SHIP.
Enoch goes as Boatswain of the "Good Fortune," bound for China.
"Keep a clean hearth and a good fire for me, for I'll be back, my girl, to laugh at all your fears."
AFFECTING TABLEAU.
A lapse of thirteen years is supposed to occur between the first and second Acts.
ACT 2—CAST AWAY.
SCENE 1—THE HAZEL DELL. THE VILLAGE FESTIVAL. AN OLD ENGLISH MAY-POLE DANCE.
SCENE 2—THE VISION, UNDER THE PALM.
Annie's appeal "Heavenly Orb! direct my judgment; send, through thy beams, some tidings of the lost one."
GRAND TABLEAU.
Realization of Annie's Vision. Rescue of Enoch Arden. A sail! a sail!
ACT 3—HOME AGAIN.
The revelation. The heart struggle. The loved and the lost. Enoch departs on his last voyage.
TABLEAU.
Tickets purchased from sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE.........Manager
SEVENTH WEEK
of the wonderful artiste
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
CHAMPAGNE GALOP
in the new comic ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA.........KATHI LANNER.
To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MONDAY, AUGUST 29, ANOTHER SENSATION.
A new original dramatic and fantastic Ballet, in three acts and six tableaux, by Kathi Lanner, entitled
UBELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
Seats secured in advance at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
SECOND PERFORMANCE
of the
GREAT AND POPULAR SUCCESS
LITTLE FAUST,
by
MRS. JAMES A. OATES
and
HER NEWLY ORGANIZED COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
together with
MR. GEO. L. FOX,
THE FAVORITE COMEDIAN.
ALL NEW SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
LAUGHABLE EFFECTS.
Mephisto and the Arab.........MRS. JAS. A. OATES.
Martha (head of the school).........MR. GEO. L. FOX.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
MONDAY, AUGUST 22, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT STAR COMEDIAN,
JOHNNY WILD.
MISS JENNY ENGLE
IN HER SERIO-COMIC SPECIALTIES.
THE BEAUTIFUL MINNIE GREY,
THE ACTIVE GIRL.
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES.
COMIC PANTOMIME OF THE SCHOOLMASTER.
WILD AND KERNS AS BLINKS AND JINKS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2½.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
820 BROADWAY AND 82 FIFTH AVENUE.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
123, 130 and 132 (new No. 102, 104 and 106) Court,
near State street
(Chartered in 1865 under special law),
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870,
for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition and the modern languages.
TERMS: CLASS, $10 AND $15 PER QUARTER.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION $30 PER QUARTER.
Several eminent professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, August 29. Applications to be made at the general Conservatory offices,
820 BROADWAY, NEAR TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK,
123 (NEW NO. 102) COURT, NEAR STATE STREET,
BROOKLYN.

LEEDS ART GALLERIES—NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY—Free exhibition of fine Paintings and Statuary at private sale.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
Broadway.
(Established 1848.)
We are fearfully and
wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

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WOOD CUTS,
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PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PIANOFORTES.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF BARNES' premium Pianofortes; also extensive assortment of second hand Pianos, Grands, Squares and Uprights, Chickering's and other celebrated makers; on instalments at cash prices. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT ALL ROUND CORNERS seven octave Piano, agraffe treble, &c.; cost $500; price $175. At 43 University place, corner 11th st.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANFORTE, WITH EVERY improvement, at a great sacrifice for cash. A beautiful rosewood Pianoforte only $160.
J. BIDDLE, 15 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SPLENDID CHICKERING PIANO FOR SALE AT half the original cost.—Round corners, seven octaves, serpentine bottom, &c. Call at No. 235 East 116th street, between Second and Third avenues.

AN ELEGANT CARVED DOUBLE ROUND SEVEN octave Piano, used a little; bargain for cash. Warranted. DECKER & BROTHER,
56 Bleecker street, one block east from Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order; fully guaranteed; used six months; cost $650; for $250; Parlor Suits, covered brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; half original cost; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT rosewood Pianoforte, carved case and legs, 7 octave, overstrung, celebrated makers; five years' guarantee. Great sacrifice. 115 Seventh street.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, the property of a private family declining housekeeping, in use six months, cost $700, for $250, stool and cover; box for shipping. Call at private residence, 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7¼ PIANO, ONLY $135; great bargain; magnificent overstrung, having carved legs, all latest improvements; Weber's make. Great sacrifice.
JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $150 BEAUTIFUL large rosewood Pianoforte, first class makers, modern improvements and style; sweet, powerful tone. 38 Third street, near Second avenue.

$325.—IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A $650 FIRST class Piano will be sold for $325 if sold this week; has been used only three months and is a magnificent instrument; guaranteed 5 years. Music store, 323 Third av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

11 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., second floor.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; meats, soups, jellies and pastry; no objection to the country; can take care of a dairy; Christian family preferred; good reference.

15 LITTLE 12TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

34 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing in a small private family; best city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., rear, first floor.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; no objection to do the coarse washing if required; will be found trustworthy; first class city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A first class family; understands the business fully; best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; good washer and ironer. Best city reference.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as order cook in a hotel or restaurant; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; also a kitchen girl; best city reference. Call or address.

120 WEST 16TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the best city references.

123 7TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in an American family. Address.

152 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook; city references given.

129 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; best reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a first class private family; is a first class cook and understands all kinds of pastry. Can furnish best city reference.

145 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook and assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

149 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A good cook and first rate baker; understands all kinds of soups, desserts and pastries; first class city references.

152 WEST 30TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN AS cook, either in a boarding house or club; city reference. Call for two days.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family.

204 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game; good city reference.

207 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; IS willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

221 EAST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

254 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; reference can be seen.

254 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as plain cook; is a good bread baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging and has no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

294 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; a first rate washer and ironer. Good city reference.

333 WEST 26TH ST, NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, is an excellent laundress and good baker. Good city reference.

338 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TOGETHER: one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good city reference.

342 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist at washing, or would do the housework of a small family; good reference.

420 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT cook, with nine years' reference from last employer.

425 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer.

411 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; fully capable of doing both.

464 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO sisters, one as plain cook and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to Jersey City, Hoboken or Hudson City; city references.

490 8TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—AS first class cook and would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has good reference.

524 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK IN a private family, hotel or restaurant; best city references.

524 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS FRENCH COOK IN a private family; no objection to the country. Best city reference.

528 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook or washer and ironer; good city reference.

632 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a good [illegible]; best reference.

744 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer.

Chambermaids, &c.

13 WEST 30TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or chambermaid and sewer; is willing and obliging.

23 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. A respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework; is willing and obliging. Good city reference.

168 EAST 52D ST., REAR COTTAGE.—TWO GIRLS; one as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing, the other to do general housework; good city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do washing. Best city reference.

112 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

115 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; the best city references. Call for two days.

117 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good operator; good city reference.

119 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman, strongly recommended, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call for two days.

120 WEST 16TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has six years' reference.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY AMERICAN woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with washing in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, best city reference.

144 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or to take care of children; has good reference from last place.

161 WEST 51ST ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; excellent city references.

184 DIVISION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or to do light housework.

202 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Best city references.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—AS CHAMBERMAID; understands fine washing and French fluting; city reference.

206 7TH AV., OLD NUMBER.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and will assist in washing, ironing and plain sewing.

208 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS. A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or as child's nurse. Best reference.

217 WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FRONT ROOM, top floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a nice private family. Good city reference from her last place.

226 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse.

229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY ST., fifth floor, room 57.—Two young girls, lately landed; one as parlormaid and waitress, and the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; no objection to country or city; both have lived out in Ireland. Call from 10 till 1 tomorrow.

230 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Has four years' reference from last place.

232 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—An English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; is kind to children; reference.

234 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or would take care of children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days, in the corset store.

242 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, not long in this country, to do chamberwork and assist in sewing. Call for two days.

252 WEST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl fully competent, as chambermaid and waitress; city reference if required.

253 WEST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen until suited. Call or address.

342 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; will assist in other work; references. Can be seen for two days.

347 WEST 55TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children in a private family; capable of either places. Can be seen at her late employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

360 WEST 23D ST.—WANTED, A PLACE TO MIND a child or do chamberwork and waiting. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock.

370 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; best city reference can be given. Call for two days.

419 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A smart young girl to do chamberwork and assist on Wheeler & Wilson's machine or take care of children; best city references.

422 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of a baby; best reference from last place.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—AS seamstress and nurse and to take care of and teach young children; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

690 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

734 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; city reference.

840 3D AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a small family.

966 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., RING third bell.—A competent young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children; city reference can be given. Call at nursery corner of Lexington av. and 51st st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, and assist with washing; best city reference. Address A. B., box 146 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 337 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Summer and Fall Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

13 STANTON ST.—A NEAT AND STYLISH DRESSmaker; work by the day; can cut, fit, make evening dresses and walking suits in the latest style; a good chance to get work done reasonably before the busy season. Call on or address M. K.

48 BLEECKER ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a woman who understands all kinds of family sewing and is also a competent nurse. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day or week; works on ladies' dresses, and finishes them off, and children's clothing. References.

161 WEST 51ST ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A REspectable family; understands dressmaking.

181 MACDOUGAL, CORNER 8TH ST. (PRESENT employer's).—As seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit very nicely. Call for two days.

222 WEST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress to take in washing and ironing at her house; clothes done up in magnificent style at 75c. per dozen; best city reference. Call on or address ANNE CARRICK.

223 WEST 43D ST.—FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, understands dressmaking with or without machine; sewing done at home, or go out by day or week. Call or address.

232 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl as plain sewer in a private family.

313 6TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A young Protestant woman as seamstress and to take care of children in a private family; best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

316 EAST 57TH ST. (LAST EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

343 EAST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A first class dressmaker, cutter, fitter and trimmer, who works in private family, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week.

489 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT dressmaker wishes a re-engagement as family seamstress by the day or week; can cut and fit and is a good operator on the Grover & Baker machine; will go a short distance in the country if required; satisfactory references.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A young girl as seamstress and to assist with the chamberwork, or would take care of growing children; can operate on machine; good city reference.

569 BROADWAY, CORNER PRINCE STREET.—A young woman as dressmaker and cloakmaker in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; operates on four machines; Wheeler & Wilson's preferred.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO MAKING NECKties desires work at home. Address J. A. T., Jersey City Post office.

HOME WORK WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson, accustomed to fine robes, under linen, &c.; Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address box 5,988 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND QUICK sewer, a home in a private family, where one day's work and three hours every other day in the week would be considered a compensation for board. Address for one week DRESSMAKER, station D.

General Housework, &c.

4 FRANKLIN TERRACE, 28TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference from last place.

10 CLARKSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

11 ESSEX ST., ROOM 20.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; reference.

21 MONROE ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family in the country or chamberwork and plain sewing.

149 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

150 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; good city reference.

160 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good city reference from her last place.

200 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small family; best city references.

212 EAST 54TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., first floor, back.—A respectable young woman to do light housework for a small private family; understands her business. Can be seen for two days.

240 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good references given.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do the light housework of a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; three years' reference.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

256 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family. Reference given.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

322 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; reference from her last place.

333 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do housework in a small private family; is a very good washer and ironer.

349 EAST 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable woman as good laundress, or would do general housework; good reference. Call for two days.

399 1ST AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

412 8TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A competent young woman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

431 18TH ST. BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation to do general housework in a small private family; city reference can be given.

510 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do light housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer.

528 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; will make herself generally useful.

542 WEST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference.

659 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl to do light housework or mind children. Can be seen at her parents'.

720 7TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A young Scotch girl, recently arrived, in a small private family; will do housework.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN American woman, in a hotel or private family; has a practical knowledge of the same. Address C. H. W.

54 WEST 32D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, AN AMERIcan woman of 40, to a gentleman, with or without children, or as nurse to a sick lady and take charge of her house. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

125 PRINCE ST.—A COMPETENT HOTEL HOUSEkeeper that understands her business in every department. Address Mrs. H. D.

150 EAST 33D ST.—A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper, in either city or country, where she will have entire charge and control; references exchanged; none but responsible persons need apply. Call or address.

191 MOTT ST.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, IN a widower's family of one or two children.
Mrs. C.

347 118TH ST.—A LADY OF HIGH CULTURE AND refinement as housekeeper in the family of a gentleman of means, or would instruct children in English, French and music. Address Miss JACKSON.

A LADY, THROWN ON HER OWN RESOURCES, would like to meet with a lady or gentleman in need of a competent and reliable housekeeper. Address Mrs. PETTER, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

A YOUNG SOUTHERN WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO take charge of a gentleman's household, or hotel or private club of gentlemen, or to superintend the general education of children, or any position of trust not menial. The highest testimonials (Northern and Southern) as regards character, capability, &c. Address, for three days, Mrs. CLINTON, Herald office.

A LADY QUITE ALONE AND TIRED OF BOARDING would superintend the house of a good man; she will give particulars as to position and reputation and will not notice answers not doing likewise. Address STRANGER, Herald office.

ANY PARTY OF STANDING AND MEANS WISHING the services of a lady as housekeeper may address for an interview one well calculated for the position and disposed to lend a helping hand in any department of the house if necessary, as well as to supervise; good security that everything shall be properly cared for. CARRIE, station D.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WIDOW DESIRES A situation as housekeeper for a widower or bachelor; best of references will be given. Address Sophia, box 417 Bridgeport, Conn.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY, WHO SPEAKS SPANISH as well as English, as housekeeper in some respectable family. Address for one week Mrs. VAN, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—BY A LADY of middle age, in a first class hotel or private party of gentlemen; is experienced in every respect; good reference as to qualifications and character. Address HOUSEKEEPER, station B, Grand st.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, aged 20, the charge of a hotel or a gentleman's house; speaks French and German; best of references. Address HERMIT, Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A YOUNG LADY, A position as housekeeper in some gentleman's family; none but responsible parties need answer. Address H., Post office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

1 LAURENS ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress in a private family; can give satisfactory reference from her last employer, for whom she has worked for six years.

2 MARION ST.—WASHING TAKEN IN; 75 CENTS per dozen; rough dry, 50 cents per dozen; by Mrs. Hansalar.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A young girl as laundress; would work out by the day; good reference.

200 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes the washing of two or three gentlemen or ladies' fine washing; first class city reference.

208 WEST 16TH ST.—A WOMAN TO TAKE IN washing or go out by the day; best city reference.

224 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A married woman to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing; understands all kinds of family washing; puffing and fluting done on moderate terms. Call on or address Mrs. GOLDIE.

225 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's or family's washing; would go out by the day.

246 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor, front room.—An efficient, reliable laundress to take in washing; understands fluting and ladies' fineries. Unexceptionable references.

251 3D AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN who does washing would like to take the washing for a few nice gentlemen; best references.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fineries, best city reference.

311 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable woman wishes the washing of some ladies or gentlemen or families; can flute nicely; good reference.

327 WEST 43D ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A REspectable woman wishes a lady's or gentlemen's washing at her own place, or would go out if required, also would do scrubbing or cleaning.

338 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., first floor.—A competent laundress wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; understands fluting; reasonable charges; excellent references.

341 26TH ST., ROOM 16.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman would like to do washing at her own house; is a first class laundress; would take it by the month.

345 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable woman to do washing in her own house, or would go out by the day; would do housecleaning; best reference.

404 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTAble woman to do gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own house. Ask for Mrs. PROVOST.

411 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, wants work by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer; also a good house cleaner; no objection to take work to the house; city reference.

418 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, with excellent references, to go out by the day at washing and ironing, or would do house cleaning.

424 3D AV.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing, ladies' ball and afternoon dresses, puffing and fluting done in the latest style; will go out by the day.

433 EAST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—A FIRST CLASS laundress in a private family or boarding house; no objection to go to the country; good city reference.

433 EAST 16TH ST.—TWO SISTERS IN A BOARDing house or hotel; one as laundress, the other as assistant laundress. Call for two days.

434 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman wants gentlemen's or family washing by the month or dozen; puffing and fluting done; terms moderate.

454 WEST 19TH ST.—WASHING AND IRONING by a first class laundress at her residence.

525 1ST AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A respectable Protestant woman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own residence.

A LAUNDRY FOREWOMAN OF FOUR YEARS' EXperience wishes a situation to take charge or manage the help. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., LAUNDRESS, Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

18 LAIGHT ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; good reference.

28 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A most respectable Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth, and understands spoon and bottle feeding; first class references. Call for two days.

29 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can give best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer and braider; good reference given.

40 EAST [illegible] ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to travel; best city reference.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN OLD LADY AS MONTHLY nurse; thoroughly understands her business; has had many years' experience in America; is competent and reliable; price $10 per week.

58½ WEST 10TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, wishing to return to France, would like to take care of children or ladies. Address Miss JOSEPHINE.

83 DIKEMAN ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A REspectable young married woman as wet nurse.

109 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

150 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse in a respectable family; has good city reference.

175 ESSEX STREET.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

201 WEST 26TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—AS AN EXperienced nurse and to do plain sewing. Highest city reference from last place.

222 ELIZABETH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A Protestant girl to take care of children and do light chamberwork.

228 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman as children's nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days.

234 WEST 21ST ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; excellent city references.

241 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl, 16 years of age, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

248 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as nurse in a respectable family; has good references.

252 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and neat sewer; best city reference.

344 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse.

345 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

365 EAST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk wishes a baby to nurse, having lost her own.

391 8TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A respectable girl as competent nurse; would do sewing if required; best reference. Call for two days.

410 EAST 5TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, top floor.—A young girl, lately landed, to mind children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days.

416 EAST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable widow woman wants ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own residence.

425 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 10.—AN AMERICAN GIRL as infant's nurse in a first class family; good city references.

425 EAST 14TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A young woman as wet nurse.

426 EAST 11TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN AS WET nurse in a private family.

432 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE BAKER'S.—A YOUNG woman as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; inquire for one week.

433 EAST 18TH ST.—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk to wet nurse a baby at her own home.

456 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl as nurse or chambermaid, and to assist in washing; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

574 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a gentleman's family; best city reference. Call for two days.

603 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own house.
Mrs. FLYNN.

624 EAST 17TH ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a baby to wet nurse.

1,405 2D AV., NEAR 78TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN American girl to take care of children and assist with plain sewing; references given if required. Call for two days.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS MONTHLY NURSE; will be disengaged by the 15th of September; price $10 per week and upwards. Address J. M. H., station C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A young woman with an infant one month old. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Exchange.

Waitresses, &c.

158 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear, room No. 7.—A neat, young German girl as waitress and chambermaid.

315 EAST 35TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS waitress; best city reference.

894 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable girl as waitress or to do chamberwork in a private family; understands her business; call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

6 MARION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A bakery.

227 GRAND ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A RESPECTAble widow lady wants an office to clean or gentlemen's washing to do; best reference.

230 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND in a bakery. Apply for two days.

239 WOOSTER ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY, SPEAKing French, as nurse in a widower's family. Address.

251 WEST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY in a fancy store, or some light mental work in a store; can give the best references.

319 EAST 14TH ST.—A LADY WISHES COPYING TO do, either at home or in an office. Address COPYIST.

409 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as French ladies' maid; speaks German, English and French, is a competent hair dresser and used to fine sewing; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.

848 3D AV.—AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; is a good hairdresser; no objection to take charge of growing children.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS DAILY GOVerness in a school or family. English, French, Music and Drawing. Address E. L., Mr. White's, 146 Macdougal st.

A PARISIAN LADY WOULD LIKE TO TEACH FOR a home, or as visiting governess, in schools or families. Address Miss VALANCE, station L, Harlem.

A YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD ADDRESS AND BUSIness qualifications, desires an engagement with a first class house; is a good accountant and saleslady. Address Miss H. M., station A.

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as lady's maid, or would take care of children; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; has good references. Address M. C., box 183 Herald office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION WOULD ACCEPT OF A position as housekeeper in return for a home, or would instruct in English, French and music. Address Miss J., box 169 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD LIKE A situation as companion or governess; will teach all English branches, drawing and the rudiments of music; will assist in dressmaking if required. Address, stating terms, M. D., Post office, Troy.

AN EDUCATED AND REFINED YOUNG LADY, AGED 19, desires a situation immediately as primary teacher or as housekeeper and governess combined; a reasonable compensation expected. Triflers not noticed. Address Q. E. D., box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, DESIRES a home in a family where she can instruct children in the ordinary English branches, and drawing if necessary; is an adept with the needle and willing to make herself useful in that capacity. Being without a home she desires that more than a large salary. References given. Address S. S., box 121 Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, IN A children's home; the one, a widow lady of experience, as matron; the other, a young lady who has spent some time in an institution, as teacher; not particular as to location. Address TEACHER, Newark (N. J.) Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN, BY A lady from Canada; understands the fancy goods and fur business; speaks French and English; best references. Address C. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LADY, SOME POSItion not menial; has had some experience in the care of the sick; a pleasant home the chief object; no objection to travel. Address Miss ELLEN BROWN, Brooklyn.

Intelligence Offices.

WET NURSES CAN IMMEDIATELY HAVE SITUAtions free by applying at Mme. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 204 6th st., near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT 363 CANAL ST.—890 ILLUSION, MECHLIN AND half lace bonnet framemakers wanted. Old hands apply at once.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS.—A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; one competent to take full charge of kitchen will secure $30 per month.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; good reference required. Call at 170 4th st., between South 1st and South 2d sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

A.—WANTED—A SMART YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND a cigar stand; must be prepossessing and understand her business. Address, granting an interview, BANK, 17 New st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MILLINER AND TRIMmer wanted—To fill a permanent position in Memphis, Tenn. Apply this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to MARSHAL, JOHNSON & CO., 510 Broadway.

A FORTUNE FOR LADIES.—50 CENTS.—TWELVE lessons in the beautiful art of preserving natural flowers, with latest improvements, will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.
E. S. BRONSON,
Northampton, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED,
Ladies or Gentlemen,
in all parts of the United States,
for the great Masonic work,
The Rituals of Freemasonry.
J. H. WARWICK,
431 Broome street.

BLANK BOOK SEWERS AND RULING MACHINE feeders wanted.—Those who understand it; also young men to work in book bindery. Apply at 23 Beekman st.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD CITY reference. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 29 West 19th st.

DRESSMAKERS.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS AND trimmers wanted; none but very good hands need apply to M. N. PARRAIN & CO., dress and cloakmakers, 28 Bond street.

OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S MACHINE, on shirt fronts. WATSON & STEWART, 56 Duane st.

SCARF AND TIE HANDS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & Co.'s, 637 Broadway. Inducements to ladies accustomed to the finest work.

TWO OR THREE INTELLIGENT LADY CANVASSERS wanted, for a new and attractive work. Call at the office of the Real Estate Record, 703 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 129 STATE ST., first house from Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; CITY reference required. Apply at 306 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A GOOD LAUNdress, to go to the country. Address box 453 Post office.

WANTED—BOW AND TIE MAKERS, AT 52 WHITE st. H. J. & CO.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 123 East 56th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must take entire charge of the lower part of the house; three in family. Call at 122 East 58th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family, at 133½ West 49th st.; good city reference required; German preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, AMIABLE AND OBLIGing laundress, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 50 West 28th st., from 9 to 10.

WANTED—100 FANCY BRAID SEWERS. APPLY Tuesday, 23d inst., from 9 to 12 A. M., at 84 Mercer st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; references required. 117 East 51th st.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH CITY REFERENCE, TO DO general housework for a small private family. Apply at 427 West 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A GIRL TO DO washing and ironing and general housework for a small family. 338 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW FIRST CLASS milliners and round hat trimmers. Apply at 324 Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; city reference required. Apply at 216 West 40th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE HOSPITAL nurse for the Jersey City Charity Hospital, foot of Washington street, Jersey City. Apply between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD PASTRY COOKS. ONLY THOSE understanding pastry need apply at 411 Broadway, from 8 to 9 A. M., this day.

WANTED—AT 638 6TH AV., A RELIABLE, MATRONly woman, under 40, of good habits and references, able and willing to do the housework for a man and two children.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL FOR general housework; references required. Apply at 246 61st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS AS NURSE AND seamstress; one to go on Staten Island; good references required. Call at 209 Henry st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; only those with good city references need apply. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at 44 West 33d st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN WOMAN, to take the entire charge of a child one year old; best references required. Apply, between 10 and 12, on Tuesday, at 264 East 79th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; ENGLISH preferred, to go to the seashore with a small family; must assist with washing; situation permanent. Apply today, from 9 till 11, at room 116 Grand Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family, a short distance in the country. Apply from 10 to 2 this day at 70 Union place (4th av.), between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at 14 Perry st. (Ashland place).

WANTED—AT 300 MADISON ST., A SMART, tidy girl, with good city reference, for general housework in a small private family.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ONE WHO IS willing to do general housework; must have city reference. Apply at 242 West 14th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK IMMEDIATELY; situation permanent; single man preferred. Apply to Z. WEST, 26 Hudson st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of a child two years old; one that can sew and is willing to go into the country; good references required. Call at 92 West 11th st., all day Tuesday.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT SERVANTS, FIRST class, well recommended; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid, in a small private family; if first class, good wages. Apply at 146 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, FOR A small family in the country; one must understand making butter; good wages offered and steady employment. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock at WHITE'S malt house, corner West and Bethune sts.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN to take entire charge of an infant; she must be intelligent and willing to assist a little at household duties; a competent and obliging person will find a pleasant and permanent home at good wages; also a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron and do housework for a family of three; city references required for both. Apply at 209 6th av.

10 FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND HAT TRIMMERS wanted. Apply immediately to Madame WERNER, 13 Division st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

88 HUDSON ST.—COOK, LATELY LANDED FROM the old country; knows all the branches; none but first class hotel or restaurant keepers need apply. Address PETER McLAREN.

213 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY.—A MAN AND wife, lately landed; the man as first class waiter, and woman as chambermaid or to wait on ladies or children; thirty years' reference from the old country, and also New York city reference. Address for one week.

365 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; best city reference. Address J. B.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house or office; speaks and writes English and German. Address 74 Essex st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS PORTER. Apply to Mr. BIRD, 164 3d av., between 16th and 17th streets.

A SWISS, SPEAKING GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGlish, wishes a situation in a store or butcher shop. Address G. TRECHSEL, box 266 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER WISHES A SITUATION IN a good private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen from 9 until 12 for two days at the Washington Hotel, 4th av., opposite the Harlem depot.

A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS ADJUSTING Wheeler & Wilson machines and will make himself useful in the shirt front business. Address SHIRT FRONT, stating salary and place of employment, Herald office.

A MAN AND WIFE, FULLY CAPABLE, WITH EXperience and highest references, want the management of a hotel or large boarding house (city or country), or a respectable position in a hotel. Address, for two days, W., station D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MUTE. EIGHTEEN years old; writes a good hand; salary $200. Address MUTE, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AS waiter in a private family; has first class references from former employers. Address F. P., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, just arrived, either in a tea and coffee store or meat market. Address S. S., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOroughly understands his business and can give satisfactory references from last employer. Call at or address Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS carter; accustomed to all kinds of wood and work.
J. M., 251 Hudson street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as porter or any capacity; good recommendation as to honesty and sobriety. Address, for three days, O. McBRIDE, 519 9th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A millinery house. Apply at 758 Broadway.

A SHORTHAND WRITER, COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy, will engage as corresponding clerk, private secretary, author's assistant or reporter; a good accountant. Address G. H. G., Yonkers.

AGENCY IN NEW YORK.—A BRITISH FIRM, EXpecting Dry and various Continental goods to this market, require a firm to sell on del credere and afford finance facilities on shipments. Address F. M., Park Avenue Hotel.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS clerk or light porter; is a good penman and thoroughly understands office duties; excellent references and any amount of security can be furnished. Address ACTIVE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (POLE) WHO UNDERSTANDS THE English language and writes a fair and quick hand wishes a situation in an office as copy clerk or to make himself useful; he is willing to go to the country. Apply at Reinhardt's Hotel, Nos. 2 Greenwich st. and 5 Battery place, in about two days.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHOSE BUSINESS REquires his attention but half of his time, would like to engage with a responsible firm as collector or a position of like responsibility; character and references unexceptionable. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE SPEAKING GERMAN preferred. Corner of Graham av. and Frost st., Williamsburg.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FULLY COMpetent and well recommended from his last place. Apply at 303 4th av., corner of 23d st.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT DESIRED—BY A YOUNG man, occupied as bookkeeper and cashier during day. Address EVENING, Herald office.

INSURANCE OFFICE.—A SMART YOUNG MAN wanted as copyist and to make himself generally useful; good writing indispensable. Address E. F., box 207 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS CLERK in a grocery, hardware or liquor store; best of recommendations, if required. Apply at 98 West Houston st.

TO PAPER WAREHOUSES.—A GENTLEMAN, OF 24 years' experience in the trade, understanding stock, chemicals, &c., is desirous of a situation in an established house. Address D., box 2,127 Post office.

TO RETAIL TOBACCONISTS.—A YOUNG ENGLISHman, aged 20, desires a situation as salesman in the above; not having had any experience would take a small salary. Address D. M. W., box 193 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OUTDOOR SALESMAN for a paper warehouse. Address P. HOUSE, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND to make himself generally useful. Address D., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, WHO IS thoroughly competent. Address, stating salary, MERCHANT, box 2,023 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A JOBbing millinery house; one that can command a good trade. HAMMOND, MERRIAM & CO., 522 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands laces and white goods, to buy for a Broadway store. Address A. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK IN A WHOLESALE drug house; an order clerk that thoroughly understands the business. Apply at 252 Greenwich st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY goods salesmen, for the dress goods department. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A GROCERY store. One that understands the business may apply at 57 Vesey st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND stock clerk in a fancy goods importing business. Apply at 272 Broadway. None but those well recommended need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, WILLING to assist in chamberwork and waiting; best city reference required. Apply at 21 West 16th st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ENGAGED [illegible] collector for a house in this city would make arrangements with another house to do their collecting; references given. Address X. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerk for white goods and shawls, by a house in this city; none others need apply; permanent situation. Address JOBBER, box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK IN A men's furnishing business; must be a good accountant and also experienced, and provided with good reference. Address, by letter only, M. A. TYNBERG, 523 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 20 YEARS, A situation in a shipping, railroad or express office; understands bookkeeping, and is a good penman. Can furnish best reference from last employer. Address E. H., box 163 Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the gas fixtures, China and fancy goods business, China more especially; one who has been used to city trade. Address, stating past experience, CHINA, box 114 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY AN ENGlishman, single; best city reference. Apply at R. C. LOWDEN'S harness store, 20 East 14th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, lately landed from the old country, as coachman, or to do general work on a gentleman's place. Address J. C., box 200 Herald office.

AS GARDENER, BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN; CAN use tools; can drive; an experienced man; single. Address F. B., box 216 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GARdener, &c., by a steady, industrious young man, who perfectly understands driving, proper care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; sober and obliging; best city reference. Address G., box 219 Herald office.

A PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED—BY AN efficient gardener; experienced in making and laying out new pleasure grounds and flower gardens and tasteful arrangement in planting; is a first rate propagator of hard and soft wooded plants; understands the management of vineries, hot and cold conservatories, fruit, flower and vegetable gardens. Address J. H., Manhattanville Post office.

A PROFESSIONAL COACHMAN, ACTIVE AND moral, who, from large experience, thoroughly understands the management of horses (fast, if you please), is desirous of a situation in a respectable family, and only such; no objection to the country; first class references. Call on or address for three days ROBERT QUINN, 116 East 4th st., New York.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; best city reference. Address E. O., box 260 Herald office.

COACHMAN—AMERICAN; FIRST CLASS EXPErienced man, horseman, &c.; stylish, capable city driver; a thorough worker; understands gardening, &c.; five years' city reference. Apply to or address EMERSON, 147 Grand st.

COACHMAN WANTS EMPLOYMENT—A COMPETENT man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom; good city driver; best city reference; four years in last place. Address E. M., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, single; willing and obliging; several years' best city reference. Call on or address J. D., 1,152 Broadway, harness store.

GARDENER'S AND FLORIST'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; understands the management of greenhouses and graperies; also the care of all kinds of fancy stock. Address, for three days, W. B., at ALFRED BRIDGEMAN'S seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; not long in the country. Address J. C., box 211 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address F. M. A., 238 West 37th st., room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; best reference; city or country. Address A. C., box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A MAN AND HIS wife, as gardener and cook. Apply at 152 Chambers street, this day, before 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED MAN AS coachman, porter or waiter, &c.; the most satisfactory references can be given. Address box 3,494 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; will give reference and security; last working place San Francisco. Address J. J. K., 531 West 43d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GARDENER OF long experience in the management of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, plants, fruits and vegetables; also understands all the different branches belonging to a gentleman's place. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, Westchester village, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman and groom; can clip or singe; nine years' experience from last place. Call on or address for one week W. H., 824 South 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; he understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call on or address E. S., 45 West 30th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, city or country; understands his business and all kinds of work round a gentleman's house; good reference. Address 215 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a young Swede; eight years' experience in hot house, flowers and general gardening; moderate wages. Address, for two days, C. PETERSON, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, with no encumbrance, as coachman and groom; long experience; will be found willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address J. M., No. 7 West 44th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first class city references. Address E. C. B., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE TO LIVE WITH A physician, in a pleasant country town in New Jersey; the husband to take care of the horses and make himself generally useful, and the wife to do general housework; Swiss or German preferred; experience requisite; wages moderate. Address, with reference, F., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SOBER YOUNG man, a situation as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful; good city reference from his last employer; no objection to city or country. Address T. E., 26 York st., Jersey City, N. J.

488 6TH AV., ROOM NO. 2.—A STRONG BOY, TO drive a doctor's wagon, residing with his parents; very best reference.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH $200 CASH CAN hear of a splendid opportunity to travel, by applying at 23 Dey street, room No. 1.

AGENTS.—RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A desirable article; quick sales, large profits.
GEORGE A. COWLES & CO., 35 Dey st., New York.

A RARE OPENING FOR A FIRST CLASS AGENT—In one of the largest life insurance companies. Gentleman of character and business ability, with a large acquaintance in this city and surroundings, may apply to PLINY F. SMITH, 26 Nassau street.

A SECOND CARVER WANTED—AT GREELEY'S dining saloon, 15 Greenwich ave. Only those used to the business need apply.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE; SALARY $3 per week; good place for an intelligent lad. Address box 212 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, IN A wholesale hardware store, to learn the business; should reside with parents or guardian; salary first year $100. Address C. & D., Herald office.

BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST AS STOCK CLERK, &C., in a wholesale clothing house in this city; one having had some experience preferred. Address, giving references and age, CLOTHIER, Herald office.

EMIGRATION TO COLORADO.—ALL PERSONS WILling to join must apply immediately, at No. 7 Broadway.

JUST WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS—A NICE LIGHT manufacturing business, coining money. Half interest only $200. McCOY & MIDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY WANTED—UNDER 16 years, who resides with his parents in the city; must be well recommended, and write good and be quick at figures. Call after 10 o'clock at 45 Broad st.

WANTED—A GOOD OYSTER AND ORDER COOK, AT NURSE'S, 524 8th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER. INQUIRE from 9 until 10 A. M., at Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—A FOLDER. APPLY AT EMPIRE PRINT Works, 215 and 217 West 36th st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN BOY IN THE drug store 182 Canal st., corner Mott.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART WAITER FOR A DINING room. Apply this day at CONKLIN'S, 42 White st.

WANTED—A PORTER, IN A MANUFACTURING business. Address, with reference, box 4,519 Post office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO OPEN oysters and wait on table. Apply at ROBERTS' Restaurant, 3d av. and 125th st., Harlem.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE Store; must be a good writer and quick at figures. Address U. P. S., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, a boy, about 16 years of age. Address box 5,532 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO WELL DRESSED YOUNG MEN, with first class reference, for fall and winter trade. Call after 10 A. M. M. A. SHELLEY, 22 Ann street.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY—SEAmen, ordinary seamen, first and second class firemen and good able-bodied landsmen. Apply to E. & J. W. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, NOT UNDER 15, ABLE to write distinctly and to copy correctly. Salary $3 to $6 per week. References required. Address, in applicant's handwriting, D. H., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL RESTAURANT, A YOUNG man, about 17 years old, to attend the table and open oysters. Apply at Nassau Hotel, No. 2 South 4th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; MUST COME WELL recommended and write a good hand; wages $3 per week. Call before 10½ at POTTER BROTHERS', No. 5½ Pine st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS lodgings at store with a comrade; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, A. B., station A, New York.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN CONTROL CITY city trade, for a house in the manufacture of ladies', children's and men's clothing of every description. Right party can command own terms. Address room No. 5 317 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO LEARN the mason trade or to take care of two horses and make himself useful. Address for three days, M. H. P., Cranford, N. J.

JEWELRY ENGRAVER WANTED—ONE ACCUStomed to engraving on rings preferred. Apply at No. 6 John st., third floor, to-day.

TO HATTERS.—A FINISHER, BODY IRONER AND curler wanted; also a first class salesman.
CLINTON, the Hatter, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. APPLY TO A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers st.

WANTED—SHOP CUTTERS. APPLY TO P. C. BARNUM & CO., 106 Chatham square.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARD AND MONOGRAM engraver; steady situation. Send samples of work and state salary wanted. Address R. HOSKINS & CO., 913 Arch st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—25 BRASS FINISHERS; FIRST CLASS cock makers will find steady work and good wages by applying immediately at our factory at Haydenville, Mass.
HAYDEN, GERE & CO.

WANTED—A DIE SINKER TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; to a man who thoroughly understands designing and hub cutting for jewelry a good price and permanent situation. Apply to IRA RICHARDS & CO., 301 Broadway, up stairs.

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BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—150 clean [illegible] and Rooms at 25 and 50 cents per day, $2 and $3 50 per week, at the Grant House, 18 New Bowery.

1 BLOCK EAST FROM CITY HALL—FRANKFORT House, Frankfort street, corner of William, 250 rooms. A Room to yourself for 50 cents per day, $2 00 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 BLOCK FROM SIXTH AVENUE.—VERY DESIRABLE Rooms, on second floor, [illegible] closets, with hot and cold water and bathroom, first class board. No. 205 West Twenty first street.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK.—THE Second and Third Floors of a splendid large house to let, with Board, from the 1st of September next.

2 OR THREE FINE LARGE ROOMS, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, good table and every home comfort. 44 West Twenty sixth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

2 BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY.—A PRIVATE FAMIly of two, owning and occupying a first class house in an unsurpassed location, having more room than they require, would let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board, only. 21a East Twelfth street.

3 VERY PROMISING GENERAL KNOX COLTS, REcently from Maine, raised by their present owner. Can be seen at 10 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 50, CORNER 12TH STREET.—Handsomely furnished Parlor; also Rooms on third and fourth floors, for families or gentlemen, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 208), OPPOSITE MADISON square.—A Second Floor with private bath newly and elegantly furnished, can now be secured; also other desirable Rooms.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY.—FAMILIES OR single persons can find large airy Rooms with excellent Board; terms moderate. Apply at 189 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$7 PER WEEK.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good Country Board at a farm house situated in Greene county, near the mountains. For particulars see proprietor, L. MINOR, at Crall & Ferry's photographic gallery, 152 Bowery, on Tuesday, from 9 to 12. Post office address, Acra, N. Y.

8TH STREET, 129 EAST, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; transient boarders accommodated.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—An elegantly furnished Floor with private table, house entirely first class; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 237, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—TWO large, elegant Rooms, front and rear, also large Room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, 225 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor Floor to let with Board, also Rooms on upper floors; terms $7 to $10 per week.

18TH AND NINETEENTH STREETS.—TO LET, WITH or without Board, Second Floor, well furnished; four rooms, private bath room; every convenience; references. 70 Irving place.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsome Rooms, with Board, singly or en suite; references given and required.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Suits of Rooms, with Board, for families, also single Rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—PARLORS and Bedrooms, second and third floors front, to let, with or without private table.

22 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, elegant Suits of Rooms for families or parties of single gentlemen; hot and cold water throughout; home made pastry and bread; terms reasonable.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Apartments, with or without private table; house delightfully located; everything first class and for first class persons only. References required.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—To let, handsomely furnished Rooms, in suits or singly.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF four Rooms on first floor and three on second, with or without Board or private table; also single Rooms; near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—A nicely furnished Suit of Rooms, with private table, to a family of four or six persons.

26 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR east of Madison avenue.—Either one or two Floors, three rooms deep, side wing, [illegible] let to first class parties, where elegance, refinement and a superior table will be found.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUIT OF FURNISHED front Rooms, or several Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms, permanent or transient.

26 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Madison avenue.—Two beautifully furnished Suits with first class table. The comforts of a refined home assured to the two or three families taken. Very highest references required.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board. References exchanged.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily has an entire second floor handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only. Highest reference required.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT OF pleasant Rooms on second floor, with an open view, also a Room, suitable for a gentleman, with Board.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms with or without Board, private table if desired; terms moderate.

41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues.—Furnished Rooms singly or en suite, with Board, in a small family, to gentlemen. References.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ENTIRE SECond Floor to let, unfurnished, with board, consisting of five rooms, spread dressing, wash rooms and bathrooms.

42 SECOND STREET.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Rooms, with or without Board. References exchanged.

46 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ENTIRE SECond Floor, consisting of four rooms, also Rooms on third and fourth floors, to let, with first class Board; references exchanged. Mrs. NOBLE.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVE [illegible] Elegantly furnished Rooms with Board on second and floors [illegible] with closets, hot and cold water, bathroom adjoining. Call for two days.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms with Board, from $9 to $10 per week; house all modern improvements.

48 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, three large and one small room, with extension on first floor, will be let, with or without private table, either together or separately.

49 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A PLEASANT furnished Room to let, to one or two reasonable ladies or gentlemen. Family small. Terms reasonable.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—EXCELlent accommodations for families or a party of gentlemen. Front Rooms, on second and third floors, with first class Board. Terms reasonable.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—VERY SPACIOUS Suits of Rooms, entire second floor, strictly first class house and table. Can be engaged now or from September 1.

53 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Pleasant Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, to let without board, private family, terms reasonable.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FORMERLY known as the "Southern House," having changed hands, handsomely refurnished, is open for first class families, with Board; also pleasant single Rooms for gentlemen.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, handsomely furnished Parlors and Bedrooms, to families; also hall Rooms to gentlemen; house and location first class.

58 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A furnished front Room to let to a dressmaker with meals on Sunday, or to a gentleman.

60 IRVING PLACE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON PARlor floor for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with private table, $40 per week; references required.

61 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, to families and single gentlemen, with first class Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

68 PRINCE STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADway.—To let, a well furnished front Room for one or two gentlemen, terms moderate, private family.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.

Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. Moderate rates for the summer.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—A CHOICE OF ROOMS CAN now be had for families or single gentlemen, with unexceptionable Board. Best references given and required.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished front or rear Rooms to let, with good Board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

94 MACDOUGAL STREET (ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE).—A well furnished front Room on third floor, to let, with Board, terms reasonable. References.

103 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO young ladies or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms with Board for ladies.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family has a handsomely furnished Suit of rooms to let, together or separate, with Board, also two single Rooms, references required.

116 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and their wives, at moderate prices. A good table and a first rate cook.

123 BANK ST. (REAR).—A WIDOW, WITH GOOD references, as housekeeper or to do light housework in a small family of adults. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER.

123 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A LADY HAVing a cosy little house would let a Room to a gentleman and wife or gentlemen, no boarders or children, house first class.

126 HUDSON STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURnished front Rooms, water, gas and everything convenient for housekeeping, also a room for two gentlemen.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—To let with first class Board for the winter, two large and two hall Rooms; references exchanged.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

136 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—EXCELLENT Board for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, second floor, front, $30, also back, $18 per week for two (connecting).

136 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms in a comfortable and pleasantly situated house, for a gentleman and wife. Board for lady, bath, hot and cold water.

144 EAST TWENTY EIGHTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without Board, at reduced rent.

151 EAST THIRTY FIRST STREET, NEAR LEXINGton avenue.—Large, nicely furnished Room, closet, bath, hot and cold water, first class, no boarders, no children. Rent reasonable.

153 WEST FORTY EIGHTH STREET.—FOUR STORY brown stone, 25x100; price moderate, terms easy. Apply on premises, or owner, 54 Sixth avenue.

159 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with first class board, two or three very pretty Rooms, singly or en suite, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

160 SECOND AVENUE.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, to let with Board, to a respectable party of adults, also other desirable Rooms, references exchanged.

161 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, CORNER Third avenue.—A pleasant furnished front Room, on second floor to one or two single gentlemen, also a back room.

164 PRINCE STREET.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family will let a nicely furnished small Room to a gentleman, $3 per week. Also a large Room for one or two, gas and bath.

199 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET.—To let, location desirable, a handsomely furnished front Parlor.

210 EAST THIRTY THIRD STREET.—A HANDSOME back Parlor for gentleman and wife, with good Board; also a pleasant Room on second floor. Family small and terms very low.

214 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—To let, a finely furnished Room, in a first class private house. References exchanged.

224 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, a large Room on second floor, well furnished, hot and cold water, good location. Pleasant home.

230 AND 234 SECOND AVENUE.—TO RENT—CORner Fourteenth street, beautiful location, four story Brown Stone Front, painted and frescoed; rent low to good tenant. Apply to JOHN FATHBRECH, 454 Third av.

237 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Floors and Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; fine place for a physician; reasonable terms.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen.

238 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let with Board, in a first class private house.

278 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR CALVARY CHURCH.—A light, cheerful suite of rooms, with first class private table and home comforts, private family. One single room for gentleman.

316 WEST TWENTY SIXTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—To let, with Board, second story front Room in private family for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

316 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—THE WHOLE OR part of the Second Floor and other Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let with Board.

321 WEST TWENTY EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—A gentleman and wife or single gentleman can find a pleasant Room, with Board, together or separate. House first class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

346 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—A private family will let handsomely furnished large and small Rooms, with or without Board; modern improvements; terms very low.

408 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE London terrace.—A gentleman and wife may obtain a desirable front Room, with board; also a small Room suitable for one or two. References exchanged, terms moderate.

A.—SUITS AND SINGLE ROOMS WITH UNEXCELLED Board in the very first class house 127 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to a gentleman and wife, [illegible] no other boarders; location Fourth avenue, near Twenty third street. Address [illegible], Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT 268 WEST Twenty second street, will accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen with furnished Rooms and Board; references required.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATHS, corner of Twenty fifth street.—New rooms, well lighted and well ventilated, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Meals; gentlemen preferred.

HANDSOME LARGE ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, in a private family; references unexceptionable. 216 West Eleventh street.

SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN VISITING THE CITY WILL find newly and handsomely furnished Rooms, convenient to cars and to first restaurants at 2 East Ninth street, corner of University place.

SWIFT'S HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—Room and Board per day, $2 50, per week, $8 to $14. Rooms per day, 75 cents to $1 50, per week, $4 to $8.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WANT PERMANENT Board at a moderate rate near Fourth avenue, below Twentieth street. Address LLOYD, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD OF NINE YEARS desire to obtain permanent Board within a quarter of a mile of Eighth street and Second avenue; terms must be moderate. Address D. S. W., [illegible] office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER [illegible] good sized Rooms with Board in a private family. Pleasant location and good table. Address S. W., box 110 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRING A PLEASANT, quiet home for the winter with a small Eastern family, in one of the most desirable locations in the city, three doors from Fifth avenue, price $50 per week, please address G. MOORE, box 4,5 [illegible] office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, near Harlem bridge, between Third and Fifth avenues preferred. Address C. A., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A QUIET YOUNG LADY, with a widow, without other boarders; would require two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; will pay liberally and be permanent if suited. Address M. R., box 154 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR LADY AND DAUGHTER IN a strictly private family; location near Sixth avenue; moderate price; would require two Rooms, one large, unfurnished preferred. Address stating price (none other need answer) ALTAIRES, box 13 Herald office.

CITY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, three small children and nurse; private family preferred; references given and required. Address, with particulars, [illegible] station E, New York.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAmily, by a young man, between Madison and Tenth streets, east side. Address, stating terms, &c., JOHN A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED ROOM between Ninth and Twenty third streets and Fourth and Second avenues, with or without Board. Address C. C., box 1,355 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives in the vicinity of Fifth avenue, between Eighteenth and Thirty seventh streets. Please address, stating terms and locality, box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, FIRST CLASS BOARD WITH a large Room or a Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; gas and water; location between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address, with particulars and terms, box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE BY A family of three adults, location between Twentieth and Fortieth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address M. A. C., No. 3 West [illegible].

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, AN UNfurnished Room with hall bedroom attached for a gentleman and two daughters, Board for ladies. Location Forty second to Fifty second street, Broadway and Ninth avenue, where there are few or no boarders preferred. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. H., station E, Eighth avenue.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, PERMAnent Board in a private family, one large and two small Rooms required, neighborhood must be good and price moderate. Address, with particulars, C. J., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH BOARD and Room in a private family, location between First and Third avenues, Ninth and Sixteenth streets. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, box 205 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE, with or without Board, between Fourteenth and Forty second streets and between Lexington and Seventh avenues, references exchanged. Address A. P. SMITH & BROTHER, 1,304 Broadway.

WANTED—A ROOM AND BOARD BY A YOUNG gentleman, in a private family, above Twelfth street and between Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address H. C. K., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—BY 1ST SEPTEMBER, TWO ROOMS WITH Board, for a gentleman and lady in a French or German house with good table; one room must have sunshine, terms must be moderate; pay will be prompt. Address SOUTHERNER, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

290 GATES AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A SMALL private family will let three Rooms with Board to those who are looking for neatness and good table; house commodious; has all modern improvements. References required.

HOTELS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ON THE AMERICAN and European plans, Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty second streets. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Rooms, $1 per day, with Board, $3. Liberal arrangements made with permanent parties.

J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

CLINTON HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.—On the European plan.—Rooms from $2 to $6 per week. 18 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

COLEMAN HOUSE.—PARTIES WISHING FIRST CLASS Board can be accommodated at the Coleman House, Far Rockaway, L. I.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard street.—(European plan)—200 light rooms, neatly furnished. Lodgings, 30 cents to 50 cents nightly; $2 to $4 weekly. For gentlemen only.

HOTELS.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street (new house, on the European plan).—Rooms by the week or month. All beds with spring mattresses.

E. BEDLER, Proprietor.

SWIFT'S HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—Room and Board per day, $2 50, per week, $8 to $14. Rooms per day, 75 cents to $1 50, per week, $4 to $8.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street, one block above A. T. Stewart's store.—On the European plan, single Rooms, front, $5 to $9 per week, Rooms en suite $15 to $25.

WORTH HOUSE, 501 FIFTH AVENUE, FRONTING Fifth avenue, Broadway and Madison square.—Suits of Apartments, with private table and attendance, reasonable terms to permanent parties. French table.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—COUNTRY BOARD.—BELMONT HALL, NEW Brighton, Staten Island, open during the fall, fronts the bay, salt water bathing, 30 minutes from Cortlandt street, three from landing. Moderate rates.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE—TWO MILES FROM Peekskill, for the fall and winter. Apply to Mr. SIONLY, 35 Franklin street.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND.—A PRIVATE family residing at Brighton, five minutes' walk from first landing, South ferry, offer two double and two single Rooms, with Board, for fall months, house fronting bay, terms moderate. Inquire at ferry house for Mr. GIFFARDS, Old place, near United States Ground.

HARRISON'S HOMESTEAD, PORT RICHMOND, STAten Island, four minutes' walk from landing.—Superior Board, at very low terms, in this delightful locality, rooms large, with gas, beautiful grounds, stabling, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, ST. RONAN'S WELL, NEAR Flushing, L. I.—Safe sea bathing, boating and delightful sea view, fine stabling for horses; only six miles from Hunter's Point over one of the best roads in the State. House newly renovated and furnished, large airy rooms five minutes walk from depot, 35 trains and two steamers daily, terms $10 upwards. Fine grove for picnics.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished, boating, fishing, fine drives, ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms reduced to $3 per day, gas and bells in every room; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.—25 miles from New York, by boat, foot of Barclay street, 4 P. M. Fine sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, groves, romantic walks, chalybeate Springs, first class house, $10 to $12 per week. Fancy dress hop August 31. Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 175 Bleecker st.

CROFT HOUSE, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, DIRECTLY in the Highlands, 1,200 feet above the Hudson.—Several Rooms vacated, terms moderate, twenty minutes from station.

S. D. WRIGHT & BRO., Proprietors, Garrison's Station.

LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Three nice Rooms to let, with Board, after August 30.

C. H. KING.

MARKOE HOUSE, 919 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILAdelphia.—Permanent or transient guests accommodated on the hotel or European plan, price reduced to $2 50 per day.

E. N. BEIDLEY, Proprietor.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Choice family and single Rooms, at reduced prices. Board $14 50—seventeen dollars at a half price week.

JEROME LELAND, Proprietor.

NORWOOD HOTEL—ONE HOUR FROM FOOT OF Chambers street via Northern New Jersey Railroad. Board for families for fall months reduced to $12 50 per week.

E. E. HOUGHTON.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—WILL REmain open late into October, to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the city, distance 17½ miles by New Haven Railroad, trains running almost every hour.

L. FISH.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Fine Rooms, en suite, and single Rooms for fall boarders at reasonable prices.

S. F. PAULL, Manager.

SEVEN SPRING MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, Orange county, N. Y.—Weekly Board reduced [illegible] with those business men compensated. Trips [illegible] day until Monday excursion tickets, Erie Railway [illegible] Saturday evening.

DAVIS & CO.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—ROOMS FOR the month of September at reduced rates.

NICHOLSON & YOUNG.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—REDUCtion in Board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.

APRIL 11, 1870. SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A DESIRABLE SMALL FOUR STORY MODERN French basement brown stone House for sale, with or without furniture; location unexceptionable. Second avenue, near Nineteenth street; terms easy; possession.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A COMMODIOUS AND CONVENIENT DWELLING 46 East Forty ninth street, opposite College Park, four story brown stone, lot in fee, 21x100x100, painted, frescoed, perfect order, mirrors, cornices [illegible] $ [illegible] easy terms, possession immediately. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FOUR STORY, Mansard roof, high stoop, brown stone House and Lot, 11 East Fifty fourth street, in perfect order, all improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

5TH AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BELOW FORTY SIXTH street.—For sale an elegant four story House, 25x60, in fine order; furniture if required. Address W. R., Herald office.

West Side.

A. FOUR STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE, NEAR Forty fourth street, in splendid order, size 25x60x100, good location [illegible] $ [illegible]. Also three story brown stone on Twenty fourth street, rent [illegible] $ [illegible]. Also some well located Houses, rent from $2,400 to $6,000. Apply to W. & L. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,321 Broadway and 393 Sixth avenue.

A DESIRABLE MODERN DWELLING AND STABLE and nine well located Lots for sale, below Ninety ninth street, near Eighth avenue cars, between Central Park and Grand Boulevard. Possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN WAVERLEY PLACE, near West Tenth street, three story [illegible] House, 25x60, 16 rooms, modern improvements complete. $15,000 [illegible] $10,000; terms very easy.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, 31 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 415 WEST TWENTY eighth street; first class, in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, W. J. [illegible], No. 5 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A BEAUTIFUL THREE story high stoop brown stone House, built and finished in a superior manner, on [illegible] street, having an entrance to the Park, convenient to Broadway and [illegible] cars. This house is very desirable as a private residence, and will be sold below the cost of building. Address [illegible], Herald office.

$16,750.—SNUG FOUR STORY DWELLING AND Lot, brown stone basement, all furnishings, on Thirty fourth street, north side, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, Broadway widened at Thirty fourth street makes it a great business centre. Fifth avenue also good business street. Beautiful residence, possession. Apply to J. E. WILLIAMS, 270 West Thirty fourth street.

Miscellaneous.

AT NO. 7 PINE STREET—BY JOSEPH A. LEVY.

5th st, near Broadway, 4 s. h. s. b. s., 25x60	$23,000
56th st, near 6th av, 4 s. h. s. b. s.	14,000
49th st, near 6th av, 4 s. h. s. b. s., 21x60	21,000
4[illegible] st, near 8th av, [illegible] s. brick, 1. b., 16x54, fully furn	16,000

HOUSES FOR SALE.—PRINTED LISTS CAN BE HAD on application. TAYLOR & STEBBINS, No. 7 Pine street. Owners wishing to sell please send description and price. No commission unless a sale is made.

M. S. FRIEND HAS ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN the real estate business, at the office of [illegible] Co., 1,41 Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and offers a great variety of Houses and Lots for sale or exchange. His long experience in that branch of business enables him to guarantee correct and reliable information. Parties having property for sale or to rent will have it satisfactorily attended to.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

ADVERTISER OWNS A BROWN STONE HOUSE IN a fine locality, near the grand entrance to Prospect Park, which he will sell low or exchange for a smaller House or Suburban Property, or let at a fair rent. For particulars inquire at room No. 4, No. 9 Spruce street, between 12 and 1 P. M. An opportunity seldom offered.

A DESIRABLE STONE FRONT ENGLISH BASEMENT House, well rented in Brooklyn, valued $8,000, to exchange for building material or brick. Apply at office of the South Brooklyn and Park Railroad Company, 2 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILT AND LOCATED three story brown stone House in Brooklyn, 20x42, lot 100; two water closets, two heaters, gas and water in every room, one block from seven lines of cars to all the ferries; five minutes to Prospect Park; Nicolson pavement in street to park and ferry. 20 Hanson place. Owner, 87 Leekman street, up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A NEW, FIRST CLASS two story basement Philadelphia front, heavy brown stone trimmings, plate glass, 13 rooms, with all improvements, on Lafayette avenue, 60 feet east of Bedford, price $7,500. Apply on the premises. FRANK H. PHILLIPS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick and brown stone Houses, all modern improvements, just painted throughout in good style, on Lefferts street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn. Terms to suit, rent low. Inquire of owner, JOHN E. OTTE, 183 Bowery.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A nice three story brown stone, 20 by 50 feet, 13 rooms, beautifully situated in Brooklyn, newly and nicely furnished in May last, the furniture will be sold cheap, and rent of house very low, as the party is obliged to leave the city. Inquire of JOHN N. WYCKOFF, in rear of 70 Cedar street, New York, or to S. HOUDLOW, Montague street, Mechanics' Bank building, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN THE MOST IMproving part, a Corner Plot of nine Lots. Will be sold at a great bargain if sold within ten days. Address J. C. X., box 118 Herald office.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate, 34 miles south of Philadelphia, price only $25 per acre, also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States, thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AN ELEGANT, MEDIUM PRICED MODERN HOUSE for sale, low, with or without Furniture, dwelling and stable complete, 20 city lots, river and road front; Passaic, 35 minutes from city, terms easy. Immediate possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A HOME—EASILY PAID FOR.—HANDSOME NEW Cottage, six rooms, one or more full lots, five minutes from depot, at Elizabethport, N. J.; small cash payment, balance monthly instead of rent. Other new Houses, see car, eight, nine and ten rooms, on similar terms and Building Lots, at $300 and upwards, on small monthly or quarterly payments. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 8 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSARD ROOF COTTAGE, JUST completed, nine rooms, three fourths of an acre, three minutes from Chester station on Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

J. H. STEPHENS, at station.

APPLE WHISKEY DISTILLERY FOR RENT—FOR one or a term of years, possession immediately, apples abundant in immediate vicinity; property of an estate.

J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM NEW Brunswick, a splendid Farm of 71 acres, capital land, fine stream of water, large apple and peach orchards, good house, 11 rooms, abundant outbuildings, superior location. Price $15,000, will take $11,000, a sacrifice.

J. S. FERGUSON, 33 Nassau street, room 24.

AT KINGSTON, N. J.—A GOOD FARM OF 70 ACRES, adjoining depot, two sets of buildings, apple and peach orchards, 54 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture, a bargain, only $4,000.

J. S. FERGUSON, 33 Nassau street, room 24.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN MANSION ON STATEN Island, high ground and healthy, fine view of ocean, twenty acres handsomely laid out, one hour from city, baths, gas and large rooms, board for a family, fall and winter months; terms reasonable; no other boarders. Address WASHINGTON, Herald office.

COTTAGES, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL, FOR SALE OR to let—At Rutherford Park, New Jersey. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. A. [illegible], grocer and tea dealer, 2[illegible] Greenwich street, New York.

ELEGANT TWO STORY NEW FRENCH ROOF COTtage, ten rooms, cellar, piazzas, quarter acre garden, four minutes from North Shore, Staten Island ferry. $5,500, easy terms, surroundings first class.

DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—20 LOTS AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one of the most healthy localities in vicinity of New York, convenient to many new public enterprises, churches and schools, the lots are in the centre, surrounded by fine residences; [illegible] minutes' walk from railroad depot. Stages daily; only twenty minutes from Hunter's Point. This is a rare opportunity for capitalists or speculators. Apply to J. G. HUSZAR, 182 Broadway, room 5.

FOR SALE—45 MINUTES FROM CITY, FINE RESIdence, 15 rooms, all improvements, $8,000; extras on 15 acres, handsome grounds, 7 x14 [illegible]; price low; terms to suit.

L. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STORE AND COUNTRY TAVERN WITH 20 acres of land, an orchard, good buildings, the best post office at this store, no other store in the neighborhood; $ [illegible] cash, $ [illegible], balance easy. Address HERMAN L. WALTER, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa. Also a good Grocery Store for sale near Stroudsburg.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—COTTAGES OF ALL SIZES and prices, at Hackensack, on Erie and adjoining railroads, 28 minutes by rail.

F. M. MASON, No. 1 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXchange, the Post Farm and country seat on [illegible] in Westchester county, large, commodious, all in a high order.

J. O. HOYT, 1 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT YONKERS, WITH all improvements, five minutes' walk to the depot. Apply to V. W. MACFARLAND, 17 Front street.

HOTEL ON LONG ISLAND—A GROWING VILLAGE, fortune for the purchaser; only $4,000 cash, rest on mortgage. Also, Farms and Country Seat cheap.

D. LEWIS, 205 Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE.—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 20 acres, large and modern House, &c., for sale or exchange for a well located dwelling in this city. For particulars address box 3,507 Post office.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED TO OWN AS FINE A Farm as there is on the American Continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 4 2 Broome street, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW ROCHELLE, FIFTY minutes from New York and at [illegible] capacious Dwelling, ten minutes from the depot; rent to April 1, [illegible].

A. H. LOCKWOOD, [illegible] street.

TO LET—AT RYE ON MILTON ROAD, A LARGE AND comfortable Dwelling, [illegible] rooms, ground high, and healthy location, [illegible] rent low, or rent $ [illegible] per annum. Inquire of [illegible] at Harrison station, or [illegible] New Haven railroad, or W. M. MATHEWS, No. 51 [illegible] street, office [illegible].

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BEN [illegible] HOUSE, AT Harrison station, [illegible] railroad, between Mamaroneck and Rye, [illegible] location for a public house. Inquire on the premises, at Harrison or W. M. MATHEWS, No. 51 Cortlandt street, office [illegible] floor.

TO RENT—COTTAGE (SEVEN ROOMS), BEAUTIFULLY situated [illegible], N. J. [illegible] and garden, rent $ [illegible]. Apply to A. DENHAM & CO., 43 Barclay street.

$1,800.—NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEMENT Cottage, [illegible] rooms, [illegible] located and healthy, near [illegible] station [illegible] feet.

[illegible], 111 Broad street.

$10,500 FOR A FINE DAIRY FARM, 2 MILES from [illegible], north side Long Island, 50 acres in a high state of cultivation [illegible] brick and [illegible], to one mile [illegible], a [illegible], horses, carriages, and with the manure, furniture, tools and large crops. Terms easy.

[illegible] LANDIS, [illegible] street.

$18,000 FOR A VERY FINE FARM NEAR Roslyn, L. I., of 100 acres, all [illegible] cottage house, [illegible] acres of [illegible] climate and farming [illegible] terms or exchange; directly in [illegible] PALIT & GORE LANDER, 3 Bowery, and [illegible] street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—I HAVE THE BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOUSE [illegible] in [illegible] to exchange [illegible] for a good Jersey farm.

[illegible], [illegible] Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—300 ACRES SELECTED LAND IN the best county, Iowa, two first class farms with cash, for small House, [illegible] Farms, [illegible], Merchandise. Stock.

Mr. WELLS, [illegible] Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN NEW Jersey, Stock, crops [illegible] buildings [illegible] Peach trees [illegible] bearing, [illegible]. Address FROST, [illegible] office.

EXCHANGE.—FOR BROOKLYN HOUSE, VALUE $ [illegible] to $ [illegible], [illegible] and House [illegible] cash, [illegible] owners, [illegible], box 1 [illegible] Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—MAGNIFICENT BROWN stone residence on Brooklyn Heights, 181 Willow street; [illegible] inspection. Apply to A. E. C. ELIN, owner, [illegible] street, near [illegible] avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN LOTS, a frame dwelling, [illegible] 8 rooms, at [illegible], N. J., seven minutes from depot.

L. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE.—FOR NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN Property, a fine farm of [illegible] acres, dwelling, [illegible] outbuildings [illegible] complete order [illegible] distance from the city.

L. J. ANNIN, 117 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES, RENTED, BRINGING SPLENDID INcome, [illegible], for a [illegible] an equity $6,000. Address SPLENDID INCOME, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL OR MODERATE sized house in first class location. Address ED. ALLEN, box 2,392 Post office.

WANTED TO BUY—A HANDSOME MEDIUM SIZED three story house, between Seventh and Thirty third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address with terms and particulars, BYAM, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates, clasps or any extractions. Teeth built up on stumps [illegible].

D. SEGISMUND, 24 East Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN 13 YEARS BY numbing application, [illegible] administered. [illegible] Teeth, $ [illegible], [illegible] purchased.

[illegible], 125 Grand street, near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 114 East Tenth street, does not [illegible] ladies with medicine.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His power and medicines safe and certain, [illegible] advice [illegible] private diseases cured, manhood restored.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. EVANS 94 Chatham street without mercury. Dr. EVANS Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes; price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine, his powerful, safe monthly Pills and Compound, price $5.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 5 Amity place (Laurens street).

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED AT ONCE, WITHout mercury, no detention from business. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant Rooms for nursing.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RUSSELL, Professor of Midwifery, over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's 1 2 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DU BOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies with or without medicine at one interview. Female Restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 164 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MRS. F. E. DUMONT, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 21 VESTRY street, 25 years' practice, with unparalleled success. Rooms for nursing.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SMALL FURNISHED RESTAURANT TO LET—203 William street, Frankfort House, has the furnishing of food to all guests of the house.

A THREE STORY BUILDING, 50x33, WITH TWO Lots to lease for coal or marble yard or other business. Apply at 17 Nassau street, room No. 2.

A SPLENDID OPENING.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL health the Store 510 Third avenue, corner thirty-fourth street, to let; rent moderate; best stand for dry goods or any respectable business on the avenue.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR ASTOR PLACE, 25x100, with cellar, location good for any business. Immediate possession. Rent [illegible]. Particulars with A. SARGANT, 21 Wall street.

FOR RENT LIQUOR STORE AND DWELLING, CORner Forty [illegible] street and Seventh avenue, with Fixtures complete, to a good tenant, good lease given.

J. M. O'DONNELL, 81 Pearl street.

STORE TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST CLASS GROcery Store corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street and also Stores on Second avenue at the [illegible] street. Apply on premises or to J. B. JOHNSON, Thirty sixth street, corner of First avenue.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors to let, best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET A GOOD LOFT ON WEST STREET, NEAR Franklin. Inquire at 217 West street.

TO LET—THE STORE WITH THREE REAR ROOMS 370 East Thirty fourth street, [illegible], a good stand for any business, rent reasonable to a good tenant; immediate possession.

R. J. HINE, 574 Second avenue.

THOSE FOUR LOTS ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER of Forty eighth street and First avenue to lease, at a low rent; a chance. POTTER BROS., No. 3½ Pine st.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS A FIVE STORY Iron Building, [illegible] front, [illegible] feet deep and [illegible], [illegible] suitable for manufacturing purposes, [illegible] at low rent [illegible].

JAS. R. EDWARDS, 27 West Twenty third street.

TO LEASE FOR A WINE AND BILLIARD ROOM—The [illegible] West Twenty third street, adjoining Bryant's new theatre. Rent [illegible] to a good tenant.

GOODALL, agent, No. [illegible] West Twenty third st.

TO LEASE THE CORN EXCHANGE MILL, 17 RBN [illegible] of French Burr stone, now [illegible] power steam engine [illegible] in working order, [illegible] converted into [illegible]. Inquire on premises East Twenty third street or at 12 East Fourteenth street.

1,261 BROADWAY.—TO LET, A STORE AND BASEment; also the First and Second Floors, for business.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE AND OTHER RESPECTABLE localities. Our printed lists of furnished and unfurnished houses to let for private or boarding purposes are ready.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—FOR FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let in good locations, [illegible] GOODALL, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty third street, Fifth avenue Hotel.

A THREE OR FOUR STORY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished House with possession wanted on the west side between Twentieth and Fiftieth streets. Address MARTIN, box 204 Herald office.

A DESIRABLE FULL SIZE MODERN HIGH STOOP brown stone Dwelling [illegible] completely furnished with extra [illegible] lot [illegible] attached. [illegible] on the [illegible].

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO 34 West Thirty fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, from September 1. Apply at 3[illegible] Broadway.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, and Furniture for sale; [illegible] an Office [illegible] near Broadway. Apply at 1[illegible] West Fortieth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR STORY HANDsomely and thoroughly furnished; Thirty fourth street near Madison avenue, [illegible] per month; private family only. Apply to owner, 504 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 147 WEST Twenty [illegible] street, opposite College grounds. Consult Owner on premises.

HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED OR WILL RENT half the house and [illegible] with parties or will board family [illegible] rent. [illegible] West Thirty [illegible] street.

TO LET—[illegible] THIRTY [illegible] STREET, NEAR [illegible].—Four story English basement House, completely furnished [illegible] Forty [illegible] and others [illegible] located. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELL, No. 4 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A PLEASANT [illegible] with [illegible] rooms [illegible] in the house [illegible] three minutes walk from depot. [illegible], box 1[illegible] Herald office.

TO RENT—A FAMILY FURNISHED, THE LARGE [illegible] first class [illegible] story House, [illegible] West Twenty seventh street between [illegible] and Sixth avenues, [illegible] with all the furniture. Apply on premises.

HTH STREET—TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, with all modern improvements, newly and fully [illegible]. Inquire on [illegible]. Address or inquire at 145 East 118th street, Harlem.

Unfurnished.

AT NO. 7 PINE STREET—BY JOSEPH A. LEVY.

[illegible] st, near [illegible] av, [illegible] s. h. s. b. s., 25x60	$2,000
[illegible] st, near 6th av, 4 s. [illegible] s. b. s., 20 [illegible]	1,600
49th st, near [illegible] av, 4 s. h. s. b. s., 18x60 [illegible]	1,800

A HOUSE TO LET—110 EAST TWENTY-SECOND street, [illegible] 20 [illegible] and 123 East [illegible] street, $2,700; both near Fourth avenue [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible] East Twenty third st.

STATEN ISLAND HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS—[illegible] [illegible] stable [illegible] within ten minutes [illegible] first landing [illegible] winter, rent $160 per month. Address box 1[illegible] Post office, New York.

TO LET—TWO NEW FINE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone [illegible] on [illegible] twenty [illegible], the location [illegible] street and [illegible] all improvements.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A THREE story [illegible] on House, rent $2,000 [illegible] between [illegible] and University place. 12 East [illegible] street.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, FOR [illegible] street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; in good order; immediate possession; rent $150.

WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,[illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT THREE STORY AND BASEment brown stone House with all modern improvements, in the [illegible] year; to be seen at 233 Thirty third street, between Second and Third avenues.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 84 [illegible] street, corner [illegible], a [illegible] and comfortable House [illegible] to a good tenant. Inquire of W. M. MATHEWS, 51 Cortlandt street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO THREE STORY BRICK Houses, [illegible] 432 East Twenty ninth street, all improvements, [illegible], rent $ [illegible], price $10,000 each. Inquire of J. GILLEY, on premises or at 64 Broadway.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—IN WEST THIRTY SECond street, [illegible] House, 11 rooms, all improvements, [illegible] order, rent $1,500.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, 27 West Twenty-third street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT [illegible] BOWERY.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS (GAS [illegible]) to let by floor or separately; housekeeping allowed, [illegible] central location.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, $2 PER WEEK, [illegible] and small Room, $6; one large and two small Rooms, $10; first floor; unexceptionable location. No. [illegible] Sixth avenue.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM FOR housekeeping, at $45 per week, also Second floor, furnished. Apply at 248 West Twenty fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

A THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF PARLOR AND three Bedrooms, also Rooms on fourth floor, for gentlemen; house and location strictly first class; reference given and required. 13 West Forty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FURNISHED Room to a single gentleman without board, the comforts of a home. [illegible] terms moderate. [illegible] persons of regular habits preferred. Apply at 173 Bowery.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—For housekeeping, with every modern improvement, rent moderate, to a responsible party, house private. 2[illegible] West Thirty sixth street.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—Without board, winter arrangements, house first class, location unsurpassable. References exchanged. 51 Eleventh street, fourth house east of Fifth avenue.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, WITH HALL BEDroom and front basement, in house 228 West Eleventh street to rent, from September 1 till May 1, at the rate of $680 per annum.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE—HANDSOMELY FURnished, basement floor, parlor floor, with first class Piano, modern improvements; $65 per month. Apply at 15 East Fifty first street.

NEW, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND Sleeping Rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. 14 West Twenty eighth street, corner of Broadway, convenient to restaurants.

SEVERAL HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS AND Rooms in the newly renovated house 148 East Fourteenth street, bedding all new. References required.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, house down town, containing all modern improvements. Address C., box 2,112 Post office.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN 33 WEST Forty fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of seven, or, if desired, fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of Mrs. DURESS, second floor.

TO LET—A SUIT OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, nicely furnished at 3[illegible]9 West Thirty fifth street. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS, WITH CROTON, gas, stationary tubs, &c., corner Third avenue and Eighty ninth street, and also Floors of four rooms corner Second avenue and 114th street. Apply on premises or to J. B. JOHNSON, Thirty sixth street, corner First avenue.

TO LET—BY THE FLOOR, FIRST, SECOND AND Third Floors, all modern improvements, house 160 West Twenty ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avs.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HANDSOMELY furnished House, to a small family, for housekeeping, convenient to all west side cars, rent moderate. 302 West Forty ninth street.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WATER and gas. Apply at 315 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FINE FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply at KILBURN'S, Forty fourth street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, hot and cold water, bath and gas on floor. No. 1 Cottage place, between Bleecker and Houston streets.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRIVATE house 2[illegible]8 West Eleventh street, a handsomely furnished front Room, modern improvements, and in first order, with or without breakfast; terms moderate.

TO LET, FURNISHED IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE and genteel neighborhood, two Parlors and two large Rooms on next floor, together or single, with or without basement; gas, hot and cold water and furnace heat in every room; rent low. 118 West Ninth [illegible] street.

TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE, A SECOND Floor, five rooms, all improvements; rent [illegible]. Also a top floor, five rooms. Apply on the premises, 2[illegible] East [illegible] street.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE LOWER PART OF A handsome first class private house, suitable for a small family or physician; rent $[illegible]. 212 West Forty sixth street.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIVE ROOMS IN A NEW house on Twentieth street to a small family; water, gas, rent $2[illegible]. Inquire at 171 Seventh avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

TO LET—319 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, LOWER part of House, five rooms, every convenience, rent $50 per month. Inquire on premises of the owner.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS OF HOUSE 50 BARROW street, containing all the modern improvements, will accommodate a family of from nine to twelve persons; reference required. Inquire on the premises from 11 to 2 P. M.

TO LET CHEAP—FOUR ELEGANT ROOMS, SECOND floor, two large rooms and two on fourth floor, house and neighborhood strictly first class. 4[illegible] East Fiftieth street.

TO LET CHEAP—A BASEMENT, BEST STAND ON [illegible] avenue for fish market, under butcher shop. 650 Eighth avenue.

TO RENT—TO A QUIET FAMILY, A COSEY PARLOR Floor, three rooms, also front and rear Basement, complete, furnished for housekeeping; all conveniences, good locality, convenient to cars, terms reasonable. Apply at 3[illegible] West Twelfth street.

$3 50 FOR FIRST FLOOR SITTING AND BEDroom, connecting, entire Floor $7 50, furnished for housekeeping; entrance on Floor; near cars Brooklyn. 23 [illegible] street. [illegible] 131 Broadway, room No. 9.

$6 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM FURNISHED, for housekeeping; abundant pantries, closet on floor, stationary tubs, everything comfortable, more rooms, central location. 13 Forty first street, near Lexington avenue.

$12 PER WEEK.—SUIT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, suitable for housekeeping, gas and bath; cars convenient to all parts. 11 and 17 Abingdon square (commencement of Eighth avenue).

14TH STREET, 109.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly; location unsurpassed being within a few steps of Steinway Hall, the Academy, Union square and the principal hotels.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF McILVAINE & HAYDOCK IS DISsolved by mutual consent. T. P. McILVAINE.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1870. J. HAYDOCK.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. BAKER & J. POTTER IN the manufacture and sale of "The [illegible] Spring Bed" is this day dissolved. H. Baker having bought out Mr. Potter, will carry on the business hereafter at 90 and 92 Hudson street, New York.

HENRY BAKER,
JAMES POTTER.

AUGUST 22, 1870.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN [illegible] GENTLEMAN FOND OF TRAVELLING AND having $1,000 capital can invest with one of the most extraordinary opportunities for making money ever offered by calling at 65 Broad street, room 5.

A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best paying Printing Establishments in this city will dispose of his interest in the business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address, for full particulars, W. K. A., box 190 Herald office.

AN EQUAL PARTNER WANTED—IN A STAPLE manufacturing business, paying large profits; ordinary [illegible] business or [illegible] opportunity for an energetic man. Apply at 599 Broadway, rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

A HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE MANUFACturing business; Monopoly in [illegible] article. Apply to HOPKINS & [illegible], Union [illegible] and introducers of patented articles, 258 Broadway.

A VALUABLE AND IMPROVING PIECE OF REAL estate will be exchanged for a good business or stock of merchandise, property free of encumbrance. VANDYKE & CO., 1[illegible] Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO INVEST $1,000, WITH services, in some legitimate business that will pay. Highest references given. Address, with particulars, J. H. G., box 115 Herald office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT by an energetic party. Business [illegible] established, [illegible] money [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] ROBERTS & CO., 13 [illegible] street.

A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE IN business [illegible] to those [illegible] a respectable and legitimate [illegible] business in New York. Address R. B., Herald office.

CAPITAL WANTED—WITH PERSONAL SERVICES [illegible] a very lucrative mercantile [illegible] commission [illegible] be [illegible] Europe. Address W. O. L., box 181 Herald office.

IMPROVED WOODEN PAVEMENT—JUST PATENTED, [illegible] cheaper than [illegible]. An energetic [illegible]. Address G. A. [illegible], [illegible] street, Philadelphia.

I HAVE $ [illegible] TO INVEST IN SOME ESTABLISHED business where my services are required. I have had ten years' experience. [illegible] need apply. Address W. J. J., Herald office.

I WILL SELL TO A PROPER PARTY MY INTEREST in a well established and safe cash business; it can be seen at any time; [illegible] sole reason of selling. Address D. B., box 2 Herald office.

I WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO HOTELS [illegible] Strainer, [illegible] time of [illegible] merit and to [illegible] which [illegible] fitly [illegible]. A few State Rights for sale. Inquire at office [illegible] Sixth avenue.

JOHN B. TOLHAMUR.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST OF A FIRST CLASS Sewing Machine Company is offered to an acceptable party [illegible] normal sum. Rare chance. Address H. T., box 1 7 Herald office.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—PARTIES DESIRing a specialty for the manufacture of agricultural machinery are invited to call on the [illegible] 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock. [illegible] No. 41 [illegible] street, New York, where full size machines may be seen.

WILL SELL HALF INTEREST OF WHOLE OF GOOD [illegible] Livery Stable. Address Q., Herald office.

WANTED—AS PARTNER IN A LARGE MANUfactory an American [illegible] and industrious. Apply to E. DAVID, 9 [illegible] street.

WOOD'S NONPAREIL HYDROGEN GAS.—THE cheapest and safest light known [illegible] without heat or chimney. [illegible] Rights for sale by [illegible] & WALLACE, [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH A CASH CAPItal of from $ [illegible] to $ [illegible], to take one third interest in a new and popular [illegible] manufacture [illegible] at [illegible] House, Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 2 and 7 to 10 P. M. for two days. None but those meaning business need make application.

$300.—A RELIABLE MAN WANTED TO TAKE half interest and charge of a [illegible] paying $ [illegible] weekly without risk. Call at 697 Broadway, room No. 3.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY FINE paying business. This is a very fine opening for a man to commence business. No humbug. Call at 10 West Forty ninth street.

$10,000.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS man with the above capital to extend a business already established, with but few competitors. Address [illegible], Herald office.

$12,000. THE BEST PAYING MANUFACTURING company in the New England States will make a permanent arrangement with a first rate business man as agent in the city of the West. [illegible] must invest the above amount in the stock of the company. He, salary $4,000 and six per cent on all sales, amounting in the aggregate with salary, to nearly $11,000, a rare chance, worth investigating.

J. W. CLMER, Agent, 77 Chambers street.

$25,000.—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANted in a profitable manufacturing, [illegible] business. Full particulars on interview. References exchanged. Principals address MONOPOLY, Herald office.

$30,000 PER ANNUM.—PATENT MEDICINE business established several years, can be largely increased. Owner wants to sell on [illegible] or make arrangements with a party having means competent to manage it. Address FORTUNE, Herald office.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED TO INVEST this amount in an old established and good paying manufacturing establishment. A safe and profitable investment. Address, for full particulars, [illegible], box 199 Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT REDUCED PRICES—SLATE MANTELS AND every description of Slate Work, plain and ornamental. FENELON SLATE COMPANY, 30 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SELECTION OF Marble Mantels, including some choice specimens of statuary, Lisbon and Tennessee Marbles at greatly reduced prices. Also Counter Tops, Plumber Slabs, Ring, &c., at the lowest possible prices. J. McRAYNE, 158 Flatbush avenue, corner Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $100. T. B. STEWART & CO., 6[illegible] Sixth avenue, between Thirty fifth and Thirty sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, GRAVEstones, Tiles, Table and Plumbers Slabs. New show room, with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced.

A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones of superior workmanship, cheapest in the city.

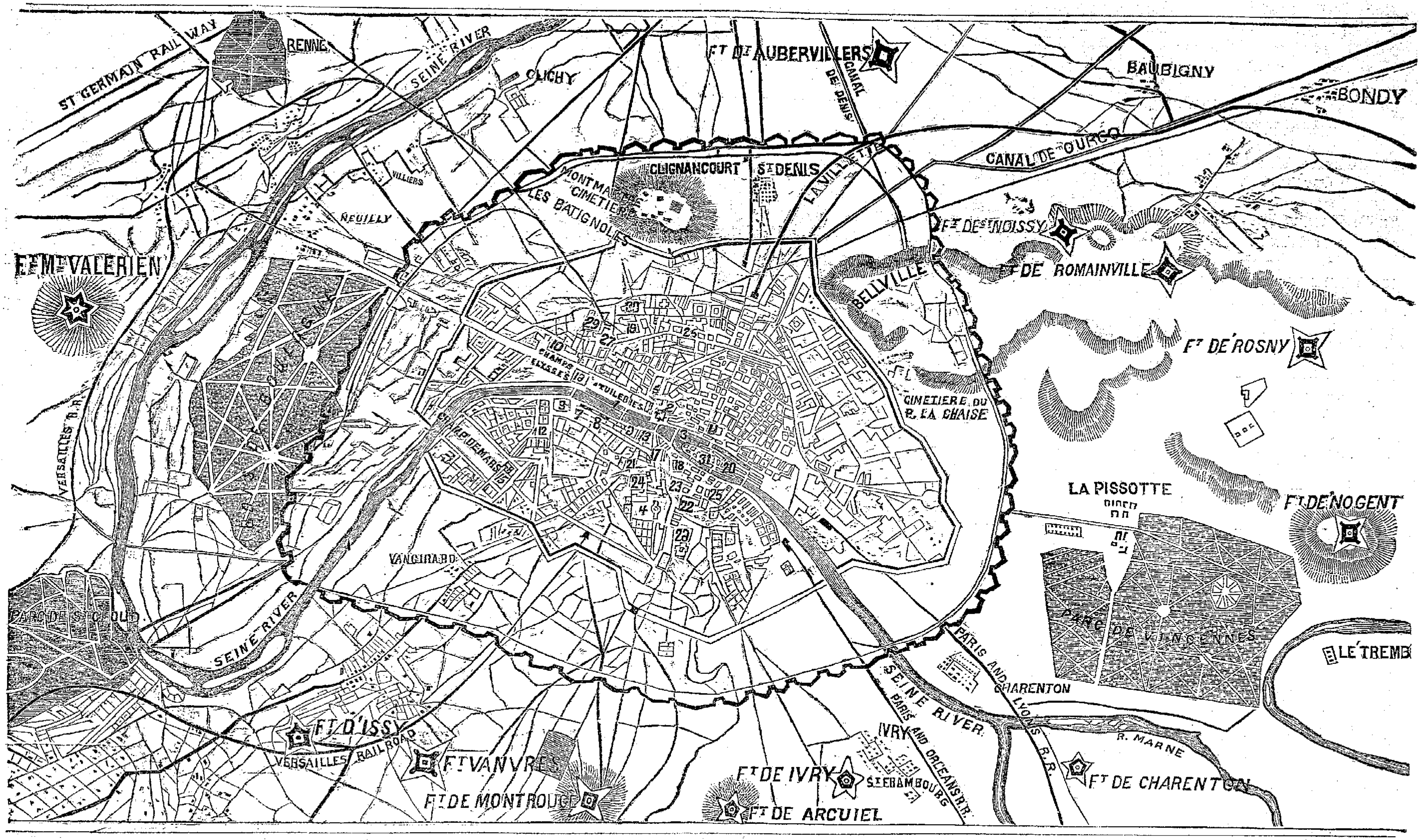
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE OU UNE SUISSE, qui sache coudre avec la machine Wheeler & Wilson, et qui puisse prendre soin d'un petit garçon. S'adresser au 7[illegible] Broadway, mardi et mercredi prochains de 2 à 3 heures du soir.

UNE DAME IRLANDAISE, TRES RESPECTABLE, [illegible] trouver un emploi dans une famille française pour soigner et instruire les enfants et [illegible] vendre aux [illegible] excellentes [illegible]. S'adresser à Mrs. A. N., 60 Carroll st., South Brooklyn, L. I.

THE FORTRESSES AND BASTIONS ENCIRCLING PARIS.

Defensive Condition of the French Capital---Probably the Best Fortified City in the World---Fifteen Fortresses and Ninety-Four Bastion Fronts—Thirty-Three Hundred Pieces of Artillery in Position--What the Prussians Have to Overcome.



1—Tuileries.
2—Louvre.
3—Palais de Justice.
4—Luxembourg.
5—Palais Royal.
6—Institut.
7—Legion d'Honneur.
8—Palais du quai d'Orsay.
9—Corps Legislatif.
10—Elysee.
11—Hotel de Ville.
12—Hotel des Invalides.
13—Monnaie.
14—Bourse.
15—Ecole Militaire.
16—Palais de l'Industrie.
17—Thermes.
18—Hotel Cluny.
19—Nouvel Opera.
20—Notre Dame.
21—St. Germain des Pres.
22—Pantheon.
23—Sarbonne.
24—St. Sulpice.
25—St. Etienne du Mont.
26—Val de Grace.
27—Madeleine.
28—St. Vincent de Paul.
29—St. Augustin.
30—La Trinite.
31—Nouvel Hotel Dieu.

THE DEFENCES OF PARIS.

Sketch of Their Origin and History.

Description of the Outer and Inner Works.

Number of Guns Mounted and Strength of the Garrison.

Probability of the City Being Injured by Shells.

The downfall of Napoleon and the treaties of 1815 left France utterly defenceless. Fully aware that they were barely tolerated on the throne, the Bourbons did not trouble themselves about repairing the ruined strongholds of the country. True enough, in 1818 a commission of defence was formed by Marshal St. Cyr, then Minister of War, which in 1821 reported a plan for the strengthening of the defensive places of France, and this report was followed in 1825 by another from the Committee on Fortifications. Nothing was done, however, and for eleven years this important matter was allowed to rest. But in 1836, after the Bourbons had been expelled and their cousins of the Orleans family had ascended the throne, Marshal Maison, the then Minister of War, organized a new commission and charged it with the duty of examining the reports of 1821 and 1825 and of submitting a definite opinion, by means of which the government could act intelligently. This commission, after carefully considering the reports, drew up a project of law, which was accepted by the government and submitted to the Chambers.

A LAW TO FORTIFY PARIS.

One of the most important clauses in the law ordering the construction and repair of fortresses was that granting a sum of 140,000,000f. for constructing a double line of defence around the capital. Although M. Thiers had raised a great war alarm in 1840, there was then no prospect or probability of an enemy marching on Paris. The fact was his anxiety to have the fortifications constructed arose from the attitude of the Parisians towards the government. Republicans and Bonapartists had coalesced against the ruling dynasty. In August of the same year (1840) Louis Napoleon had made the attempt at Boulogne, and, though he failed and was captured, it was seen that he had the sympathy of the mass of the people. To fortify Paris against the Parisians was the real object of M. Thiers, and he pressed the law with such vigor that on the 25th of June, 1841, it was passed by the Chambers. Singular as it may seem Paris had never before been regularly fortified. The Revolutionary Directory had entertained some idea of having works constructed, and subsequently Napoleon himself gave the subject serious consideration. The victory at Valmy saved the Directory the necessity of defending the capital, and the wars of Napoleon were all aggressive excepting in 1814 and 1815. In both these years, on the approach of the allied armies, defensive works were hurriedly thrown up, but though they enabled the defenders to resist the progress of the enemy for a brief while they were entirely inadequate to the wants of the city.

PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The plan agreed upon by the commission is what was adopted by the government and carried out. It provided for a double line of defences, the interior to consist of a continuous enslosure *(enceinte continuee)* and the outer line of a series of detached forts, each complete of itself and independent of the other, and yet all so arranged as to afford each other the amplest assistance in the event of an attack. Their fires sweeping each *other*, it is necessary for an enemy to pass between them before he can attack the inner walls, whose guns also sweep the open space between the forts.

THE INNER LINE.

As will be seen by the map, the inner line of works consists of a series of bastions which present ninety-four angular fronts. The line is irregular, but surrounds the entire city, going through the Bois de Boulogne on the west and touching the Bois de Vincennes on the southwest. It is twenty-two miles in circumference and is probably the longest continuous line of bastions in the world. The wall, which forms a part of the bastions, is also terraced and has an escarpment of thirty-four feet, faced with masonry. Each of the angular faces (*i. e.*, bastions) has a medium length of 1,100 feet. In front of the whole and entirely surrounding the city is a continued fosse, or line of wet ditches, lined with masonry and of a depth of eighteen feet by a width of twenty feet. From the bottom of these ditches to the top of the embankments crowning the walls is a height of about forty-five feet. The bastions will have mounted in them an average of about ten guns each, which will make a total of 940 for the ninety-four angular faces. This agrees with the despatches from Paris, which report 1,000 guns mounted on the ramparts since the battle of Woerth. About 100 gates pierce the ramparts, the ditches being covered by drawbridges, which can be removed at a moment's notice or destroyed in two minutes by the cannon in the bastions.

At different points in the rear of the line are placed extensive magazines, well supplied with ammunition for the artillery, and amply protected rom the shot of the enemy. Since the accession of Louis Napoleon these magazines have been entirely remodelled, and are now absolutely impregnable to shot and shell. The old military roads of communication (*routes strategiques*), constructed during the reign of Louis Philippe, no longer exist, the city limits having been extended to these inner fortifications, and, in fact, all the ground from the old wall, which can be seen traced on the map, and at which the octroi duty was collected, to the bastions, having been laid out in streets and boulevards, which are for the most part built up. In place of these routes there is a line of railroad directly in the rear of the fortifications and entirely around them, by means of which troops can be thrown from one part of the line to the other with great rapidity. There is no high ground in front of the works excepting that on which stand the outer fortresses. The entire zone from the detached forts to the ditches is a clear, level and almost open country. We have already been informed by telegraph of the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes and the tearing down of buildings and clearing away of gardens to give the guns a clear and unobsrtacted sweep. Much as is to be regretted the destruction of so much that is valuable and interesting in nature and art, it is undoubtedly necessary to a proper defence of the city.

At no point along this line of inner works, with but two exceptions, are the bastions beyond cannon shot of the outer walls. The exceptions are, first, on the north, the fortress of La Double Couronne du Nord, covering St. Denis and about three miles distant; and next, Fort de Nogent, on the east. Communication between the two lines is always perfect; but to make it more assured we find it stated that they will be connected by lines of ditches perpendicular to the ditches surrounding the ramparts. This will involve a gigantic amount of work and will hardly be finished before the Prussians arrived before the city—that is, if they do get before it. Nevertheless it is undeniable that such a connection will be of immense advantage to the garrison as enabling troops to reinforce the forts rapidly and with little risk to life in the midst of an engagement. It is as well to say here that only the artillerists are in the bastions at any time before an actual attempt to storm the line. It is not probable that such an assault will ever be attempted by the Prussians, should they besiege the capital, as it does not offer the slightest chance of success.

Until the present war broke out there was not a gun mounted upon the ramparts, nor was the *enciente* complete. To-day every bastion is bristling with cannon, and the entire inner works are in a complete state of preparation for an enemy. We have no knowledge what size guns have been mounted, but they are doubtless of heavy calibre, ranging from thirty-six to sixty-four pounders. These will have before them a clean sweep of from one and a half to three miles, so that even if the Prussians succeed in forcing a passage between the outer works they will be met at the onset by a concentric fire from two of the forts and from the ramparts.

THE DETACHED FORTRESSES.

Having described at some length, and we trust clearly, the line of inner works which surround Paris, we now direct the attention of the reader to the outer works (*les forts detaches*). These are fifteen in number and are of various sizes. As will be seen by the map they cover a considerable length of the Seine river, which on the west makes a deep bend forming a broad peninsula. On the southeast the junction of the Seine with the Marne is covered by a fort of which we shall speak hereafter.

Beginning on the west we have Fort Mont Valerien, situated on the mount of that name. This is the most powerful of all the fortresses, and is regarded as absolutely impregnable to assault. It stands on the left bank of the Seine, high above the surrounding country, which it sweeps with its guns in all directions. Five miles southeast of Mont Valerien is Fort d'Issy, situated near the bend of the river. One mile and a quarter east of the last named place is Fort de Vanvres, and one mile and three-quarters distant to the east stands Fort de Montrouge.

Continuing on in an easterly direction, one mile and a half off is Fort d'Arcueil, or Bicetre, as it is more generally called. The next, a mile and a quarter to the east-northeast, is Fort d'Ivry. These six forts are all stiuated on the left bank of the Seine and cover a front of ten and a half miles. They embrace within them the suburbs Ivry, Gentilly, Montrouge, Vanvres, Issy, Sevres, Saresnes, and St. Cloud. In front, the nearest high ground is at Chatillon, distant three-quarters of a mile southeast of Fort de Vanvres and one mile and a half southwest of Fort de Montrouge, which last named fort is also one mile distant from the high ground at Bagnex and three-quarters of a mile from the hills near the aqueduct. Both the forts named, aided by Fort d'Arcueil, command these elevations, their guns sweeping them at easy range.

Two miles and a quarter east of Fort d'Ivry, on the right bank of the Seine, near its junction with the Marne, and consequently near the apex of the angle formed by the two rivers, stands *Fort de Charenton or d'Alfort*. Three miles and a half northeast of this, and near the Marne, is Fort de Nogent, another fortress of great strength, standing on a high hill which commands the country for miles around. North-northwest, at a distance of two miles from de Nogent is Fort de Rosny, situated on the extreme right of a tier of hills which extend in a west-northwest direction to Pantin, which is not given on the map, but which we shall locate for the reader further on. In the centre of this tier, a mile and three-quarters from Fort de Rosny, is Fort de Romainville; while on the extreme left of the tier, one mile and a quarter distant, is Fort de Noissy, to the east of which, near by, stands Pantin, the place referred to in the foregoing sentence. From this fort to Fort Aubervilliers, two miles and a half to the northwest, the country is an open plain, through which runs the Canal de Ourcq. These six forts are all on the right bank of the Seine and cover a front of some thirteen miles. In front of Fort de Rosny there is some high ground near by, but it is commanded by Fort de Nogent, as well as by the fort it confronts.

Besides these forts, which are all that are given upon the map, there are three important fortresses. One mile and a quarter northwest of Aubervilliers is the strong redoubt La Faisanderie, and one mile and a half northwest of that is the double Couronne du Nord, situated in front of St. Denis, and being one of the most important fortresses around the city. One mile west of this fortress is Fort de la Briche, situated directly on the bank of the Seine. From this point to Mont Valerien, on the southwest, there is a gap of seven and a half miles unprotected by any forts. But it will be perceived that along here is the great bend of the river. In the event of an enemy crossing between forts de la Birche and Mont Valerien, he would run a very great risk of being cut off from retreat by a movement of the garrison from the north, and hemmed up in a narrow tract of ground. From our statement of distances it will be ascertained that the circle of fortresses covers a front of thirty-five miles, or rather that that number of miles is their circumference. Such a front would compel the enemy, if they sit down to a regular siege, to cover a circumference of at least fifty-five miles with lines of circumvallation and contravallation should the object be to cut off the besieged from all chance of relief. It will thus be seen that the Prussian army has a rather formidable job to accomplish before it can shut up the French in Paris.

Having minutely located and named the different fortresses, with the distances between them, a general sketch of their capacity will be found interesting. The fifteen forts combined present ninety-three fronts. Each fort is a separate and distinct work, intended to rely upon itself in case of necessity, though receiving support from the works that flank it. All are casemates, and, combined, mount twenty-three hundred guns of all kinds and calibres. Their armaments have been in them for a long while, so that but little work has been required for them since there was a prospect of Paris being besieged. Each has its own magazine, barracks, storehouse and supply of water, so that should one be captured the two on each side would not be inconvenienced in the slighteat degree, while the captors certainly would be from the flank fire of the two forts referred to.

THE GARRISON.

As announced from Paris, the garrison, in the event of a siege, will consist of 130,000 men. Of this number 30,000 will hold the outer or detached works. These will be, we should say, veteran troops, and not of the Garde Nationale. The ramparts will be manned by 20,000 artillerists—principally sailors and marines from the seaports—while the remaining 80,000 will be stationed at different points in the rear of the line, ready to be thrown to any locality at a moment's notice. These latter troops are composed entirely of the Garde Nationale of Paris. They are, doubtless, very raw at the present moment, but one month of steady drilling will suffice to make them good soldiers.

OTHER DEFENCES.

We should not omit to state that in addition to the forts named, Vincennes is a formidable fortification, which has been greatly enlarged and strengthened during the past twenty years. It stands almost in the rear of Fort de Nogent, but has an open sweep of the country between that work and Fort de Charenton. Furthermore, there are two redoubts between Fort de la Birche and Fort Mont Valerien, which are able to keep an advancing enemy in check for a considerable length of time, if not repulse him. At but two points—one south, the other east—is there any high ground in close proximity to the outer fortresses, and these are overlooked and swept by the guns of five forts. For at least thirty out of the thirty-five miles the country is in part open and almost level, so that a hostile army will find it difficult to erect batteries and mount siege guns close enough to the walls to do any material damage to them.

CONCLUSION.

A great deal of unnecessary sorrow is being expressed at the prospect of Prussian shells battering down the splendid edifices of Paris. It is exceedingly doubtful if any of their shells will fall much beyond the inner line of works and for the reason that they will not be able to construct batteries near enough to the outer fortresses to throw shells into the Tuileries, unless they bring six hundred pounder guns with them, and we doubt much if their siege artillery contains guns of any such calibre. Furthermore, to surround the walls of Paris would require a much larger army than the Prussians now have. Five hundred thousand men may do it, but half that number cannot. They may occupy all the avenues of approach, but each force of occupation would be so far from the others that by rapid massing the French would stand a fair chance of thrashing the besiegers in detail.

CITY POLITICS.

Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last evening at the wigwam in Forty-ninth street, near Eighth avenue, for the purpose of giving a last chance to the republicans of the district to enrol themselves previous to the primary election. The president, S. N. Simonson, occupied the chair; T. B. Millish, secretary. A large number of persons were present, and about one hundred and fifty new names were enrolled. A series of resolutions were passed condemning the false accounts of the European war published by the democratic papers, showing the sympathy of the party with the Emperor, who for twenty years has oppressed the people and menaced the peace of Europe. They also condemned the employment by the French of the savage Turcos, contrary to the usages of modern warfare, and the employment of political Turcos by Tammany for the purpose of repeating and stuffing ballot boxes, and rejoiced in the prospect that at the coming election guilty parties will be arraigned, convicted and punished by tribunals and officers independent of the evil influences that have fostered the growth of such practices. Other resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

LONG BRANCH.

President Grant Going to New York for a Few Days—The Ninth Regiment at Drill—The Lively Season Still Continues—A Night of Excitement.

LONG BRANCH, August 22, 1870.

It has been very quiet to-day at the Presidential cottage, with a less number than usual of calls on the President, and consequently less infringements on his time and patience by that large class whose visits are the sole promptings of idle curiosity. Of course the President availed himself of the present magnificent weather for driving, and indulged to-day his usual taste for this outdoor recreation with his family, which he always does in the afternoon and sometimes in the morning. A slight interruption to the monotony of his present quiet life, however, will be a visit to New York, for which place he leaves here to-morrow. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Grant and his private secretary, General Porter, and will be absent only four days.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

After their yesterday's holiday and grand show of strength, and splendor of uniforms and equipments at evening dress parade, the members of the Ninth regiment set to work to-day in earnest to perfect themselves in the mysteries of regimental military manoeuvring. They take hold of drilling with hearty zeal, and if the enthusiasm keeps on to its present high point will soon, in discipline and efficiency, be second to none in the ranks of our National Guard.

GENERAL LIVELY TIMES.

Though there is an unusual dearth in the news market, there is most lively times here. It is the liveliness however, of every day life, the bathing, the drives and the hops—a ceaseless round of merriment—but of which nothing possibly more can be written. The season has never been gayer or the hotels more thronged.

GENIAL JOHN BROUGHAM,

who has been suffering for some time past from severe indisposition, is so far convalescent as to be out. He made his appearance to-day at the West End Hotel and was warmly greeted on every side by his host of admirers.

AN EVENING OF EXCITEMENT.

It has been a night of unusual excitement. First of all was the turnout of the Ninth regiment, with Colonel Fisk at its head. It marched to the West End Hotel and then returned to camp and was heartily cheered by the guests at all the hotels.

Next were three runaways, but fortunately nobody was hurt, though in one case there would have been had not Mr. Langdon, clerk at the West End Hotel, at the imminent risk of his own life, stopped one of the runaway teams.

The last excitement was one of the guests at the West End Hotel practising pistol firing on the porch. He was speedily compelled to desist from the amusement and two revolvers were taken from him.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD BAY BRIDGE.

Why Mr. Frelinghuysen Declined the English Mission.

A few days ago another schooner, one from Maine, laden with lumber consigned to Ripley & Son, of Newark, collided with the abutment of the New Jersey Central Railroad bridge across Newark bay and sunk in a few fathoms of water. It is alleged that this structure, as now built, becomes more and more a nuisance to navigation and is rapidly destroying the commercial interests of Newark, besides being dangerous for traffic, through its shakiness. Large quantities of stone continue to be dumped overboard with a view to strengthen the foundation; but the greatest result attained is declared to be the diversion of the bay channel, and there is consequently great danger to navigation. Since its erection in 1864, no less than twenty vessels have sustained more or less serious damage through unavoidably running foul of this bridge. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, besides being a director and large stockholder in the company, is also its counsel, and it is said that the demands on his time in this quarter looking after the company's interest formed one of the principal reasons for his declining the English mission.

EUROPE.

Special War Despatches by Mail to August 13.

Prussian Report of a Sharp Action at Bitche.

General Steinmetz's Account of Saarbruck.

MacMahon's Defeat in the Battle of Feschwiller.

French Turcos Naked in a Sudden Combat.

Terrible Havoc by Prussian Artillery and Cavalry.

Affecting Incident Between the Crown Prince and a French Friend.

Ireland Agitated by the Field News.

Why the "Green Isle" Sympathizes With France.

Austria's Disunion and Bismarck's Chance.

The French General Transatlantic Company's steamship Pereire, Captain Daure, from Havre by way of Brest on the 13th of August, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The Pereire left Brest at four o'clock P. M. of her day of sailing, thus making the voyage in a little less than eight days and a half—the most rapid western passage ever made. The steamship Colorado, of the Williams & Guion line, Captain Freeman, from Liverpool the 10th and Queenstown the 11th of August, arrived at this port also yesterday morning. By these arrivals we have a continuation of our special European correspondence in continued narrative of the important events which were transpiring in the Old World at the latest mail date.

The Cunard mail steamship Scotia, from Liverpool the 13th and Queenstown the 14th of August, arrived at this port yesterday evening, after a fine trip from port to port. The Scotia delivered our European files at the HERALD building at nine o'clock P. M.

The observations of the latest Paris journals on the new Ministry in France are not of much interest.

The failure is announced of B. Paraviso, foreign merchant and Italian Vice-Consul for Birmingham, England. The losses are stated to be heavy.

The London *Globe*, of the 10th of August, has the following remarks:—

> The provisional engagements into which Great Britain is about to enter for the preservation of Belgian neutrality will be remembered hereafter, if remembered at all, among the curiosities of diplomacy. One-half of the proposed treaty it was unnecessary to make; the other it is impossible to fulfil. If Belgian soil is violated by either of the two belligerents in the present war we bind ourselves to co-operate with his adversary in expelling him from the kingdom. Surely it would have been much better to say simply that England abided by the treaty of 1839, it being quite certain that neither France nor Prussia would reject our co-operation in any contingency.

A letter in *La France*, of Paris, speaks of a detail in the construction of mitrailleuses, according to which the removal of a single piece suffices to spike them and render them useless to the enemy if captured. The secret has not yet been made known.

The *Volontaire* makes the following calculation:—At the last census France counted men between twenty and thirty, 3,760,000; from thirty to forty, 3,128,000. "And are we to be uneasy," adds M. Clément Duvernois, "on account of three or four battles lost? We should become the laughing stock of Europe."

Three theatres, the Vaudeville, Palais Royal and Variétés, in Paris, were obliged to close their doors from the want of firemen, employed elsewhere in place of the regular troops.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The Reconnoissance at Bitche—Advance Towards the French Line—Seen by the Enemy—Sharp Action—Retreat in Good Order.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* of August 10 furnishes the following account of the recent reconnoissance of the French position at Bitche:—

On the 1st of August Major Baron von Egloffstein, of the Bavarian Fifth light horse regiment, named Prince Otto, assembled a small corps under his command, consisting of a party of the Twelfth regiment of Prussian hussars, a number of light horse and a number of jägers, and early in the morning proceeded from Pirmasens to the extreme advanced posts at Eppenbrunn. Here he learned that a strong party of infantry was at Sturzelbrunn. A reconnoissance of their position being quickly resolved upon the jägers were directed to Erlenkopf by the shortest way to bar the road. The cavalry took another road over the Studenbacher farm. The woodman there gave information of a nearer road by which the enemy could be reached with better cover. In the depth of the wood a long halt was made in the hope of the jägers joining, but this was in vain, as they had lost their way. After a delay of an hour and a half, it was resolved to make the reconnoissance without them, and to advance in the thick wood through an almost impassable ravine. As the French boundary was crossed, they advanced in quick time to the Bitche road. Here the valley opened a little, and on the other side of a water meadow a sterile, rocky height showed itself.

At the head of the troops were the two majors, accompanied by the Lieutenant von Gersdorf. Scarcely had they arrived in the open when two French infantry vedettes were seen at the foot of the mountain, and in the immediate neighborhood a sutler's wagon, surrounded by soldiers. As soon as the three officers saw this they drew their swords, and with a loud hurrah, advanced on the enemy, their men following them. The enemy quickly climbed the rocky height, and from this position, being under cover, fired a smart volley at the troops advancing through the meadow. The hussars and light horse, knowing that they could not get at the enemy, seized their firearms quickly, and replied to this volley.

One of the first shots from the hussars hit a French officer, who, with drawn sword, jumped clean out of the wagon. He fell into the ditch by the roadside, jumped up again, and with three or four other wounded men sought refuge in the wood. The French infantry now opened a very smart and lively fire, and it appeared that the wooded height on that side was occupied by a division of the enemy, which fired upon the cavalry then in close order. These advanced without ceasing till the major ordered a change in the direction, causing the men to proceed against the height on the left of the road.

The strength and position of the enemy was discovered and some considerable loss was inflicted on them.

The German cavalry, united for the first time, saw the French troops retire before them and were convinced that the much-bepraised Chassepot was not very formidable to troops possessed of a good nerve. The sutler's wagon, which was filled with provisions, was carried off, but could not be got up into the mountain. The horse was shot and the wagon overturned into the meadow.

Now the order was to disappear as quickly as they had come; the meadow was to be ridden through again, and an insecure bridge passed within range of both the hostile infantry divisions. Major von Egloffstein ordered the retreat, and sent an officer in advance in order to give the right direction. Major von Parry himself undertook the covering of the retreat, and remained in the most dangerous spot till the last man had passed it. The troops had thrown themselves in an impassable mountainous ravine, which consisted of naked rock and a steep upward path. The cavalry could only travel such a road with difficulty, and the powers of the poor horses were tried to the utmost. Saddle and rider slid from many of the horses. Major von Parry, whose horse had become very restive, was knocked out of the saddle in the ravine by being carried against a tree. Lieutenant von Gersdorf, perceiving this, rode back with a hussar and thus saved the life of his major. The hostile enemy were so surprised at this bold conduct that they did not venture to return, though if they had climbed the rock they would have gained the richest booty.

Arrived on the other side of the valley, it was then ascertained that the next Bavarian village was Ludwegswinkel. A French toll house situated near was searched, and here the troop was drawn up. It was found that nobody was wounded or missing. One of the light horse had broken his collar bone in a fall, and only the hussar was absent, who had lent his horse to the major.

A pretty picture of German comradeship was seen as one of the light horsemen came galloping in on his naked horse, whose saddle had been lost, and behind the man was a hussar who had met with the same misfortune, and whose horse had bolted. The men heartily shook hands with one another, and the officers inwardly congratulated themselves.

Covered by the high mountain and deep ravine, the return to Pirmasens was begun, and the place from whence they started was eventually reached.

General Steinmetz's Report of Saarbruck.

The following is the official report from General von Steinmetz regarding the battle of Saarbruck, communicated from Berlin:—

To-day, from noon till after dark, a severe and well contested battle has been fought between Saarbruck and Forbach. The Fourteenth division commenced the engagement, and was successively supported against the enemy, who had fortified themselves, by three battalions and the battery of the Sixteenth division, three battalions, two batteries and cavalry (the telegram does not specify which). The heights of Spicheren, to the south of the exercise ground, was taken by storm and the enemy driven back upon Forbach. While this was going on the Thirteenth division advanced opposite Volklingen, took Rosseln, and by nightfall established the head of the column at Forbach. General François was killed. Very many wounded men and a large number of prisoners from the different regiments of Frossard's corps. The number has not yet been ascertained.

I have assumed the command. V. STEINMETZ.

BISMARCK AND TURR.

Dangerous but Useful.

[From Galignani's Messenger, August 11.]

General Turr has stated in the *Wiener Tagblatt* that Count Bismarck had repeatedly recommended the Emperor Napoleon before the battle of Sadowa to annex Belgium and Luxembourg to France, but the latter declined to adopt his suggestion. The Berlin *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram sent by the Count to the Foreign Office, in which he says that, at the wish of the Emperor Napoleon, he had an interview with General Turr, and from him received verbal—as well as from other better accredited agents written—communications, which are ready for publication. Count Bismarck, however, says he never gave any verbal or written answer. General Turr himself had been pointed out to him by the Emperor as "untrustworthy, but in military respects as useful" as others.

THE BATTLE OF HAGUENAU.

MacMahon's Command and its Action—Prussian Surprise of the French—Caught with Their Pantaloons Off—The Distinguished Dead—Magnanimity of the Crown Prince.

A letter from Strasbourg, dated August 6, at midnight, and published in Paris, has the following reports:—

The French soldier is now, as he has always been, the best in the world. But I seek for the French general, and, alas! I cannot find him.

I have just arrived from Haguenau, worn out, exhausted and down-broken, even more so morally than physically. The battle commenced at about six in the morning, continued at noon, and at five in the evening was not over. I was there when it begun, and I saw it almost terminate. At six in the morning the cannon was heard before the village of Freschwiller, not far from Haguenau. MacMahon commanded, but had only from thirty to forty thousand men to resist forces four times as numerous, and continually reinforced. The Prince Royal lost ground, and Freschwiller was retaken.

The Second regiment of Turcos charged with the bayonet and carried everything before it. But while the French were performing prodigies of valor the enemy debouched in compact masses by the forest; the Prussian artillery took up a position on the edge of the wood and cannonaded us without ceasing. Their rockets set fire to the village.

About two o'clock some regiments began to waver; the number of dead on our side increased, but the situation was not irremediable.

MacMahon held out, but suddenly a rumor spread around that the French artillery was without ammunition and that the soldiers had no more cartridges.

The cavalry attempted a final effort.

The Cuirassiers charged at full speed in the direction of the forest, but every tree concealed a Prussian, who could fire in safety.

The retreat then commenced.

The road to Haguenau was thronged with fugitives flying in disorder before the enemy's cannon.

The regiments which have suffered the most are the Sixth and Forty-seventh of the line and Second Turcos. Colonels Krien and the Marquis de Gramont and General Raoult are killed.

Too Fond of Soup—Naked Turcos in Action.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, August 11.]

It is known that our soldiers were at their soup when they were surprised by the first attack of the Prussians. Most of the Turcos were at that moment bathing. The surprise was so sudden and the call to combat so pressing that some of them had scarcely time to slip on their pantaloons, while many others, seizing their pieces, rushed *quite naked* into action. An African colonel, who heard the fact related, said that he had often seen Kabyles in Algeria fight in a nude state. Under such circumstances the Turcos fought like lions. They precipitated themselves with an indescribable fury on the Prussians, and took nine guns, but as they were hauling them off they were crushed by grapeshot.

Both killed and wounded were literally hacked to pieces by the Prussians. It was owing to these horrible engines of destruction and after these savage brutalities that the enemy remained in possession of the guns, which the intrepidity of our too ardent companions in arms had captured in their ranks. Some companies of Turcos, and notably that in which M. Albert Duruy, a volunteer, had taken service, had, after this heroic combat, only five men left. M. Duruy, son of the late minister, was one of those miraculously preserved.

AT REICHSHOFFEN.

Among the heroes who fell at Reichshoffen are mentioned Colonel de Vassart, Count de Septeuil, the Marquis d'Espeuilles and Count Robert de Vogué, brother of Count Melchior, chief of the ambulances of the society for succoring the wounded.

After the combat the body of Count Robert was recognized on the field of battle by some Prussian officers who had known him at Baden. The Prince Royal being informed that Count Melchior was not far off, sent for him and said in a grave, sad tone, "Monsieur, I have to announce some painful news to you. Do you comprehend?" "My poor brother?" exclaimed the French gentleman. "Yes," replied the Prince, "he has fallen as a hero worthy of his name. His body is there, Count. You shall have every facility for removing his glorious remains."

A rumor, says the Paris *Figaro*, has been in circulation that Count Alfred de Gramont, colonel of the Forty-sixth, brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the General Duke Lesparre, had succumbed to his wound. We believe, on the contrary, that the Colonel has survived his serious injury. His left arm was carried away by a ball. He is married to a sister of Count Horace de Choiseul, Deputy for the Seine-et-Oise, at this moment a volunteer in the Army of the Rhine.

FRANCE.

Promulgation of Bad News—City Defence.

The French Ministers issued another proclamation to the people, thus:—

FRENCHMEN—We have told you the whole truth. Now it is for you to do your duty. Let one cry burst from all breasts, from one end of France to the other! Let the entire nation rise up in arms, eager and devoted, to sustain the great struggle! Some of our regiments have given away before numbers, but our army has not been vanquished. The same burning ardor still animates it. Let us support it! To audacity, momentarily successful, let us oppose the tenacity which overcomes destiny! Let us fall back on ourselves, and let the invaders dash themselves to pieces against a rampart of human breasts! As in 1792, and as at Sebastopol, let our reverses be only the school of our victories! It would be a crime to doubt for a moment of the safety of the country, and, above all, not to contribute to it.

Arise, then, arise!

And you, inhabitants of the centre, the north and the south, on whom the burden of the war does not weigh, hasten forward like one man to the succor of your brothers in the east! Let France, united in success, be still more so in the hour of trial! And may God bless our arms!

Then follow the names of the ministers.

The subjoined decree from the Minister of the Interior was placarded in Paris:—

Whereas according to the terms of article nine, of the law of the 4th of August, 1849, upon the State of Siege, the military authorities have a right to interdict publications of a nature to excite and preserve disorder; and whereas the proposal to institute a committee of defence, such as is contained in the *Siècle* of the 8th of August, 1870, is an anarchical attempt of a nature to compromise all unity of action, to create a barren agitation, and to imperil the national safety, on the advice of the Council of Ministers we order as follows:—

The military authority will apply the prescriptions of article nine to every journal that repeats this proposal or any analogous ones.

CHEVANDIER DE VALDROME.

The Prefect of the Seine has issued the following appeal to the people:—

INHABITANTS OF PARIS:—The news from the army imposes on you a great duty; the government invites you to accomplish it. We have to guard our honor, to preserve it intact, and to remain worthy of our past and of ourselves. Fellow citizens, the peril is not imminent, but it is necessary that our fortifications should be in a good condition and that our army should know that we are uprisen behind it. From to-morrow books will be opened at the Hotel de Ville and in the twenty mairies of Paris. Let all those men not called by the new decree to form part of the National Guard, and who are willing to aid in the earth and masonry works necessary for the common defence, come forward immediately and enter their names.

The valiant population of Paris will, I am sure, respond to my summons. HENRI CHEVREAU.

The War Question in the Legislature—Debate and Tumult—Marshal Leboeuf's Conduct—Financial Views—State of the Navy—Action Against the Invaders—Public Safety Under Universal Suffrage—Prince de Joinville's Offer of Service.

The Legislative Body of France sat in Paris August 11, the Marquis de Talhouet, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

M. RASPALL expressed a desire to see all the students intended for the priesthood called out. He added that he regretted not to see M. Rochefort seated near him. (Loud cries of "Enough! Enough!")

M. OLLIVIER entered at the moment and placed himself by the side of Count Daru.

General DAUTHEVILLE expressed his regret at not having taken part in the division the day before, on the proposition of M. Estancelin that the Chamber should declare itself in permanence. He would have voted against it.

Count DE KERATRY presented a proposition asking for a committee of parliamentary enquiry to investigate the conduct of Marshal Leboeuf. (Loud protests on the right.)

M. HAENTJENS and M. DE CHOISEUL spoke strongly against such a course.

General LE BRETON also spoke to the same effect for the reason that the Chamber could not institute itself judge of military operations.

Great tumult ensued.

Count DE PALIKAO, Minister of War, rose to speak, but the noise continued so loudly that some time elapsed before he could obtain a hearing. He succeeded at last in stating that at the present moment Marshal Bazaine was commander-in-chief, and that the situation had changed. M. Thiers declared that the Chamber had a right to ask for explanations of every kind, but he was opposed to the present proposition; still he could not but blame those who had spoken of being ready when such was not the case; he had himself said so much in the Chamber, but was not listened to. (Approbation on the left.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and rejected.

M. DREOLLE read a report on M. Jules Favre's bill to create a National Guard in all the departments of France, those to be armed first being in the east of the territory now menaced by the enemy. A credit of fifty millions was accorded for the expense and for pensions to the families of the men that might fall. The measure was adopted unanimously by 270 votes.

M. de CHOISEUL inquired if all the soldiers in Paris had been sent to the army.

Count DE PALIKAO replied that all those not required in the capital were being sent off. A camp would be immediately formed near Paris. With the Chambers and the country united, as was now seen, no troubles need be apprehended, and, with such a leader as Marshal Bazaine, a great revenge might soon be expected.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had received two bills from the government—one to raise the credit to meet the expenses of the war from 500,000,000f. to 1,000,000,000f., and the other establishing the forced currency of the notes of the Bank of France. (Marks of protest.) Urgency was declared on both measures, and the sitting was suspended to allow them to be considered in the bureaus.

When at half-past five the proceedings were resumed Admiral Rigault de Genouilly stated in answer to a question, that the state of the French navy was magnificent, and that it only attended the proper moment to attack the enemy. (Loud cheers.)

M. ESTANCELIN said that *as the Prince de Joinville had offered to take the command of the fleet he again brought forward his proposition to annul all measures of banishment.*

The bill for doubling the credit to the War Department was then adopted unanimously by 272 votes. On that relating to the forced currency of bank notes

M. ARGENCE stated that the committee was in favor of the measure, and after some discussion, in the course of which M. Magne, Minister of Finance, declared that the measure would restore confidence to the commercial world, the bill was adopted by 251 votes to 1.

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE ascended the tribune, and, in the name of the committee appointed to examine the Military bill, read the following report:—

GENTLEMEN—The bill which was presented to you in yesterday's sitting, and on which you declared urgency, has for object to augment the force of the active army by means of new arrangements of an execution at once rapid and efficacious. With this view

ARTICLE 1 proposes to call out and form part of the Garde Mobile such citizens as are at least thirty years of age, and who have satisfied the law of recruitment, and who do not figure on its registers.

ART. 2 authorizes the government to take from the effective of the Garde Mobile contingents destined to be incorporated into the various corps of the active army.

ART. 3 sets forth that the remainder of the Garde Mobile shall be regulated by the law of the 1st of February, 1868, but adding that, nevertheless, it can be employed out of the country. The men married at the date of the present bill would remain at home.

ART. 4 limits the application of the above named arrangements to the duration of the present war.

ARTS. 5, 6 and 7 have for object to render more rapid the incorporation of the contingent of the class of 1870 in the army.

The legislative body, when examining in its bureaus the bill, did not hesitate to adopt in it the principle for all unmarried citizens, or for widowers without children; and a great number of members were even of opinion that the application ought to be extended to men from thirty to thirty-five years of age. The importance and rapidity of events exact that the nation should appeal to the devotedness of former soldiers, who, having already satisfied the law of recruitment, have acquired experience in arms; it will be possible in that manner to organize in a few days a fresh army, capable of carrying on the campaign, and to oppose to the hostile forces of the enemy French troops accustomed to war, and who had gained their experience in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. (Applause.)

An amendment conceived in this spirit was presented by Count DE KERATRY, and sent by the Legislative Body, as a matter of urgency, to the committee. It is thus worded:—

The liberated soldiers, unmarried, or widowers without children, of the classes 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 are called under the colors. They are to rejoin, within the delay of four and twenty hours, the depots of the regiments stationed in their respective departments.

M. DE KERATRY appeared before the committee to explain the principle of his amendment. He insisted on the necessity of constituting at once an army of reserve composed of former soldiers. According to his calculations, and in the system of his amendments, that force would attain about 500,000 men.

While accepting the spirit of this amendment, the committee decided that it would not be equitable to make the soldiers who had served bear exclusively the glorious charge of defending the soil of the country. (Fresh applause.)

The citizens of from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age who have not yet served in the army ought also to assist in the patriotic labor which our army is accomplishing. The committee, in consequence, proposes to you to call out all citizens, unmarried, or widowers without children, twenty-five to thirty-five years old, who have satisfied the law of recruitment and who are not at present down in the registers of the Garde Mobile. The former soldiers shall be immediately sent to the different corps of the active army. The citizens who have not yet served will be called successively, according to the requirement of the service, into the depot battalions. These arrangements call under the flag a number of men sufficient to make it unnecessary to have recourse, at least immediately, to any measure having for object to authorize the government to take upon the effective of the Garde Mobile contingents destined to be incorporated in the active army. The committee has thought that there would be inconvenience in modifying the existing organization of the Garde Mobile. Besides, it does not doubt that a certain number of young men belonging to that force will ask, as they have a right to, to form part of the active army. Two new provisions have been adopted by the committee, to assure help to the families of citizens called out by article one of the law, and to augment the faculty of replacement, which extends to old soldiers of forty-five years of age. The first part of the bill asks from citizens a great effort, but it is not one above their patriotism, and all will understand that it is commanded by exceptional circumstances. The greater the exertion the shorter it will be. (Approbation.) These enactments will only have effect during the existing war.

Amendments were proposed by M. Laroche-Joubert, M. de Barante, and several others of our colleagues. The committee entered as much as possible into the spirit of them by proposing to you to extend the faculty of replacement; but it is of opinion to maintain equal rules for all and to avoid exceptions difficult to define which might give rise to questionable interpretations.

The committee also rejected an amendment proposed by M. Millet, having for object to exempt from active service in the army men of the classes of 1863 and 1864 who have contracted marriage with the authorization of the government. The last articles of the bill relate to calling out the class of 1870. The whole contingent is called out, with the exception of the young men exempted by the modified law of March 21, 1870. The term of service dates from the promulgation of the present law.

Baron de Barante, Baron de Mackau, Johnston and Viscount Monier de Suzeranne have proposed an amendment to maintain the drawing of lots to insure to young men of that class the benefit of good numbers after the war.

The committee recognizes the utility of this amendment.

Another relative to volunteer engagements has been presented by three members, authorizing all able-bodied persons to contract an engagement for service in the active army. Circumstances justify this amendment, which gives the power of opening the ranks of the army to courageous men and notably to former soldiers who still wish to serve their country; but in adopting this disposition it is necessary to leave the military authorities the power of appreciating the aptitude of those who offer their services.

Such are the dispositions of the bill which the committee asks you to vote. They will have the result of raising rapidly the military resources of France to a level with the great interests engaged in the struggle which we are carrying on for the defence of the territory. This contest has assumed proportions which do not allow either hesitation or delay. The provinces of the east must be cleared of the enemies who have invaded them. (Acclamations.) To a formidable military organization let us oppose, by a rapid but temporary effort, all the forces that centralization and the unity of the country add to the patriotism of its children. (Loud applause.) To estimate the importance of these measures let us consider the *ensemble* of the situation. A heroic army is combating on our frontier. To sustain its efforts and fill up the gaps we make an appeal to the devotedness of all old soldiers. We insure to our army a numerous and warlike reserve, which may in a very short time enter the field. Again, behind this reserve there will be organized the army of our young soldiers of the classes of 1869 and 1870, and the Garde Mobile, which will have time to complete its drill. The country is resolved *to be united in presence of the foreigner*, because it wishes to be strong. (Assent.) Let there be no divisions among us. Let us preserve the unity of sentiment, the solidarity of action which will have as great a moral effect as a victory. France demands of us this great example, as does the army, in order to insure the success of its heroic efforts. (Prolonged applause and cries of "Vive l'armée!" "Vive la France!")

Several VOICES—"Vote! vote!"

M. DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE—The report contained a special paragraph to declare the following article:—The legislative body votes thanks to the army, and declares that it has deserved well of its country. (Renewed cries of "Bravo" and "Vive l'armée!")

M. PICCIONI—At present we are a French Chamber. (Yes, yes.)

The PRESIDENT—Will the Chamber now proceed to the discussion of the articles? (Assent.) There is an amendment of M. Girault, thus worded:—"Schools for priests and other religious establishments shall be subjected to military laws like other citizens."

This amendment was not taken into consideration.

The PRESIDENT.—ARTICLE 1. The Legislative Body votes unanimously its thanks to the armies and declares that they have deserved well of their country.

The whole Chamber rose and adopted it with acclamations.

ART. 2. All citizens, unmarried or widowers without children, above twenty-five and under thirty-five, who have satisfied the law of recruitment and do not figure in the cadres of the Garde Mobile, are called under the flag for the term of the present war. Also adopted unanimously.

ART. 3. The credit of 4,000,000 accorded by the law of July 24, 1870, to families of soldiers and of the Garde Mobile, is raised to 25,000,000, and shall be applicable to families of citizens comprised in the dispositions of article two of the present law. Also adopted.

ART. 4. Voluntary engagements and substitutions under the conditions of the law of February 4, 1868, may be admitted for all soldiers during the war up to the age of forty-five years. Adopted.

The other articles relating merely to the manner of proceeding were also agreed to.

The bill in its ensemble was then adopted unanimously by 273 votes, amid loud applause.

M. ESTANCELIN—In the name of fifty-six of my colleagues I have the honor to bring forward this motion:—"The Chamber declares that so long as the enemy shall be on the national soil the duty of the Assembly is to remain in permanence." (Applause on a certain number of benches; on others dissent.) We ask that the proposition should be discussed as a matter of urgency.

The PRESIDENT—General Palikao has to make a communication from the government.

Count PALIKAO—Gentlemen, in the name of the Empress Regent—

Several VOICES—(Louder, louder.)

Count PALIKAO—I ask your permission not to force my voice, as twenty-five years ago I received a bullet in the chest, and it is there still. (Movement of sympathy.) I now inform the Chamber of the names of the new Cabinet. War, Count Palikao.

M. THIERS—(Hear, hear.)

The honorable Minister then gave the list of his colleagues, as already announced.

M. CREMIEUX presented petitions from the inhabitants of Die and Romans (Drôme), asking for the reorganization of the National Guard, and arms to every citizen.

M. BUFFET—The committee, of which I am a member, charged with presenting the report on M. Jules Favre's motion on arming the National Guard, would be prepared to communicate this day the result of its deliberations if the Chamber would suspend the sitting for two hours. (Adjourn! No, no!)

Mr. ARAGO—I am also a member of the committee, and I believe we could come to a decision in a very short time. The matter is urgent.

Admiral RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY, Minister of Marine—The Ministers of War and the Interior are at this moment at the Senate, and it is indispensable that they should be heard.

M. ARAGO—The committee is the proper judge whether it requires to hear the Minister of War. If it considers that course necessary it can send for him.

M. PICARD—The laws which we are passing at this moment are measures of public safety, and require to be made and acted on immediately. As the Ministers are mutually responsible, it suffices to hear one to learn the opinion of the whole. (Interruption.) I believe that I am responding to the sentiment of all when I say that our duty is to take in hand the defence of the interests of the country. (No, no! Yes, yes!) I do not speak thus from any motives of opposition or hostility. We have a common interest. Let us preserve it without discussion or loss of time. (Hear, hear! on the Left.)

M. BUSSON-BILLAULT, Minister presiding the Council of State—We do not consider the language of M. Picard as a hostile act; but the Cabinet just constituted has duties to perform. Its responsibility is collective and cannot be engaged by one of its members. They have only one idea, which is the defence of the country; but they require to assemble to deliberate. (Adjourn! No, no!)

M. PICARD—I can understand that the members of the government should require to consult together, but let them not impede the labors of the Chamber.

M. GAMBETTA—It would be singular for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promptitude to be the cause of fresh uncertitudes. *You have been brought to power by a predominant idea. I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not to betray the authority given to you.* (Loud interruption.) The question at issue has already been discussed by the committee, and nothing can be more simple than to hear the opinion of the government. The report may be ready in an hour; a member of the Cabinet may take the opinion of his colleagues and announce it, and the Chamber will be in a position to deliberate.

M. JULES FAVRE—The truth is, that the Chamber refuses to arm the citizens. (Dissent.)

M. GAMBETTA—The arming of universal suffrage is a question of public safety. We have opposed to us the entire Prussian nation, which has been preparing since 1850, and France also must be armed. (Applause on the Left.) You ask if the country has degenerated since 1792, and the people of Paris answer by a demand for arms. On such a question the government ought already to have formed an opinion. (Applause on the Left.)

Baron JEROME DAVID, Minister of Public Works—The government can but join in the patriotic feelings of the last speaker, but a Cabinet just formed cannot decide on a question of this importance without having the material time to concert together. (Applause on many benches. Dissent on the Left.)

M. JULES FAVRE—The question is not one that requires long deliberation, and the Cabinet must already have formed an opinion. The Chamber might discuss the report this evening, for the day should not be allowed to pass over without a decision.

The PRESIDENT—A proposal is made to adjourn till five o'clock. ("No, no." "Yes, yes.")

Baron JEROME DAVID—The government does not consider the question so imperative that it cannot be postponed until the commencement of the sitting to-morrow. (Agitation.)

Baron VAST-VIMEUX—Notwithstanding our good will we could not pass yesterday the law just voted.

M. THIERS—We are all most anxious to agree. Shall we discuss the new bill to-day or to-morrow?

M. PINARD—To-morrow, at eight in the morning.

M. JULES FAVRE—In deferring it to to-morrow you take on yourself a very great responsibility. Do as you please. (Sensation.)

Baron JEROME DAVID—The government in its turn says, if the proposal to defer the affair to to-morrow suits you, adopt it—you can do so, and we will answer for the consequences.

M. JULES FAVRE—The Honorable Minister told you a little time back that in order to know the opinion of the government on the arming of the city of Paris—(Interruption)—

VOICES—And of France! (Yes! Yes!)

M. JULES FAVRE—Of Paris and France, the Ministers had need to deliberate. And now we are told they will answer for everything. Thus we were informed a few days ago that we should throw ourselves into the enemy's territory and now our own has been allowed to be invaded. (Noise.) We must have acts now, and it is only we that can perform them. (Applause on the Left.)

M. PRAX-PARIS—I see no danger whatever in discussing the matter to-morrow, but much to-day.

M. GAMBETTA—The words of the minister have displaced the question (varied movements) what proves it is the change of attitude in the Chamber. You have now a different preoccupation from that which you had at the commencement.

M. VENDRE—You have no right to interpret our thoughts.

M. GAMBETTA—At the outset we spoke of this arming as a necessity of defence, but in the words of the minister there is a certain conciliatory phrase which alters the nature of the debate. If he would clearly express his thoughts (noise) he would say that he believes that arms are asked for to disturb order (sensation), and therefore he said to you, you can deliberate in peace, we answer for security.

Baron JEROME DAVID—There is nothing equivocal in our words. M. Jules Favre has told us that we must take the responsibility of a delay. He of course means a responsibility to France in presence of the enemy. In that sense I replied that there was no danger. (Question.)

M. JULES FAVRE—It is important that all should know that we do not lose an hour in giving to the country the arms it claims to expel the enemy which the government has allowed to invade our territory.

The PRESIDENT—We shall take a ballot. Those who throw a white bulletin into the urn will vote for a discussion at five to-day; the blue bulletins will indicate to-morrow.

After a trial the proposition was rejected by 170 to 79, and consequently the discussion of the bill was postponed to the morrow.

M. ESTANCELIN demanded urgency on the proposition he had presented.

After some discussion that course was negatived, the numbers being exactly even—117 to 117.

After some observations from M. Schneider on the necessity for first printing and distributing the proposal, the postponement was agreed to.

M. JULES FERRY—I wish to ask the government how it intends to employ the powers conferred on it by the state of siege. The last administration exercised its authority to suppress the *Reveil*. I am informed that the present ministry, following the example, intends to do the same with the *Rappel*. (Noise.) Those measures are quite unjustifiable, and would only be legitimate in a state of insurrection. I therefore ask the government for its reasons for acting with such rigor against those journals; I also take this opportunity of saying that the regiments kept in Paris as if to suppress a revolt would be better employed at the frontier. (Some voices, "Hear, hear.")

None of the Ministers having risen to reply, the subject dropped.

M. DESSEAUX presented petitions from the Guard Mobile of Laucoins (Cher), and Rouen, praying that the young men training for the priesthood may be incorporated in the force.

M. LE CESNE—I propose, in the name of several of my colleagues, that until the end of the war the notes of the Bank of France shall be a legal currency; that discount shall be authorized for bills with two signatures for four months; that the State shall bear fifty per cent of the loss which the bank may incur by discounting such bills; that the legal rate should not exceed three per cent for thirty days, four per cent for sixty, and five for ninety or more. We ask for the declaration of urgency on this proposition.

M. CHAGOT—It is nonsense. (Noise.)

The PRESIDENT—You have no right to characterize any proposal in such terms.

M. CHAGOT—I did not refer personally to any of my colleagues, but to the idea of making the government responsible for losses on discounts.

The proposal to consider the matter as urgent was put the vote and rejected.

The proceedings then terminated.

IN THE BALTIC.

A Prussian Monitor Sunk by a French Iron-Clad.

[From Galignani's Messenger of Paris, August 11.]

The French fleet in the Baltic, commanded by Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, has commenced its operations. The important ports of Konigsberg and Dantzig are in a state of blockade.

A Prussian monitor has been sunk by the armor-plated frigate Semillante.

The guns of the marine have also begun to boom along the coasts of the German Ocean.

In another quarter a French cruiser in the Straits of Gibraltar watches two Prussian ships of war, which, since the departure of our squadron, have been seeking to gain the Atlantic to take refuge after in some port of the Adriatic. These vessels were in station in the Echelles of the Levant, when they were surprised by the declaration of war.

BELGIUM.

Speech of King Leopold to the Parliament—The European Crisis and National Duty.

The following is the complete text of the speech of King Leopold II. on the opening of the Belgian Parliament, at Brussels, on Monday, August 8:—

At the moment when events abroad excite in our hearts patriotic feelings, I was anxious to see the national representatives united around me. I indulge in the hope that the scourge of war will not stain our soil with blood, and that Belgium, inoffensive and well-inclined towards all, will not witness the infringement of a neutrality imposed on her and guaranteed by each of the five great Powers of Europe. The Emperor of the French has written to me to state that his formal intention—in conformity with his international obligations—is to respect the neutrality of Belgium. His Imperial Majesty at the same time expresses his desire to be confirmed in the opinion he entertains that my kingdom will cause its neutrality to be respected by all means in its power. I was happy to be able to declare in my answer that his Majesty was not mistaken as to our intentions.

The King of Prussia's government has also hastened to give me a written assurance that Belgian neutrality shall be respected by it so long as the other belligerent parties shall not have violated the existing treaties.

Among the friendly testimonies which I have received from foreign Powers, I am happy to cite, with a gratitude in which the whole country will share, the solicitude of the Queen of Great Britain's government for the interests of Belgian nationality, and the generous supports which those sentiments have found in the Parliament and public opinion of England.

Belgium, on her side, in the position in which international law has placed her, will not forget what she owes to other States nor her duties towards herself. She will know now, during the war, to maintain in her conscientious neutrality the honest and sincere character which she has always endeavored to give to her relations in times of peace. In conformity with the desire of the belligerents themselves she will hold herself ready to defend herself with all the ardor of her patriotism and all the resources that a nation derives from the energies of its will. My government has already taken on its own responsibility the measures which circumstances demand, and to which the two Chambers will not refuse their approbation. In the midst of the anxieties which so naturally occupy your minds the government will only submit to you during your extraordinary session some bills of an urgent character, the adoption of which cannot be delayed till other times. Belgium, gentlemen, has already gone through more than one perilous trial. None has been of the gravity of that through which she is now passing. By her prudence, upright sentiments and firm patriotism she will be able to show that she is worthy of herself, of the esteem which the other nations accord to her, and of the prosperity which her free institutions have procured for her.

The Belgian nation has a profound consciousness of its right; it knows the value of the wealth which during the last forty years it has so successfully acquired and so honorably employed. It is not ready to forget that what it has now to preserve is the welfare, liberty, honor and even the existence of the country. In presence of so sacred a cause let all Belgian hearts be united. In the accomplishment of such duties people and King will never have but one soul and one cry—

Vive la Belgique indépendante!

God watches over her and protects her rights.

All the phrases of the royal speech were warmly applauded, and the enthusiasm rose to its height at the passage relative to England. Prolonged cries of "*Vive l'Angleterre*" then resounded on all sides. The King and Queen were most warmly greeted both on their arrival and departure.

IN AUSTRIA.

Religious and Democratic Feeling—Shaping the Policy Towards the Combatants—Prussian and French Interests—How the Imperial Government is Held—Power of the Peoples.

VIENNA, August 6, 1870.

For the last few days the Vienna press was occupied exclusively with the war between France and Prussia and the diplomatic revelations of Count Bismarck. To-day we have an important batch of official documents relating mostly to the internal politics of Austria.

The first on the list is a note stating that the concordat with Rome has ceased to exist. The note, as will be seen, gives the world to understand that Austria breaks with Rome on account of the doctrine of infallibility. The wording of the official declaration is as follows:—

On account of the declaration of the infallibility of the Papal Chair consultations have been held in the ministries which are concerned in this event. As a result the following conclusions have been arrived at:—That the imperial patent of the 5th of November, 1855, which gave notice of the agreement (concordat) entered into by the imperial government with his Holiness Pius IX., on account of the declaration of the doctrine of infallibility, can no longer be adhered to, and is consequently to be considered as null and void. Therefore the Chancellor of the empire has taken the necessary steps to inform the Roman Chair of the formal abolition of the concordat, and has commissioned the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship to make drafts of laws necessary for presentation to the Reichsrath, in order to define the position of the Church in Austria in accordance with the fundamental laws of the country and the historical relations thereof.

With regard to the abolition of the concordat there is but one voice—that of satisfaction. If any regret is expressed it is on account of the government not having taken a similar step earlier. The *Presse* of this morning makes the following remarks on this subject:—

What the liberals of Austria have been striving after in vain for ten years—namely, the abolition of the concordat, has been obtained by the Jesuits in Rome. The Jesuits, by their policy at the Council, which was one-sided, and opposed to all the dictates of prudence and human understanding, have thrown down the glove before the governments of all Catholic countries. The governments could not do otherwise than take it up, unless they were willing to resign their position in the world. This was also the dilemma of the Austrian government, which in self-defence was obliged to abandon its former passive condition.

THE WAR.

Thus is solved one of the three great questions in Austria at the present time.

The second—namely, the summoning together of representative chambers, is met by the patent of to-day. Here follows the imperial and royal document, which states that in view of the serious state of affairs in Europe his Majesty considers it his duty to call together all the representatives of the monarchy. The Diets of Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria and others to the number of fourteen are to assemble on the 20th of August. The Bohemian Diet is to meet on the 27th. That of Trieste on the 2d of September and the Reichsrath or Parliament of the western part of the empire on the 5th of September.

The members for all these Diets, with the exception of that of Bohemia, are already chosen. This dissatisfied kingdom is therefore to become soon again the scene of most exciting election agitations. In May last all the Diets were dissolved with the single exception of the Bohemian. It was supposed at that time in Vienna that the government could gain nothing by new elections, and that it was more politic to hold fast to the existing state of things. The war, however, has decided the Potocki Ministry to make a change in the existing programme. It is hoped that in view of the danger now threatening Austria from without, the Czechs will abate to a degree their opposition. The Bohemian Diet is therefore dissolved, and new elections are to be held at once. If the opposition should remain as determined as hitherto the position would be exceedingly critical. If it shall be necessary for Austria to take part in the war Bohemia must be satisfied at any price.

The position of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is peculiarly weak at the present moment. The Parliament cannot meet sooner than five weeks from now. The state of affairs may change in a few days to such a degree that the government may be forced to take part in the war without the assistance and advice of the representatives of the country. Austria desires peace and dreads war, which to her can be of no benefit, and might threaten the integrity of the empire.

DIVISION.

The contrast between the two portions of the empire is very striking at the present time. In Pesth the entire machinery of government is in perfect order, and in case of necessity all proper measures for war might be taken in a day or two. In Vienna there is nothing ready, nothing in order. In Bohemia, which is the key of the political organization this side of the Leitha, an election is to be held almost within hearing distance of the French and German guns. I stated in a former letter that the sympathy of the German party is not on the side of France. In speaking yesterday with one of the best informed diplomats resident in Vienna I brought up this question and asked his opinion, and the answer I received was that the sympathy for Germany is such that as matters now stand it would be almost impossible for Austria to take the side of France. This is not on account of a reconciliation with Prussia, but simply because the war is German and not Prussian.

Bismarck has reason to be thankful that Prussian interests seem lost in those of the whole German race. After the battle of Sadowa a struggle between France and Prussia was inevitable. Most people who paid any attention to the rivalry between the two great Powers supposed that Prussia would have to fight single-handed. France, however, has begun in such a manner as to estrange from herself even the Germans of Austria.

IN IRELAND.

Popular Calm, but Devoted to France—"Good News" from the Front and Jollification—Bad News and Gloom—Between Two Fires—One Hundred Thousand Ready to Fight for Napoleon—Why It is So—Liberation from France—British Hireling Troops from Germany—The "Hessians"—Religious Influences and Feeling.

DUBLIN, August 9, 1870.

Since the "demonstration" before the French Consul's residence and the noisy expression of sympathy for France on the beach of Sandymount there has been an unusual stillness all over the city. Like the calm before the storm it suddenly changed when the skirmish at Saarbruck was announced into the most enthusiastic expressions of esteem for the French. The affair has been toasted and retoasted; many of the impulsive sons of Erin spent a sixpence and florin drinking "success," "long life" and "more power" to the French. The publicans did a rousing trade, and the brewers are not displeased at the consumption of their stout and "XX;" but "the one-horse affair," as an Irishman who served with Sherman from Cairo to Savannah irreverently dubbed the great victory, had not twenty-four hours' existence when the wires flashed throughout the "gem of the sea" the stubborn encounter at Wissembourg and the defeat of the French. It was a pity to defeat the French so soon, but war in this age is different from what it was when the great soldier of France stood upon the fields of Jena and Austerlitz as the conqueror of mighty armies.

SAD VOLUNTEERS.

Expressions of sorrow were freely expressed by all classes for *la belle* France, and I believe that when the news arrived if the British government permitted such a proceeding 100,000 men would have volunteered in Ireland to uphold the honor of France. Such is the generosity of the Irish. When in adversity they will do anything to assist the unfortunate. Since then they are eagerly awaiting details. Their faith in the ultimate triumph of the French arms is as earnest and profound as their belief in the truths of religion.

DISSENT.

The Irish people are almost unanimous in favor of France, but there are many who take their cue from the London papers and are in favor of Prussia. The latter are almost the lowest and most bigoted of the Orangemen, who would go against any nation or party that had the sympathy of their Catholic and Protestant fellow countrymen. The friends of Prussia in Ireland were the "warm adherents" of Jefferson Davis during the American struggle for the triumph of law. The friends of France include the returned soldiers and sailors of the Union armies and fleets, the friends of the United States, and the great bulk of the Catholic party.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

The press of this city are earnest in their sympathy for France: the few papers that are not don't give Prussia much support. They are very solemn and dull, and endeavor not to offend the old gentlemen and ladies who imagine that Prussia is fighting for the extension of Protestantism and a pure Bible, while France is going in for "Popery" and "infallibility." The two journals, the *Freeman's Journal* and *Irish Times*, are as passionately in favor of France as the *Gaulois* or *Débats* of Paris. Both of the Irish journals are owned and edited by Protestant gentlemen. The *Freeman* has ever been the organ of the Catholic party, which is ultramontane to the backbone. The *Times* is the organ of liberal Protestantism. The *Morning Express* and *Saunders' News Letter* are moderately in favor of Prussia, but they have no influence in public opinion and are mere "organs." The *Evening Mail* and Dublin *Evening Post* are venerable and slow. The former is a very small echo of the London *Times*; the latter is as ultramontane as Cardinal Cullen. The weekly papers are the pilots of Irish public opinion, and are as enthusiastic in favor of France as if they were edited by Edmund About or Emile Girardin. They are:—*The Nation* and *Weekly News*, owned and edited by A. M. Sullivan; the *Irishman* and *Flag of Ireland*, owned and edited by Richard Pigott; the *Weekly Despatch*, owned and edited by Sir John Gray, the editor and proprietor of the daily *Freeman's Journal*.

The combined circulation of these newspapers is immense; they penetrate into every town in England, Ireland and Scotland, and are as eagerly looked for every Saturday as the gray-haired couple look for the letter from "the darling boy beyond the sea."

THE UNDER STRATA OF SOCIETY.

The lower classes are the friends of France, but if asked the cause they could not tell, probably. The great republic long ago divided the peasants' regard for the Gaul; still the great mass of the people have a yearning for the land under whose lilies Dillon, O'Brien, O'Mahoney, O'Farrell and MacMahon won renown. But it is a strange fact that although over forty thousand Irishmen died in the French service that gallant nation has not returned the compliment to do anything for the "old land." It is true that in 1798 a French fleet with 14,000 men appeared in Bantry Bay, but the enemy of the armada of Philip of Spain dispersed them—a gale of wind.

FRENCH INVASION OF OLD.

A thousand Frenchmen, under General Humbert, landed in a creek lying between Ross Point and Kilcummin bay, four and a half miles north from Killala, but the world knows how mysterious was the career of the invaders. Wolfe Tone, too, fought as *chef de brigade* on board of the Incorruptible off Lough Swilly, but he and his comrades were defeated. On account of this attempt to annoy England during her mighty contest with the First Consul, the common people of Ireland hope for the French to come again, a portion of them at least, and release them from the yoke of the Saxon. I suppose I need scarcely write the fact that there are few respectable persons who want the French to come as invaders; I am certain there is not a landowner in the country but would oppose them with fire and sword, Protestant and Catholic. These remarks may appear irrelevant, but the sympathy of the Irish is based upon the hope of France assisting them when they are ready to measure swords with England. As they have been waiting for the French to return since 1798, the prospects are that many moons will wane and "fill their horns" before a hostile Frenchman enters Lough Swilly or the bay of Killala or Bantry.

HESSIANS.

During the reign of terror in Ireland, when Pitt was working up his pet scheme of a "union," the hirelings of the British crown, recruited principally in the late kingdom of Hanover, known as Hessians, perpetrated the most heinous offences against the female portion of the people and mercilessly tortured and outraged the unfortunate native who fell into their hands. I have heard it stated by persons whom I believe were well informed that many of the Hessians who played the part of hangmen and pitch-cap distributors were part of Cromwell's army at Yutstorm. Even to-day the common people have a significant saying—"Kill a Hessian for yourself"—and one of the favorite songs of Patrick, when his heart is softened with a jorum of the "rale stuff" and his spirits exhilarated from the same cause, is the story of "the Caw and the Piper," thus:—

> In the year '98, when our troubles were great,
> 'Twas high high trayson to be a Milesian;
> I'll niver forget the big black-whiskered set,
> Whom history told us were Hessians, &c.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

The above are the causes—the leading ones—why the great mass of the people of this country sympathize with France and are anti-Prussians. But it would not be proper to pass over the large class who sympathize with France because she is Catholic. They are generally priests and ultramontane Catholics, who do not care a farthing about Ireland as long as Pius IX. and Rome are all right. They are the best of Queen Victoria's subjects to-day, and would do anything to assist the British government, providing the Pope and all the *monsignori* of the Pontifical States were all right.

The ultramontanes in Ireland are generally very bigotted and stupid. I told one of them the other day that the King of Prussia had as many Catholic as Protestant subjects, and that as a class the German Catholic was a better one than the Frenchman, and that the Catholic subjects of the King of Prussia were loyalists *par excellence*. The ultramontanes of Ireland have France "on the brain," and you know the prejudice of that slow and retrogressive class of mental cripples.